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# THE NUT-GROWER

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## PECAN CULTURE

Read by Wm. Nelson at the meeting of the Louisiana Horticultural Society.

I am glad that, as a member of this society, it has been allotted to me, among others, to say something about pecan growing.

For the past twenty-five or more years I have been specially interested in it and have been long convinced that pecan trees will pay large profits on any money invested in planting them.

This industry is now far past the experimental stage. Returns now coming in are proving so satisfactory that thousands of trees have been planted the past few years, and many thousands more in process of planting at the present time.

The rapid increase in pecan planting is really remarkable. Where formerly a few dozen trees were planted, it is now usual to hear of orchards of several thousand trees already established. The nursery-men's sales of budded and grafted trees, of the improved standard varieties, have increased annually 10 to 300 per cent. This is an indication that the public generally begins to realize the importance of the industry and are convinced that it will pay. The largest investments of capital in pecan planting is being done mainly by the orchard companies, though there are individual owners of orchards of thousands of trees. I know of one who has 12,000 trees planted.

That "some varieties of pecans will grow almost anywhere in the South, and as far north as Southern Iowa," may be true. But it cannot be disputed that there are locations seemingly specially adapted to their perfect growth. They thrive best, attain the largest size and produce the largest crops on alluvial soil along the river and creek bottoms. A good guide in selecting a location is to plant where the wild trees grew well and bear well. If possible, plant varieties proven to be adapted to such location. There is reason to fear that many orchards already planted will eventually prove failures, principally because the soil is unsuitable, or that the varieties planted are not adapted to the climatic conditions.

This matter of the best varieties to plant in the several Southern

states, more or less adapted to their growth, is being inquired into, discussed, and results recorded, by the National Nut Growers' Association, whose fourth annual convention was held at Dallas, Texas.

Some varieties of pecans are harder than others; and may be planted farther north. Some varieties that bear well and fill well in certain localities are partial failures in others. This important feature of the pecan industry cannot be settled off head at once. It will take time to prove the adaptability of the one hundred or more named varieties to the various locations where they are being planted. So far this association has been able to agree on only a few varieties as being favorably reported on by the members from different parts of the country.

There are many promising varieties now on trial; no doubt this list of good kinds will be lengthened year after year as results are reached. Some varieties have been discarded by the association because of some fault or defect, as lack of size, poor bearers, not filling well, hard shell, etc. Of course, you will all agree that it is desirable to have a nut that is of a large size, that fills well, bears well annually, of good quality and thin shell. This is the nut that we are all looking for. We usually find that the large nuts are not, as a rule, as well filled as the small ones. If this defect, lack of fullness, is persistent or constitutional in a variety, it should be discarded as worthless. If it occurs only occasionally as the result of accident, of a late or unfavorable condition of the weather, it should not be hastily condemned, but seek the cause, and a remedy for the trouble.

This partial filling of the nuts is usually attributed to imperfect pollination. I have been under this impression myself. That perfect pollination is necessary for the setting of a full crop of nuts is admitted. But I am far from being satisfied that it is a lack of this function that sometimes causes the nuts to be only partially filled. If the impregnation of the pistillate flowers has occurred the fruit will develop; if not they will dry up and drop off. Imperfect pollination may result in a half or a quarter crop, or in the setting of a few nuts only. But can it be the cause of a full

crop of nuts being only partially filled? I think not. I think the weather conditions during the growing season are much to blame for this trouble. It is well known that all varieties of pecans of this last fall's crop were far from being well filled. Of course, I mean here, all those from the southern part of this state. At least all that I have seen. It was a general complaint. Such well-known varieties as Frotscher, Centennial, Stuart, Schley, etc., usually well filled, were all defective in this respect. This certainly was not brought about by imperfect pollination, or constitutional tendency, but I think due mainly to our unusual season, which probably brought an unusual increase in the boll worm and other insects that fed on the fruit, causing the imperfect development complained of.

The large investment of capital being done by the orchard companies planting pecan trees is wise and commendable. But for the general welfare of the country I think it would be better if all the small farmers and planters could be persuaded to plant a few trees. They would doubtless all do so if convinced that it will pay, and that it requires no large outlay of money to do it. Assuming that the ground to be planted is in cultivation, the cost to plant the best varieties of budded or grafted trees need not be over ten dollars per acre. This is surely within the means of all. Get them to understand that this first cost is the principal outlay required. Let them realize that the ground planted in trees can be cultivated as usual in any annual crop. This cultivation will hasten the growth of the trees. The trees will not for years cause any less return from the usual crop. When the time comes that the trees will injure the growth of this crop the returns from the trees will more than make up this loss. "But," say they, "it will take years before the trees begin to pay." Well, what if it does? Go on planting cotton, corn or whatever else you usually do. The trees will keep on growing night and day. At the end of a few years you will be surprised to find that you can stop cultivating the fields you planted in trees and can turn your stock into them; because you will now get more money per acre from them in one year than you formerly (by incessant

laborious work) got in five.

The conditions for successful results in pecan growing are proper location as to soil and climate, and planting varieties suited to such location.

Do a little of your own banking by planting a few trees on your own land. Stop making it necessary to pay life insurance presidents \$100,000 a year to take care of your surplus money. Remember that every tree planted on the land adds to the selling price of that land. This selling price rises regularly at an increasing ratio as the years go by. But, if I am not greatly mistaken, you will not be willing to sell at any price after your trees come in bearing.

### PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

Delivered by C. Falkner at the meeting of the Texas Nut Growers' Association.

Texas with her vast area and varied natural industries has developed more rapidly the last decade or so than any other Southern state. In her new state, with her varied climate, soil and other favorable conditions she has introduced and developed many products of commercial value, while at the same time she has neglected one of her most valuable natural products—the nut bearing trees. These nut trees, especially the pecan, we find growing wild throughout the greater part of our state, and we feel sure our treeless plains and prairie lands will grow this royal nut successfully with moderate care in planting the nuts, or transplanting the young trees, so we might say truthfully that our entire state, as well as our entire southland, is most favorably adapted to the growing of this most valuable of all nuts successfully, yet cheaply and easily, and if nature in her wild state (all our fine pecans, so far, are from the forest) furnishes us the most valuable and therefore the highest priced nut in the world, growing wild and in profusion in our forest, should not man, with his scientific knowledge and American push and enterprise, aid nature in propagating, disseminating and beautifying our homes and our southland with the most useful of nature's gifts—the royal pecan.

To aid in this great and glorious work was called into existence our Texas Nut Growers' Association.

The interest and attention to our pecan nuts is of quite recent origin. Some twelve or fifteen years ago our first native trees were budded to the

## THE NUT-GROWER

finer types of our native pecan is that most indomitable and enterprising pioneer, Mr. E. E. Risien, of San Saba, Texas. This modest beginning in an obscure part of our state marked the beginning of the greatest and most far reaching industry yet to bless mankind with food products and beautify our homes and southland with the grandest and most useful and undying shade trees. Following this beginning a few of our enterprising and public-spirited citizens, mainly our horticulturists, began to see something in our nut bearing trees and one by one manifested an interest in them. Some joined friend Risien in selecting and propagating our best types by budding and grafting; then the enhanced value of our native wild nuts gave new impetus and interest to this industry. This interest grew and widened until it was thought best by our leading growers that we should and could further this great industry by organizing a State Nut Growers' Association. To accomplish this purpose a call was issued through our leading papers by the Hon. E. W. Kirkpatrick of McKinney, Texas, to whom much credit is due for his indefatigable work and influence. This call asked all interested growers to meet in Austin, Texas, during May, 1906, for the purpose of organization. Responding to this call we had quite a crowd of interested and animated citizens from many sections of the state and organized the first Texas Nut Growers' Association. Thus was birth given to our organization.

At our organization several important committees were appointed and have, as our secretary's report will show, accomplished much, and we believe, lasting good. Many interesting articles on nut growing have been written by our members and published in our leading journals throughout the state. By this means much information pertaining to our infant industry has been disseminated and the marked interest in our new industry is real and widespread. It is very noticeable and yet more commendable that this interest is among our very best citizens and has every appearance of abiding and widening all the time.

Since our organization our society, as the minutes will show, has had two meetings, one with the Farmers' Congress at this place one year ago, the other—our winter meeting at Austin, in February. At each of these meetings our attendance was good and much interest was manifested and resulted in an increased membership at each meeting.

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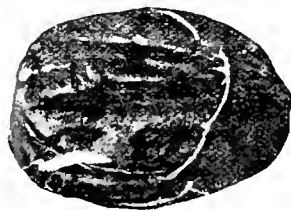
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Your committee on Legislation and the Governor Hogg Memorial Park had several meetings at Austin during the sitting of our last Legislature, and did some hard work towards securing suitable legislation in securing the park we so much coveted. Our bill was reported favorably and met no opposition, and would have passed with ease, but for the pressing platform demand, which no doubt, you have all heard about. These platform demands seem to have had the right of way and held it to the last, cutting out our bill, which had no opposition. But failing to secure just what we wanted and needed, we feel much was gained in this direction, and we feel confident that at the next sitting of our Legislature the good work so far accomplished by your committee can and will be completed with ease.

In conclusion I would recommend that a strong legislative committee be continued to take up this work and any other needed legislation pertaining to our organization and push it to a final conclusion at the next meeting of our Legislature. I would recommend further that more effort be expended in the matter of securing membership in our organization and to this end I would suggest that our secretary publish our first annual report, to be ready at our winter meeting, and that a strong committee be authorized or appointed by this body to take up this matter with our secretary, looking to the strengthening of our membership from all parts of this state. As before alluded to in this article no organization has appealed so forcibly and readily to our best citizenship throughout this entire state as our own Association (in growing pecans). And while the work so far accomplished has been more than the most sanguine of our members expected, yet we see the vast field of our state so ready to turn and help us in this great and grand work. Not only this state is interested in our nut growing, but the numerous inquiries coming to our nut growers from other states and from men of capital who wish to invest in the pecan industry, should stimulate us more than ever to increase and expand our membership.

Allow me to call your attention in this connection to the diseases and insect depredations preying upon our pecan trees. It has been said that pecans have no disease and are free from depredations of insect pests, but those of us who have been forced to look into this question closely find that we have some diseases and some pests that should re-

quire more prompt and close attention to the end that we may be able to head them off in time. I would suggest that we invite an agent from the Agricultural Department at Washington to visit our field and spend quite a time examining our groves, looking into these two features: The disease of our pecan trees and the pests preying upon the same.

### HICKORY AS A STOCK FOR THE PECAN

(H. A. Halbert, Coleman, Texas.)

I had this experience last year: There was a man by the name of W. L. Watkins who tried some experiments in this line. He had prepared them badly, however, and got after me to come over and bud them for him. I did so. This gentleman lives in Tyler. I was very anxious to try the experiment for myself, because pecans are nothing but a variety of hickory. I went over late in the season, and believe it could be made a success, though his fared badly. I did not expect much success, and told him if I got 10 per cent. of them to live I thought I would be doing well. He wrote me in a little time that he had 75 per cent. living, but he stated that in carrying out my instructions he cut too close down to the bud, and his theory is that cutting very close, perhaps too close, may have hurt them. Well, I went over there after a while to inspect them and to my gratification I found plentiful results, at least 30 per cent. did usually live, and were there showing for themselves.

Mr. Watkins was still in doubt, and wrote all around to the different places to find out if any one had any experience. After a while a gentleman wrote a letter, and said that he had had actual experience; that some five or six years ago he had budded a little hickory stock and it had come to bearing in a couple of years and had been bearing, I think he stated, five years. He got about forty pounds on the old tree this year, and eight or ten younger ones all bore nuts this year. That is the extent of my actual experience in budding. This letter was published at Tyler, and the actual growth, too, is given considerable interest in that section of the state. The people say that there is a fortune lying in these groves in that county, and it has been emphasized this year. I think this industry is, in some respects, better than perishable fruit. For whether the prices suit or not you can lay in nuts and easily keep them for twelve months and sell them at any time you want to.

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**AUGUST 1907**

Mr. A. C. Davenport, of South Omaha, Neb., intends to plant 140 acres in pecans during the coming winter. His location is central Florida.

Notwithstanding the large production of edible nuts in this country, the importations are steadily on the increase. It seems that it will be a difficult matter to overstock the market, especially so as the demand for nut products is steadily increasing.

The regularly increasing value of land planted in nuts, even while they are growing to bearing age, is a significant feature of the industry. If the orchard is of choice and valuable varieties and the trees receive proper attention, the cost of the orchard can be added each year to its invoice value.

Medium and small nuts are not likely to be discarded as extensively as some might expect, from the fact that the best quality and finest flavor are usually found in the ordinary sized or small nuts. Besides this there is much evidence to support the claim that they bear more pounds to the tree than do some of the larger varieties.

While there are good points in favor of thin-shelled pecans, still it should be borne in mind that there are objections as well, and these are liable to be overlooked. A very thin shell is sometimes broken in shipping or handling the nuts, but the most serious objection is that the kernel will become rancid in shorter time than will one with a thick shell.

The long life of a pecan tree and its successive crops is a great improvement on life insurance as an investment. In the one case, after years of waiting or when you die, the insurance company pays back about what you have paid in. The pecan, however, keeps on paying back the investment in full, year after

year, and does not stop even when you are dead.

Sometime ago we gathered together a number of pecan reports. No two of these were alike, but every one had something of interest. One of these, without date or address, has the following written on the back of the blank furnished, and evidently in a lady's hand: "We have a number of children, and the trees serve to keep them out of mischief after school, and off the streets. So we let them enjoy them." This evidently is mentioned to account for the small crop harvested from a few home trees. However, it's a good way to use the nuts.

## PERFECTING IMMATURE PECAN NUTS

By C. FORKERT

The pecan crop of 1906 was a fairly good one in our section, but the devastating storm of September 27 came when four-fifths of the crop was still on the trees and blew and knocked them off while still immature. Some growers did not gather any of the fallen nuts, knowing that they were green and would be worthless, while others gathered what they could and put them in a place where they would dry gradually. It appeared to me that putting those immature nuts in a dry place with the expectation that they might mature was wrong. Putting them in a place where all moisture was excluded started those immature nuts at once to shrivel and dry up, and none so put away were of any value after they had become dry.

To experiment in the opposite way and keep the partially immature nuts surrounded with moisture appeared to me to be a surer way of perfecting the nuts. Accordingly on a sandy location I dug out the soil about three inches deep, wide and long in proportion, gathered a half bushel of those fallen pecans and put them into this slightly excavated place, about three nuts thick, then put sacking over them and spread the soil evenly over this. The moisture rising from below kept the pecans evenly moist, and by examining them now and then I found the pecans filling out to perfection. The hull would part easily from the nut and the kernel was found full and fresh except a very few which were yet too green and immature to perfect further. Such would show mould and rot.

Being convinced of having discovered a way to save a wrecked one might say—crop of nuts, in the

rush of other work I almost forgot about my buried pecans, and when I examined them again (I believe it was by the end of November) many of the nuts had already sprouted, a sure sign that they had filled out and perfected their kernels, whereas those which had been put away to dry became worthless—the imperfect kernel shriveled to nothing. Thousands of dollars would have been made had the fallen pecans been treated right, or if the people had known of a way to save them.

I sincerely hope that we shall never again be visited by a storm of such severity as that of September 27, 1906, and that we may never be put to the task of saving a crop of pecans as advised above, yet should it occur elsewhere that nuts be knocked off the trees prematurely, the plan given above is worth trying.

I do not think it necessary to bury the nuts in the soil. Cover with sacking and on top of that put several inches of leaves, hay or any material that will keep the ground moisture confined to the nuts. If possible, uncover late in the evening and let them catch the night dew and cover again early in the morning, or before they become dry. It takes moisture, plenty of moisture, to bring fruit and nuts to perfection.

No one will appreciate or fully understand the real value of this treatise without having to go through the experience we had in the fall of 1906, when a splendid crop of pecans, nearly ready to gather, were knocked to destruction, when almost all the crop could have been saved had the nuts been treated right.

"The point must be emphasized that greater care should be exercised in the selection of seed used in nursery work.—The Pecan and its Culture.

## THE PECAN

John Craig in *National Nurseryman*.

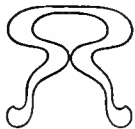
Another fruit industry attracting attention in south Georgia and north Florida is the growing of pecan stock and the planting of pecan orchards. This is quite a different type of enterprise from the growing of peaches. A pecan orchard is not a temporary investment. As an investment it does not yield a dividend as quickly as the peach, but it continues productive for generations instead of for a decade. It comes into bearing in five or six years, and, so far as we know, should be in its prime at fifty or sixty years. Unlike the peach, a host of enemies are not waiting to wipe out the crop when it does materialize. Enemies may

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pecans.

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trees, 12 to 18 years old. A bar-  
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arise, but they are not apparent at  
the present time. Meanwhile, pecan  
planting is progressing at a lively  
pace, and nurserymen who are fortu-  
nate enough to have "the hang" of  
the propagating trick are making  
good money.

Is the market likely to be over-  
loaded? This is a remote possi-  
bility. There is no reason why this  
fine nut should not compete success-  
fully with almonds and walnuts in  
the British and European markets.  
A little exploitation will triple the  
consumption of the home markets  
without depressing the prices a par-  
ticle. In our opinion, the pecan will  
be to the middle south what the  
apple is to the northeast—a sure  
money-earner and a safe investment.

It was our pleasure to call upon  
some of the representative nursery-  
men of the region, and the number  
visited was only restricted by limited  
time.

The hospitality of the southerner  
is proverbial. He entertains heart-  
ily and without ostentation. His  
fireside comforts are unreservedly  
yours.

One of our first visits was with  
the G. M. Bacon Pecan Co., of De-  
Witt. In Mr. G. M. Bacon, presi-  
dent, we found a pleasant gentleman  
of the courtly and older southern  
school. Mr. Bacon may be said to  
be the father of the pecan industry  
of this now famous region. His  
plantings are among the oldest, and  
the company's the most extensive in  
south Georgia. This company grows  
stock in large quantity and is also  
planting large orchards. They dem-  
onstrated in this way their faith in  
the future of the pecan industry.  
Associated with Mr. Bacon is Mr.  
Herbert C. White, vice-president and  
office and field superintendent, as  
well as expert in propagating the  
pecan. Mr. White is also officially  
connected with the DeWitt Pecan  
Co. and the South Georgia Pecan Co.,  
both of which orcharding enterprises  
are located in the immediate neigh-  
borhood.

### EXPERIMENTS WITH SEED NUTS

By JAMES BRODIE

Several years ago I can remember  
Mr. W. F. Heikes, of Huntsville,  
Ala., asking me if I had noticed any  
material difference in the seedlings  
grown for grafting stocks that would  
give preference to a special grade  
of nut. To this I made a decided  
negative answer, for the best results  
so far noted had come from com-  
paratively small ones. He expressed

some surprise, and said their ex-  
perience at Huntsville (where they  
planted graded nuts) was decidedly  
in favor of the higher grade.

The subject interested me. Hith-  
erto I had exercised reasonable care  
in the selection of sound seed, but  
had not measured or graded them.  
Inquiries among other coast nursery-  
men were more favorable to my  
opinion than against. It was evident  
we all gave coast grown seed a  
preference on account of its known  
quality, and our personal knowledge  
of the ancestral trees.

Next year I was able to procure  
30 pounds of high grade seeds at  
60 cents per pound. They meas-  
ured 1.84x.81 inches, and planted in  
comparison with ordinary coast seed.  
They gave a slightly better and more  
uniform result, but not sufficient to  
demand their use or meet the extra  
cost.

In planting the seed crop in the  
fall of 1905 rigid attention was given  
to the uniform preparation and fer-  
tilizing of a virgin field. I also kept  
a record of the seed purchases, and  
planted them in rotation. This plant-  
ing gave an opportunity of investigat-  
ing the merits of ungraded nuts from  
ten small seedling orchards. The  
orchard owners had exercised little  
forethought in the selection of  
parental trees. Some were trans-  
planted seedlings picked up in the  
district, but so far as it was now  
possible to judge or learn, most of  
them might be classed as good ordi-  
nary selections from the commoner  
coast varieties. In the spring of  
1906 these separate lots of seed  
showed a few distinguishing fea-  
tures. Some germinated earlier, and  
a tall count for available seedlings  
of grafting caliber gave advantages  
to special lots. In the spring of  
1907 they appealed to the eye on  
dividing lines with remarkable dis-  
tinction. The three best lots were  
from nuts apparently not superior  
to the others at time of planting,  
rather inferior in point of size.

In the fall of 1906 the highest  
growth in this field of over 300,000  
was for the best plant 2 feet 6 in-  
ches ground caliper, .56 inch, grown  
from nut 1.22x.7. Next best, 2 feet  
four inches ground caliper, .6 inch,  
grown from nut 1.25x.75. One se-  
lected from many of similar height,  
1 foot ten inches, ground caliper  
.56, grown from nut 1.53x.7. Se-  
lected ideal growth, 1 foot 2 inches,  
ground caliper .5, grown from nut  
1.5x.75. An examination of 100  
good results, in plants ranging from  
1 to 2 feet, gave calipers of .37 to  
.66, and nuts 1.28x.69 to 1.5x.81.

My next examination took in un-

satisfactory plants. In this grade I included plants calipering .22 at ground line and under .22. In this grade I found nuts varying from 1.03x.6 to 1.25x.65.

In planting the 1905 crop I planted one row of selected small seeds, ranging from 1.06x.56 to 1.22x.6. In this row results were discouraging. In several hundred plants but four came up to grafting size. In the fall of 1906 I repeated the same experiment with prospects of no better results. In both these trials in lower grade nuts the germinating power was good, but the plants showed a marked weakness in comparison with those of better grade seeds.

This was turning the results of close observation against me, and very much in favor of Mr. Heikes' experience, but taking the crop in its entirety, none of the lots of nuts giving best growths were superior to the bulk of seed planted, for excepting the three best lots, the other seeds ranged freely between .7 and .81. For a time it puzzled me to account for this, but after some reflection and other visit to the orchard, it dawned on me that the best results came from trees where stock was kept. Mr. A. was a dairyman; C. and D. kept a line of all sorts, and so the tangle opened out and pointed to well fed nuts calipering not less than .69 as capable of giving good results, superior to larger but poorly fed ones. Now, I am of the opinion that very small nuts should not be planted for nursery purposes. Seeds under .6 I would as far as practical reject. Few nurserymen have the advantage of local selection such as coast nurserymen enjoy. Were I so situated preference would be given to nuts calipering .69 to .81.

It is well known to nurserymen that the pecan cannot be depended on to give uniform results in plants from seed or seed from plants. Still my observations show in no uncertain light the transmission of more direct hereditary type and habit than the plant is generally credited with. Seeds from varieties of early or late blooming habit will transmit the same feature to future generations.

On the lawn before my home stands the two oldest and largest pecan trees I know of, one of them a towering tree exceeding 90 feet. As children, our oldest residents knew them then and now as little changed. Undoubtedly they were first settlers and small hard nuts at best. Where the original seeds came from none can tell. In former years they were reported as better bearers, but now they simply stand as

"things of beauty" lacking our desire for their further increase. Some forty of their descendants circle around them, and all display the ancestral traits, all indifferent bearers, and some apparently barren. One of my neighbors from whom I now buy nuts transplanted a seedling from one of these trees in his younger days, and from this tree came the nut that grew my best 2 feet 6 inches seedling of 1906, the tallest in 300,000.

Since coming to the coast I have devoted much time to the search for superior nuts (I mean nuts such as might be classed worthy of propagation), but excepting already well-known varieties, but one has turned up in a twelve years' hunt.

Of late years the tendency has been to increase the number of named varieties, but the nurserymen of this coast (say from Scranton to Mississippi City) have certainly exercised the utmost conservative care in presenting the limited list of varieties offered by them as coast originals, and I do not believe there is one man among them would willfully persuade or induce the novice to plant a tree of unknown merit. No one now planting an orchard can afford to set other than the best budded or grafted sorts, still I think we who have benefited by the careful seed selections and plantings of our forefathers or early settlers, should be more lenient in our estimate of those who have a desire to experiment in planting seed of known ancestry.

In the present selection and propagation of the pecan by sexual methods, nurserymen are taking the greatest possible stride towards isolation of improved types, but it must always be remembered visible characteristics of the parent nut are not to be relied on as a sure means of transmitting the same or similar characteristic type to the offspring. In all our improved pecan nuts and pecan trees there is a mass of subtle latent or active atavistic tendencies inherited from a distant and unknown past far beyond our control, and in all nut selections we must not overlook the possible transmission of pollen from negative or retrograde type that may be within easy reach of the selected trees.

To this coast the pecan is not indigenous. If the first nuts planted at Scranton and Ocean Springs were selected (and there is little doubt many of them were), the trees grown from these seeds would be less liable to suffer from the taint of undesirable pollen. In such a situation sexual development would

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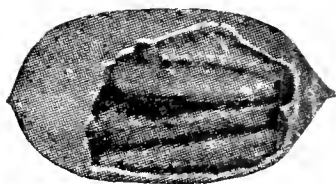
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benefit by isolation of type, and in resulting present day selections we have every reason to suppose this was the case. There could be no greater incentive to healthy development and mutation than this change of location to a suitable climate and liberal nourishment. All these features the pecan inherited by its transfer from the swamps and forests of Louisiana and Texas to the gardens of the coast.

Of the pecan there is but one variety displayed in many types, including a wide range of variability resting on two extremes, and these dipping into the degenerate and non desirable. For explicit convenience I will select both types as experience has placed them before me. I have seen evident weakness in nuts of .59 of an inch and under, and adopt a nut of 1.12x.62 inches as one extreme, and 2x1 inches as the utmost possible that can be allowed for development with merit in a large nut,

and in the mean an ideal nut 1.62x .81. Look at it as you please, extremes in size are undesirable; the very small nut is a nuisance, the mammoth a development of shell and coarse kernel inferior in every way. In this assertion I do no injustice nor reflect on the merit of large nuts now on the market, as few, if any of them, will touch the limit named, but I do look for and expect the merits of every nut grown for commercial purposes to be investigated and passed on by a qualified board of examiners and the score of merit placed on nursery catalogues.

Neither nurserymen or orchardists have yet secured or reported on improved nuts as the result of bud variation, but it is quite possible such sports may yet appear. In one instance I have had strong evidence of its presence in a young tree just coming into bearing, one branch producing nuts not half the size of the others. Hybrids with the hickory are to be found, but few, if any, have produced nuts worthy of consideration.

Double adaptation of variety to localities widely separated is another point worthy of close consideration. I have seen very strong evidence against the planting of large late ripening and early blooming varieties in the extreme northern limits of the pecan belt. In such locations the smaller early ripening nuts will be found more desirable and in every way superior.

If the excellency of our coast pecans can be attributed to no other agency than chance, it would not be unreasonable to expect improved results from selected nuts gathered in orchards of improved trees where the influence of non-desirable pollen was excluded. Under such conditions I am inclined to the belief Mendel's laws would hold good.

It is ever humiliating to think we are more indebted to the grand achievements of "blind chance" in the neglected gardens, fence rows, or other of nature's waste places for lasting and permanent achievements in fruit and nut culture than we are to the best efforts made by scientific man.

Otto Lock, of Texas, says of the pecan tree: That it is the most valuable of all Southern trees. No other lasting trees bring such great returns as the nut or pecan trees. Not for its wood, (which, however, is all very valuable and has for many purposes no equal); not for its beauty, durability or longevity as a shade tree, but for its fruit is known to be the best of all nuts.

## THE NUT-GROWER

I have a tree on my grounds that must be over two hundred years old. When 61 years ago the first settlers came to New Braunfels, the Indians had their camping grounds under this old tree, and when my father came here 54 years ago, he says: "At that time the tree looked as big and old to me as it does now."

We like the idea of naming farms and orchards. It has more than simple convenience to commend it. If the name is well chosen it not only gives information about the place, but becomes a permanent advertisement which will pay dividends in satisfaction as well as in dollars. In illustration of this Mr. Watkins, of Tyler, Texas, has a name for his place that will keep him, his business and his place in the public eye. He calls it Breezy Point Nut Farm.

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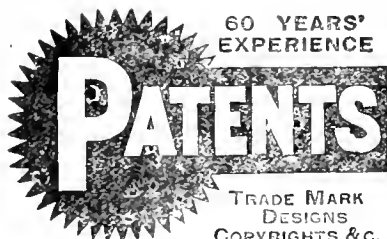
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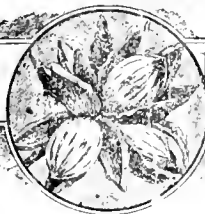
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# THE NUT-GROWER

Volume VI  
Number 2

Poulan, Ga., September 1907

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## HYBRIDIZING PECANS

(E. E. Risien, San Saba, Texas.)

The subject assigned to me of top working the pecan, has, I think, been pretty well thrashed out. So, in view of this fact, would suggest the subject of Hybridizing, because in this line of work future developments largely depend. Sometimes I think that in no branch of Horticulture do greater variations appear than in the pecan. The vast number of seedlings I have fruited also helps to confirm this statement. The planting of pecans fertilized by the wind, insects or whatever agencies nature affords, is only followed by disappointments. So why continue to travel this uncertain road when there is a remedy and within the reach of all.

To make my subject plainer, I will use for an illustration, corn, because the pollination of it and the pecan is very similar. Most of us know that if an ear of corn is covered with a paper sack in time to keep off the pollin from the surrounding tassels, the result will be a naked cob. Just so it is with the pecan. If a bunch of nuts is effectually protected from the surrounding pollin, empty shells of shrivelled kernels result; generally the nuts drop off. In every case defective pollination will show itself in some form or other. If we are to stop deterioration, eternal vigilance must be the watchword; botch work will be a clear waste of time. I am now regretting very much that I delayed so long giving my attention to artificial fertilizer of a pecan blossom, because I already have printed the work of my own hands and have learned also that the pollin is a pre-potent factor, hence the importance of the character of the tree from which we get the pollin. To the accustomed eye it is no job at all to locate the tree that our seedling trees are pollinized from. If growing within a few hundred yards so pronounced is the potency of the pollin. Pecan pollin from the top of our old sky scrapers is doubtless wafted for miles in the wind storms of Spring-time when it can be seen coming down to pollinize the younger growth like fine sand. The yield from this source is immense, and as a fruit is most always inferior, of course the pollin must be correspondingly so; hence another cause for such wholesale deterioration. In attempting to

encourage those interested in this part of the work, I wish to lay special stress on these words: "We must feed as well as breed." By this I mean nothing but thrifty, healthy trees should be bred from or bred to.

Now as to what constitutes an ideal nut, each one has his own pet theories, and it is better that it should be this way; it helps to keep alive the old adage we all believe in, "Variety is the spice of life."

The collecting of the pollin being the first step, I will here explain that it is necessary to watch this very closely, because when ripe the cells holding it pop open very much like pop corn; so when this popping commences is the time to gather the pollin. This is done by pulling off the whole tassel; then spread them out evenly on a newspaper in the sun for a few hours. All the pollin you can use will be found in the form of yellow flour on the paper. To clean this I use a fine brass wire milk strainer, a new one; be sure it is clean. Having thus procured good sound pollin, I put it into bottles—pill bottles I find the handiest, they are so easily carried in the vest pocket—cork up and keep in a cool dry place in the day and I believe its vitality can be counted on for a month, any way. And right here I predict the time close at hand when this will be a marketable commodity by mail.

So presuming it is the season of the year that the two varieties in which the cross is to be made, the next thing is to get some ten-pound paper sacks, and just as soon as the bunch of nuts is in sight strip all the catkins off (or tassels) on a small limb to be used, then put this fruit-bearing spur, leaves and all into the sack, pinning or tying it close around the stem. Selecting small upright fruit-spurs, in a week or so the pistillate blossoms of the nuts should show open mouths. These are plainly seen, which indicates they are receptive. The pollin now on hand should be applied with a feather or small brush commonly used for water colors, although I prefer a medicine dropper, a small glass tube having a rubber bulb on the end. Any drug store keeps them for sale at five or ten cents each. From this the pollin goes out in the form of dust

(Continued on Page 5.)

## THE CONTROL OF BUD-WORMS

By Dr. F. H. Chittenden.

The control of budworms is very difficult. One method of checking them consists in cutting away injured buds as often as they are attacked and promptly destroying them. This is laborious, and for success requires the co-operation of neighboring pecan growers, which is true of any method that might be employed. A better remedy consists in spraying with an arsenical, either Paris green prepared with a little more than an equal quantity of quicklime and applied at the rate of about one pound of poison to 100 gallons of water, or arsenate of lead, one pound to 40 gallons of water. The latter, because of its great adhesiveness, should prove still more useful. To insure the greatest effectiveness the spray must be applied just before or after the eggs of the insects hatch, so that the young budworms may be destroyed before they enter the buds or twigs to conceal themselves in folded leaves. There are two or three generations of budworms a year; hence, it is a matter of importance for the grower to ascertain the exact time when they appear in his locality, especially in the spring, so he may know when the eggs are laid, and therefore when to apply the spray to the best advantage. Such budworms as do not enter buds or twigs can be destroyed even after they have sought concealment in folded leaves as they issue from these quarters to feed on leaves that are not folded and will, therefore, eat enough poison to kill them. The budworms require further study of their life habits in order that better methods of control can be devised.

Co-operation with the Bureau of Entomology is earnestly solicited. Directions in Farmers' Bulletin 127, which may be had on application.

## CONGRESS OF HORTICULTURE

The week of September 23-27, 1907, is to be an important one, horticulturally, at the Jamestown Exposition. In addition to the regular meetings of the American Pomological Society, National Nut Growers' Association, The Society for Horti-

cultural Science, and the Federation of Horticultural Societies, arrangements have been made for a Congress of Horticulture to consider topics of a general character covering the various branches of horticulture. This Congress was arranged for by the National Council of Horticulture upon invitation of the authorities of the Exposition Company and of the Norfolk Horticultural and Pomological Society.

In view of the fact that the regular biennial session of the Pomological Society occurs the same week all strictly pomological subjects are omitted from the program of the Congress.

The topics are to be treated in a general way and the aim will be to show the present status of our actual knowledge of these subjects and to point out just where we stand in the various branches in a manner that will be of interest to horticulturists generally. It is hoped that these meetings will be the means of bringing the more or less scattered branches into closer union, add inspiration and profit to all participants and others who may be present and to dignify and advance horticulture in all of its branches.

It is earnestly hoped that the attendance will be commensurate with the interests involved.

### THE 1907 CONVENTION

Present arrangements contemplate the holding of four sessions, beginning at 2 o'clock p. m., Thursday, September 26, with two sessions on the 27th and one the morning of the 28th.

The general meetings will be held in a convenient hall in The States Building, while committee work will be assigned rooms as needed.

Headquarters have been provided at the Inside Inn, while special rates for board and lodging is offered by the following convenient first-class hotels:

The Inside Inn, European plan, \$2.00 per day, which includes admission to the grounds and privileges of the Inn. American plan, \$4.00 per day for each person; additional charges for bath rooms, and when but one person uses a room.

Hotel Elliott—Near the Exposition grounds on Willoughby Bay, Ocean View postoffice, \$2.25 per day.

Willoughby Beach Hotel—\$2.50 per day, American plan.

Reservations can be made with any of these hotels by writing them in advance.

Railroad rates to the exposition are obtainable in all parts of the country.

Prof. H. E. Van Deman, assisted by Mr. J. B. Wight of Georgia and Col. Van Duzee of Minnesota will plan and direct the sight-seeing at convenient times.

The Badge Book will be issued about ten days before the convention date. It will contain the full roster of officers, program of exercises, an alphabetical list of all members and advertisements of members and reputable tradesmen. Those desiring space should send copy on receipt of this notice.

The convention program is of particular interest, and all the speakers are specialists in the assignments given them.

The Jamestown Exposition is much better than many expected, and all our members should allow for ample time to profit by its inspection.

J. F. WILSON, Secretary.

Poulan, Ga., Sept. 5, 1907.

### CONVENTION PROGRAM

The program for the Jamestown Convention will embrace the following prominent features: This is supplemented with various reports and business matters of importance.

President's Address—Prof. F. H. Barnette, Baton Rouge, La.

"California Nut Growing"—Prof. E. J. Wickson, Berkeley, Cal.

"Importance of Initial Steps in Nut Culture"—Col. Chas. A. Van Duzee, St. Paul, Minn.

"Nut Growing in Maryland"—Prof. C. P. Close, College Park, Md.

"The Industry of the Future"—Mr. E. W. Kirkpatrick, McKinney, Tex.

"The Preparation of Nut Exhibits"—Prof. H. E. Van Deman, Washington, D. C.

Address—Dr. L. H. Bailey, Cornell University.

"The Governor Hogg Memorial"—Mr. G. Falkner, Waco, Tex.

"Economic Horticulture"—Mr. H. C. White, DeWitt, Ga.

"The Saugbark Hickory"—Dr. Robert T. Morris, New York.

"The Scale of Points and its Application"—Prof. H. H. Hume, Glen St. Mary, Fla.

"Nuts in the Far Northwest"—Mr. Henry E. Bosch, Hillside, Oregon.

"The Science of Nut Culture"—Prof. H. K. Miller, Monticello, Fla.

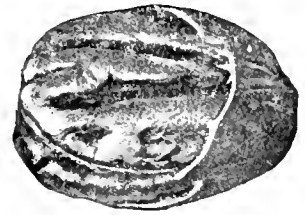
"Observations on Pecan Growing"—Prof. John Craig, Ithaca, N. Y.

### AN ENGLISH SCALE

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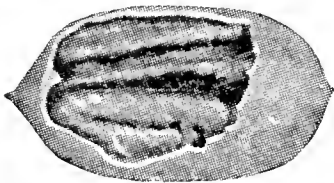
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of carnations, the scale of points for judging new varieties is as follows:

|                             |          |
|-----------------------------|----------|
| Color .....                 | 5 points |
| Size .....                  | 5 "      |
| Fragrance .....             | 5 "      |
| Substance .....             | 5 "      |
| Calyx .....                 | 5 "      |
| General Appearance.....     | 5 "      |
| Length of substance of stem | 5 "      |
| Habit of plant.....         | 5 "      |

A variety must gain at least 30 points to entitle it to a first-class certificate, and 25 points to entitle it to an award of merit. At the first show of this society, held in the Royal Botanic Gardens, London, on Dec. 4, prizes were offered for the best collection of cut carnations on table 10 feet by 4 feet, and many other

count them as safe trees. Thirty-seven were apparently "stone" dead. The cost of moving the 138 trees was about \$115; so the approximate cost of the 49 good trees would be \$2.35 per tree. So far I am more than pleased with the result. Hope to get a good many trees from those I do not count now.

I regret that we could not get a larger and better picture. We sprayed with Bordeaux. Some of the trees were too high for our apparatus and rig. We could not put the spray over the top of some of them. This, or these diseases bring dismay to our hearts. If we cannot stop it we have no desire to enlarge our orchard. One of our best bear-



SPAYING PECAN TREES IN THE GROVE OF DR. J. H. BURGESS, SENECA, S. C.

prices for blooms shown in vases, also for bouquets, baskets, etc.

### REMOVAL OF LARGE TREES

Editor The Nut Grower: Last year I gave you an account of how I transplanted 138 large, 16-year-old pecan trees. The work was done in January, 1906. I promised a report as to the success or failure of the work. In June of this year I visited the orchard and helped my brother with the spraying we were doing to try and check and stop, if possible, the ravages being made in our orchard by fungus diseases. I found 49 of the transplanted trees with a fine growth well up to the top of the trunk. I feel sure that these will continue to grow and make good trees. Fifty-two others had new growth, from a ring of sprouts at the lower part of the trunk to nearly covering the trunk, but I did not

ing trees matures very few of its nuts. A tree which in 1905 bore about ten pounds of very fine nuts, last year matured only a handful, it having in the meantime fallen a victim to this dreaded fungus.

I have just read Mr. Halbert's wail about "pecan pests increasing." We had the displeasure of making the acquaintance of Mr. Halbert's new friend about fourteen years ago. At that time the Department of Agriculture characterized that pest as coming from a "psychid moth, yet unnamed." I am not informed whether they have named it yet or not. I hope when they do the name will exterminate it. I have great faith in the Department of Agriculture, but it seems that they are pretty slow sometimes. We used Paris green spray to combat the psychid moth, but some of our trees were almost destroyed in just the way Mr. Halbert describes.

(Continued on Page 6.)

# The Nut-Grower

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SEPTEMBER 1907

Prof. H. E. Van Deyan is at the Jamestown Exposition as Horticultural Juror. He writes that the exposition is really very good, well worth seeing and far better than the public's opinion of it.

Dr. Burgess of South Carolina has made a good record in the removal of large pecan trees. His former report of the work and the contribution in this issue giving the result will prove of much interest and of substantial value to the industry.

One of the farm crops which it will be difficult to produce beyond the demand is nuts. In fact, the demand is now growing faster than the trees are being planted, while the new and more extensive use of nut products is prevented by the increasing prices which now prevail.

Mr. W. M. L. Black, a Texas subscriber, suggests the plan of fixing a minimum price on pecan nuts, as the farmers do in marketing their cotton. Some system of this kind would secure for many producers a better price than they now receive, without necessarily increasing the cost of nuts to the actual consumer. We favor any plan which will cut out the middleman's unearned profits.

The prominent exhibit of seedling nuts at the Dallas Convention from the Swinden Orchard, which showed how small a percentage were equal to the parent nut, did not fully satisfy at least one Texas grower. He claims the orchard can show a larger number of choice varieties than were shown at Dallas. The supplemental exhibit he proposes to make will be of much interest, not only to those who were at Dallas, but by all interested in the subject.

When measured by bushels per acre of farm products the pecan holds a prominent place when orchard is of bearing age. Two and a half bushels to the tree, with twenty

trees to the acre, will average up very well with corn or wheat. Then, when the selling price is considered, the returns are from four to ten times as much for the nuts as the other crops command. Under such circumstances it seems a sensible thing to be willing to wait ten years for the trees to get in shape, especially so as they are a permanent fixture when once brought into bearing.

Arrangements have been perfected whereby a congress of horticulturists will occur at Jamestown at the time, or near the time, of the American Pomological Society meeting, September 24 to 26. Immediately preceding it will occur the meeting of the Society of Horticultural Science and the Maryland State Horticultural Society. Immediately following, with the first session beginning on September 26, will occur the convention of the National Nut Growers. This combination of horticultural events will assure the largest gathering of horticulturists the country has ever seen since the days of the World's Fair at Chicago.—The California Fruit Grower.

The soil in which the seedlings are grown and the treatment they receive in cultivation, with a view to producing fibrous roots, merits careful attention and investigation. Mr. John S. Kerr of Texas, at one of the State meetings, spoke on this line, in part as follows:

"The pecan tree is hard to transplant because it has but few fibrous roots and the large hole, all tap root theory is a fallacy. The thing required is to grow trees with more fibrous roots and my experience has been that eastern grown pecan trees are more easily transplanted than those grown here. I attribute this to the fact that the eastern grown trees have more fibrous roots. Experience has shown that pecan trees which have been once transplanted and then are moved again are more liable to grow than those whose roots have never been molested. I advise the cutting of the tap roots about eight inches below the surface of the ground. This should be done during the winter following the first year's growth. This cutting of the roots of pecan trees ceases from three to eight tap roots to form on each tree and thus enables them to be more successfully transplanted."

## PROTEOPTERYX DELUDANA

Editor of the Nut Grower: I have been in the pecan growing business for only three years, and am therefore only a beginner. But I wish

to make a few remarks concerning Mr. H. A. Halbert's "New Pest," the little white worm about three-fourths of an inch long that is ruining his famous Halbert tree.

I have 100 Taylor, 100 Stuart and 50 other trees taking the third year's growth. In the summer of 1905 each variety showed that denudation of foliage which he mentions as to his fine Halbert tree.

Now, being an amateur, I didn't know what to think was the matter. After a thorough examination I found his little white worm imbedded deep inside of the leaf bud, and sometimes this worm would work his way down on the inside of the tender growth of the limb, destroying the pith and vitality of the new growth. I had every tree searched, and destroyed the living worms, but they still keep coming.

A spray of arsenate of lead at the proper dose would, in my opinion, kill out this worm entirely.

But the question still remains, where do these little worms come from? If you can help me in any way to get rid of them I certainly would be very grateful.

H. V. COLLINS.

Jacksonville, Tex.

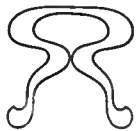
Editor Nut Grower: I have your letter of August 28 with accompanying page from "The Nut Grower," and Dr. H. V. Collins' letter.

As you of course know, it is a difficult matter to write about an insect without seeing a specimen or having an identification by an entomologist. In this particular case there can be but little doubt that this insect is the pecan budworm (*proteopteryx deludana*), which, during the past two or three years, has been extremely abundant in some regions. There are several forms of budworms, but this is the important species, as it shows a special fondness for pecans and is found wherever the pecan is cultivated. It is also common in the Northern States, where it affects hickory, butternut, walnut and related trees. We have yet to learn its full life history. Like some other insects zoologically related, its habits vary according to the food plant and the stage of its growth. The name budworm explains its habit of boring into the bud. It also attacks leaves, stalks, and bores into twigs, and later in the season rolls the leaves. As Dr. Collins describes it, the worm imbeds itself deeply in the inside of a leaf-bud, and sometimes works its way into the tender growth of the limb, destroying the pith and vitality of the new growth.



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vance as possible.

He is also right about the remedy,  
arsenate of lead. There is no doubt  
if this is applied at the proper time,  
namely: when the insect has just  
hatched from the egg, it can be con-  
trolled. Later, if the borer has pen-  
etrated into a leaf-bud or tender twig  
it is more difficult to reach it. The  
later generations, which attack more  
particularly leaves, although they  
live within the rolled up leaf, will  
eat enough of the arsenate of lead to  
destroy them. As there are two or  
more generations of this species sev-  
eral applications of the poison will  
be necessary.

Mr. H. A. Halbert is right in as-  
suming that this "worm" is probably  
an old pest assuming a new role,

choice food plant. This is well ex-  
emplified by the Colorado potato bug,  
which feeds by preference on the  
tender varieties of potatoes. The  
tougher leaved varieties are almost  
exempt from attack where the ten-  
der foliage is sufficient for their  
needs. This matter is mentioned in  
Circular No. 87, a copy of which is  
sent you under separate cover.

I regret to be obliged to correct  
an error which has been perpetrated  
in Mr. Halbert's article. The cotton  
boll weevil is quite distinct from the  
cotton boll worm. The weevil feeds,  
so far as we know, exclusively on  
cotton, but the boll worm is the  
corn worm which attacks peas,  
beans, tomatoes, and a variety of



PROF. F. H. BURNETTE

President of the National Nut Growers' Association,  
which meets at Norfolk this month.

that is, as regards man's observa-  
tion. In my own experience I have  
observed this species in great num-  
bers rolling the leaves of very young  
pecan, and have found it under the  
bark of old trees in winter, and I am  
inclined to believe that its favorite  
place of concealment is under bark,  
although it probably hibernates in  
various other places, beneath debris,  
in the shelter of dead leaves, in the  
crotch of trees, and in similar places.  
Many insects prefer the foliage of  
young and tender trees, and are apt  
to become abundant also on very old  
trees which have become neglected.  
It is also well known that insects us-  
ually prefer tender varieties of their

other crops. I am also sending un-  
der separate cover copies of Farm-  
ers' Bulletins Nos. 216 and 191. In  
the former I refer you to the illus-  
trations of the boll worm moth on  
page 7, and its work in a roasting  
ear on page 11, and on a cotton boll  
on page 13. It might not be a bad  
idea to make a separate note on this  
matter for publication, using these  
illustrations in the columns of your  
periodical.

F. H. CHITTENDEN.

**HYBRIDIZING PECANS**

*(Continued from Page 1.)*

which readily adheres to the already  
prepared pistillate blossoms. The

paper sack should at once be replaced or a new bag supplied, until the blossoms change colors, when it should then be removed entirely to stop retarding any further growth of the leaves so enveloped. It is needless to say that a bunch of nuts thus treated should be plainly labeled, and a further precaution is necessary to save a cluster of nuts so as to protect it from squirrels. I clasp on them a corn pepper, fastening it with a piece of wire.

Nuts cross-bred in this way are seed nuts proper, and about the only way to get them. They should be planted in the best place obtainable, receiving extra care and attention, and when old enough to furnish scions of buds, top-work on the tops of old trees, for with the most of us life is too short to wait on these fruiting naturally.

Several years ago I received from California some pollen from the best known English walnuts there. This I applied to my variety known as the San Saba, with the hope of getting a cross. I have quite a number of these seedlings so treated growing, but as yet it is too soon to report results. I hope those who have the English walnut growing will experiment in this line. A true hybrid of this sort would have more than a cash value now that a large number of trees are fruiting from the planting of the so-called choice seed pecans, selling at fancy prices some ten to fifteen years ago. I am frequently asked to explain such quick and severe deterioration that has developed. My diagnosis of the case is that in order for the nuts to be fertile there must of necessity be a fertilizer. So the question arises, what were they fertilized for? Ninety-nine chances to one hundred the tree that bore the fruit was surrounded by any amount of worthless ones, so how then could anything else be expected. Another proof that the pollen from the neighboring trees is the prepotent factor; but we will reverse this order of things and select nuts from the most worthless one surrounded by better varieties, plant these, and when old enough to sample the fruit a large percentage will be improved, another proof that the surrounding pollen is a prepotent factor.

There is evidently a limit to deterioration, but we have no proof that there is a limit to improvement. Each locality in the wide range of which the pecan is capable of growing has its influence either for the better or for the worse.

The walnut crop in California this season promises to be better in some

localities than last season, but on the whole is likely to be as light as last season. This should mean good prices for the crop.

## REMOVAL OF LARGE TREES

(Continued from Page 3.)

I have read with pleasure the articles on fakes and fakes in several of the last numbers. We frequently read articles warning us against unscrupulous nurserymen, but who has read of any certain fruiting single lous and dubbed "Mascaquinosa"? How can we, who perhaps do not see the nursery or nurseryman, know who is honest and who is not?

J. H. BURGESS.

Seneca, S. C.

## WHAT IS BEING DONE TO IMPROVE OUR VARIETIES OF PECANS

Read before the College Station meeting of the Texas Nut Growers' Association by H. P. Atwater.

A more general knowledge of the merits of the pecan during recent years, and a better appreciation of its value as a wholesome and nutritious food, has naturally stimulated the desire, especially among pecan buyers and dealers and nurserymen, to find the most valuable varieties. The increased demand compared with former years and high prices now paid for large sized, thin shelled pecans, with finely scarred kernels or meat, and the reasonable probability that pecans will sooner or later take the place of all other nuts, together with the possibility of eventually using the oil for illuminating purposes and table use, have also been causes for the increased desire to find the best kinds. Another cause which might be mentioned is the rapidly growing public sentiment in favor of the pecan for a shade tree around the house, with numerous desirable points in its favor for this purpose. Numerous other reasons could be given, but probably the most important reason why there is a wide-spread inquiry and desire to discover what are the best varieties is the fact that the people are gradually becoming to realize that the planting of pecan trees will prove a paying proposition. It is, therefore, natural that those who contemplate setting out pecan trees, either in small or large quantities, from the single tree in the yard that will some day shade the home porch and rattle down on the roof its rich and generous crop to those who intend to plant more extensive groves for commercial purposes, should de-

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sire to produce the very best pecans, those that will produce the grandest trees, the most abundant and regular bearers of the best flavored nuts, with the least shell and most meat, easily cracked and taken from the shell.

"What is being done to discover the best varieties of nuts?" is the subject alluded to in this program, and while I presume that the same efforts in this direction have been made in other states that have been made in Texas I apprehend that as this is a meeting of the Texas Nut Growers' Association it will be consistent and expedient that I confine my remarks chiefly to what has been done in this state.

A certain amount of rivalry among the hundreds of white people, Mexicans and negroes who make up the great mass of those annually engaged in the industry of nut gathering, stimulated by the prospect of a better price for pecans of better size, has undoubtedly been the cause of active search and discovery of most of our finest pecans, and while the whereabouts of these unusually fine trees have kept a secret by the finder for a certain length of time sooner or later the locality becomes known to others.

Encouraged by some of our prominent Texas agriculturists and well-known horticulturalists, who have offered liberal special cash rewards, early very valuable varieties have been brought to notice during the past few years. Much valuable assistance has been rendered through the National Nut Growers' Association and the nut growing journals and bulletins, local publications, and so much of the interest now taken by the general public in pecan culture that an article on pecans in any paper is sure to attract the attention of the reader and will invariably be carefully read with interest and profit. Among the many inquiries for information that have been received at our Danet Industrial Department for several years past from home-seekers and prospective settlers in other states in regard to our natural products, resources and opportunities for profitable investment in Texas a large proportion are from people who desire information about pecan growing. Displays of pecans at fairs and expositions and competition for prizes on these occasions are doing much to encourage a search for superior nuts. The visit of Prof. Wm. A. Taylor, pomologist in charge of Field Investigations, Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, in 1903 for the special purpose of investigating

the pecan trees of Texas and his subsequent reports on this subject were also important means of promoting the industry. It was my pleasure to accompany Prof. Taylor during a part of this trip, and I well know the stimulus given to the search for fine pecans, which was caused by his tour through the most celebrated pecan growing sections of this state.

Besides the many valuable publications on this subject, issued at different times by the United States Department of Agriculture, the horticulturalists of our Texas State Agricultural and Mechanical College have published much valuable information on the subject of pecans and pecan culture, and by their displays and lectures have rendered valuable assistance on numerous occasions in connection with this work.

I will not take up valuable time on this occasion by referring to less important efforts to discover the best pecans, many of which will be mentioned, and we must not forget that nature has also taken her part in the good work, and if time would permit I could easily show that birds, squirrels and even the shy and timid mice and rats of the "wild" are justly entitled to a certain amount of credit for the share they have taken in the discovery and the distribution over immense areas of many of the fine pecans of which we are so proud, and that wild animals and birds not only planted but protect the trees while they are growing.

In conclusion I do not hesitate to say that of all the means that have been taken to discover our best pecans, including those I have referred to, I firmly believe that through the organization of your Texas Nut Growers' Association and the earnest and untiring efforts of your officers, who have kept the association alive till it is now a power for good in the Texas horticultural world, has been and will be found the best means that could be devised to discover the fine varieties of pecans in Texas, and I am further of the opinion that through this association and the distribution of its annual reports and other publications the world will eventually be informed in no uncertain manner that the best pecans grown on the face of the earth in any of these United States are to be found in the Lone Star State.

Headquarters for the Horticultural Congress, the American Pomological Society and the Nut Growers' Convention, the fourth week in September, will be at the Inside Inn, on the exposition grounds.

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## THE NUT-GROWER

At the Austin meeting of Texas nut growers Mr. E. W. Kirkpatrick referred to opportunities the State afforded in this line, in part as follows:

"The importance of pecan growing cannot be over estimated. The pecan tree is one of our greatest natural resources, and this fact is being recognized by some of the foremost men of the South. To a certain degree the planting of pecans in some localities is supplanting the orange, yet our Texas people do not manifest sufficient interest in this great industry. Thousands should engage in this great work which affords so much pleasure and profit to the growers and the country. The pecan, unlike other trees, endures hundreds of years and becomes more valuable with age. He who plants a pecan tree confers a blessing which cannot be equaled by any other calling.

The proprietor of "Breezy Point" Nut Farm, Tyler, Tex., is in the market for Filbert trees.

### TEXAS NUT GROWERS

At a meeting of this Association a year ago, The Nut Growers' Association and the people of Austin, proposed to undertake to establish The Hogg Memorial Park upon the ground in Austin called "Riverside Walk." This enterprise it is hoped to be consummated at this time.

It is well remembered, too, a request made by the popular Ex-Governor only a short time before his death as follows:

"I want no monument of stone or marble, but plant at my head a pecan tree and at my feet an old-fashioned walnut. And when these trees shall bear let the pecans and the walnuts be given out among the plain people of Texas so that they may plant them and make Texas a land of trees."

One of the objects of the Association is to see that the spirit of Gov. Hogg's request is carried out.

In the Hogg Memorial Park it is proposed to grow only the choicest pecans, walnuts and other nuts, and to distribute the nuts produced therein to the school children of Texas for planting.

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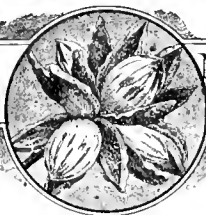
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# THE NUT-GROWER

Volume VI  
Number 3

Poulan, Ga., October 1907

5c per Copy  
50c per Year

## THE SIXTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

### NATIONAL NUT GROWERS ASSOCIATION

#### Met at the Jamestown Exposition

The 1907 convention met according to announcement in the convention hall of the Inside Inn, where most of the members were domiciled. Prof. Burnette presided in his usual affable and skillful manner, giving all the exercises a most pleasing and profitable character.

The program had been well arranged and the convention work ran smoothly. Most of the business matters were well prepared by the various committees, and with one exception, the committees' reports were adopted.

A skillful stenographer took a full report of the proceedings, which will be published as soon as the Association.

The Norfolk convention selected in this article only casual mention can be made of such matters as impressed the writer, and such mention is made from memory, as other duties precluded the taking of notes as the incidents occurred.

As a whole the meeting was rather a deliberative body than one noted for scientific discussions. Although the regular reports were practical and interesting, still their great value is found in their publication and wide distribution through the proceedings.

The formal addresses were by eminently practical men, and need to be read to be fully appreciated. Several speakers were from various causes prevented from attending and their assignments were read by title.

The President emphasized the value of the scale of points in the commercial aspect of nut examinations and showed that the nut trade wanted a good commercial product rather than large fancy nuts, although admitting that there was a large but limited demand for the fancy nuts.

Mr. Kirkpatrick of Texas had a theme well suited to him, and he rivaled his former achievements in impressing upon the convention his optimistic spirit regarding the future of the nut industry. Mr. Kirkpatrick is a large man, physically as

well as intellectually, and is a zealous champion of his large state, which has grown an astonishing number of pecan trees, but some of his auditors were inclined to want proof for his theory that nut culture was one of the employments of Paradise, and that it is not necessary to leave this world to have a taste of future bliss.

Dr. Van Duzee's paper showed how important it is to get started right in nut culture, and will be of much value to the army of new nut growers if they heed his advice.

Dr. Morris of New York was a new and unique personality in the history of convention work. With him nut culture, and especially hickory nut culture, is a fascinating study and a delightful recreation. His researches are world-wide, and the collection of varieties he has obtained from many sources, some of which he exhibited—are of much interest and great scientific value. His address was a prominent feature of the convention, and his genial personality is a pleasant reminiscence of the meeting.

Prof. Close of Maryland was also a new figure in the convention. His address dealt largely with local conditions in his state, and will be found to be a valuable contribution to the literature of this subject.

Prof. Van Deman is so well and favorably known, both as a convention worker and able writer, that comment on his address would almost be out of place.

In taking up the purely business affairs of the meeting as they came from the various committees we were impressed by the wide range of the matters considered and the important bearing they have on the work and the future of the business in hand. Judged from this standpoint the association, notwithstanding its brief record, is getting down to hard, substantial and far-reaching work, both scientifically and commercially.

The first installment of the convention report in this number will speak for itself. In our November number will appear an equally interesting and more extended account of the work of the various special and standing committees and the ac-

tion taken on the important matters presented by the Committee on Resolutions. Some personal sketches of leading characters on the convention floor and a full list of the officers elected will also appear.

#### PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

It is said that a man's education is lacking until he belongs to a modern society and is able to sit through a president's address without showing that he is bored. It is my duty at this time to apply this test to members of the National Nut Growers' Association. In presenting the president's address I desire to say that an association president labors under peculiar difficulties. He is in some way expected to deal with everything connected with things pertaining to the industry, be very brief, and make it interesting. I shall make claim at the outset to only one of these particulars—brevity—and endeavor only to touch upon those things which it seems to me should be emphasized.

To my mind, this association has accomplished more good for the industry during its brief existence than any other of the similar organizations has done in its chosen field of labor. Before its existence chaos reigned supreme in nomenclature, propagation, etc. Today system and order mark the whole industry. It was only the other day that I saw in a leading horticultural journal an article from the pen of a prominent horticulturist, which reads like this: "Perhaps in no branch of pomology is there greater confusion at the present time than in pecans. This is a public catastrophe, and disastrous to the welfare of the industry, but it is regrettably true." I shall challenge this statement at the outset, and say that in no industry is there less disorder today; and that our organization in the very near future, through the work of its standing committees, will wipe out every cause of complaint along this line. In the nomenclature of figs, persimmons, and even apples, there is great confusion at this time and in some cases very complex. The many pecans named Rome no doubt was the cause

## THE NUT-GROWER

of the statement referred to, and perhaps the use of working wood from young trees not bearing may have contributed to it, also one or two unscrupulous propagators, but all of these causes are as good as eliminated today and a clear field is ahead of us on that score.

This association has given the greatest confidence to the industry, and why? Because the men who organized it and make up its membership are men who know and men who do. The pioneers, the expert, progressive, practical and reliable growers, and the horticulturists of our experiment stations, aided by the interested workers from the National Department of Agriculture, make up its membership. As an evidence of the confidence which its members have in the association, one item may be mentioned. Some of its members have on their letter heads a small but significant statement. It is: "Members of the National Nut Growers' Association." A member of this association must necessarily be worthy of membership or be dropped from the membership list. In no other association that I am acquainted with does its committee on ethics do such vigorous and careful work, and this means an association of the very highest standard. Our membership has been keen to lay a sure foundation, and has been working in the greatest harmony. These members have traveled far and served the association at great personal expense and sacrifice. Surely it has been a labor of love among them and the welfare of the industry has been the only watchword. We are proud of our membership but we need more. In an association such as this a great deal of work develops and funds are necessary. An increased membership is then one of the first requisites to meet this condition, and we hope that every member will bring to the association new names for enrollment. The information obtained at our meetings is worth many times the fee. In fact, there is an inspiration gotten from these meetings that is worth more than anything that I can mention to one interested and in love with his work.

The present condition of the nut industry, in our southern states especially, is one of great promise. Men are beginning to look at it as a permanent industry and are investing accordingly. While many stories of high prices and large yields are prevalent, it is not a get-rich-quick industry. Men who enter it with this idea sooner or later will probably lose out, and deservedly so, for

they will neglect the preparation of the soil and selection of proper stock. The personal element will be missing. The careful investor, the investor who, by the way, gives strength to the industry, is the one who by careful study and investigation chooses his land, prepares it thoroughly, selects his trees, plants them with the utmost care, and gives them every personal attention in cultivation.

We have many pecan orchards today that are being cared for in this manner and it does not take a prophet to foresee the outcome. We have also many orchards where the trees have been planted and neglected. It does not require a prophet either to foresee their end. The same questions will come up concerning care and cultivation of nut orchards as you will find concerning any other fruit orchards. There will be bad crops, diseases, insects and many other things, but cultivation, fertilization and watching and spraying will accomplish many wonderful things in plant life and nut trees are no exception to the rule.

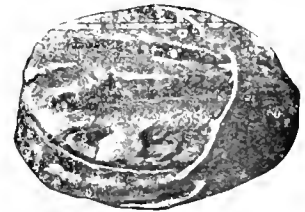
To be very brief in calling your attention to some of the problems confronting this association, I will say that among them will be found the question of self-sterility in varieties. When something along this line has been worked out there is no doubt but that some very important information will be obtained, and many confusing, not to say troublesome conditions corrected.

Another problem to be solved is connected with stock. Somewhere there is a variety, or there is some method to be employed by which vigorous early maturing, prolific stock may be selected. Nurseryman and orchardist alike desire to know where to get it. It is time something definite could be obtained about this very thing.

Another important feature desired is the early bearing qualities of varieties, and their behavior in sections of the pecan belt outside of their native locality. This information is being obtained as rapidly as possible, but some of us seem to be impatient for the knowledge. Here would be perhaps the first valuable information to be gained from a test nut orchard at the state experiment stations. While some of the experiment stations have taken up pecan investigation there is one serious drawback that in a large number of cases really prohibits work along this line. It requires so much room that the stations cannot spare it for permanent occupancy. In such cases the only chance for work is along the line

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of co-operative work with pecan orchardists which oftentimes is not satisfactory. An Experiment Station Field Agent would be a very valuable adjunct to the staff of our Experiment Stations.

To my mind there is another important feature of the work of this association that should be more strongly emphasized, and that is a system of registration. In a way the Committee on Nomenclature and Standards is a system of registration, but something more is needed in order to register the name, protecting the originator in his claim to a name, and also to give full publicity to the fact. In other words, our machinery should run faster along this line. Incidentally other than a commercial standard of scoring varieties is needed, for there will be no doubt varieties introduced, not of commercial value, that may be valuable for home use. This feature is respectfully put before you in the hope that some time during our convention it may be discussed and acted upon.

It is indeed a pleasure to see so many of our nut growers present. I trust that our convention will be both pleasant and profitable, and feel that I shall have as chairman, your hearty co-operation in trying to make it so.

## CROPS NOT EQUAL TO THE DEMAND

Pecan growing is engaging the attention of nut growers in the South Atlantic and Gulf states almost to the exclusion of other nut bearing trees, various influences having combined to produce a demand for pecans considerably in excess of the supply. The popularity attained by the pecan within the past few years has caused the price to increase from four cents per pound in 1903 to eighteen cents at present, and St. Louis, the leading pecan market of the country, receives on an average of 600 carloads of the nuts a year, yet the demand is unsatisfied there. Nearly all of the nuts received in St. Louis are grown in Louisiana and Texas, the former state having cultivated trees and producing a finer flavored nut, but Texas produces 92 per cent. of the nuts, which also grow wild in that state.

This is a feature of horticultural industry to which growers in California might with profit give more serious attention, as conditions of soil and climate are eminently favorable to pecan culture. In this connection it is interesting to note that the Leonard Coates Nursery Co., Morgan Hill, is devoting considerable attention to the propagation of desirable

varieties of pecans and will have some one-year seedlings ready for shipments in November.—California Fruit Grower.

## MEXICAN PECAN CROP

Monclova. The pecan crop in this section will be one of the heaviest ever known. The trees are so heavily loaded with nuts that branches are bent to the ground in many instances. This is one of the best pecan districts in Mexico, and produces nuts of the highest quality. There are many trees here which have a spread of branches 75 feet in diameter and some of them have been known to produce a crop in a good season worth \$150 for a single tree. The season has been unusually dry this year and other crops have suffered severely. It is understood that the entire crop was contracted for by buyers from the United States, nearly a year ago.—California Fruit Grower.

## BOOKS AND CATALOGS

Alabama Nursery Co., Huntsville, Ala., wholesale price list of stock and implements.

The Arcadia Nurseries, J. H. Girardeau, Jr., manager, Monticello, Fla. Descriptive catalogue, finely illustrated.

Glen Saint Mary Nurseries, Glen Saint Mary, Fla., wholesale catalogue for nurserymen and dealers only.

Fruit Guide and Catalogue—Paper shell pecans, B. W. Stone & Co., Thomasville, Ga., 24 pages carefully prepared matter.

Fruitland Nurseries, P. J. Berckmans & Co., Augusta, general catalogue, price list, 50 pages illustrated, contains much descriptive matter.

Summit Nurseries, Monticello, Fla., Miller & Gossard, proprietors. Finely illustrated catalogue and price list, 20 pages, half of which are devoted to nuts.

The Pecan, a 12 page pamphlet descriptive of this nut with catalogue by S. W. Peek of Hartwell, Ga., will be found of interest by those seeking reliable data.

The Walnut in Oregon. By C. I. Lewis. Bulletin No. 92 of Oregon Agricultural Experiment Station, Corvallis, Oregon, is a 44 page pamphlet, illustrated, containing much useful information.

The Nation's Garden Spot is the title of a neat 40 page illustrated pamphlet descriptive of territory reached by the Atlantic Coast Line railroad. Wilbur McCoy, of Jacksonville, can furnish copies to those interested.

# The Nut-Grower

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OCTOBER 1907

The American Breeders' Association is making a special effort to increase its membership.

Chattanooga as the place of the next meeting. The date is left with the executive committee, which will see that the opportunity to make an exhibit is given right of way in arranging the date.

Some varieties of the pecan are more influenced by climatic conditions than others, while some are susceptible to disease and insect injury. This makes it important to discover the most hardy variety, and their most favorable requirements.

State vice-presidents are requested to confer with the experiment stations in their respective territory with a view to securing active co-operation in testing varieties of different nuts in the several states. A number of experiment stations have already arranged to engage in this important work.

Arrangements are being made for an Inter-State meeting for nut growers at Thomasville, Ga., during November. The point is easily accessible for Southwest Georgia, West Florida and Southern Alabama. This territory embraces a number of the most important nurseries and largest nut growers in the country.

The matter of local organizations for nut growers was given favorable consideration at Norfolk. Vice-President Wight, of Georgia, has already begun planning for an early meeting in his territory. This is a good move, designed to bring the work in close touch with the farming interests of the country.

The yield in pounds of nuts is a better basis for stimulating the comparative value of nut trees, rather than the variable price obtained for the crop under favorable or exceptional circumstances. While a Texas grower reports having received \$50

per year for three successive seasons from a single tree, still we prefer Widow Barnett's tree in the same state which yielded twenty-five bushels of nuts in one year.

The Norfolk convention went on record as being a National Nut Growers' Association, as its name implies, rather than as the Southern Pecan Growers' organization, as it is sometimes called. While all the five Gulf coast states were represented, as well as Georgia and South Carolina, still that was less than half the states participating in the convention work. Besides this the walnut and hickory were the most conspicuous nut before the meeting.

The Executive committee, while recognizing the pressing importance of work in hand, were conservative enough to heed the sentiment of the Scranton convention, and kept expenses within the actual resources of the association, even though it occasioned an undesirable delay in publishing the 1906 proceedings. This led, however, to action which, if successfully carried out, will provide increased resources and more prompt and persistent calls on the membership for active and substantial co-operation. It is now up to each member to do his part.

## PECAN SCAB

Editor Nut Grower: There is a large, healthy looking pecan tree in this neighborhood, on the farm of a Mr. M. J. Beckham, that for two or three years has ripened no nuts at all. The tree stands in a lane near a cotton house, and frequently cattle come and stand under the shade.

Years ago it used to bear quite bountifully, but three years ago about half the fruit was affected by a kind of black mould on the outside, and they failed to fill out; so there was only a small crop.

Last year the tree started out in the spring with a fine growth and set a large quantity of nuts. When about one-third grown this same black mould appeared on them, and in a few days all the nuts visible were turned black, and I don't think the tree matured a dozen edible nuts. This year the same thing happened again; so as I am somewhat interested in pecan culture, I am writing to you for information as to the trouble and its cause, and the remedy, if there be one. I send you by this mail under separate cover a small box containing some of the nuts from this tree. G. A. BYLES.

Windsor, Fla.

This letter was referred to Prof.

W. A. Orton of the Bureau of Plant Industry, who replied as follows:

Editor Nut Grower: Referring to the enclosed communication from Mr. G. A. Byles, relative to a disease of pecans, I find them to be affected by the scab, a fungus disease due to *fusicladium effusum*. This trouble appears to occur throughout the country, wherever the pecan is grown. It was, without doubt, a parasite of this tree and related hickories, before any cultivation was undertaken.

The fungus lives over winter in the diseased leaves and nuts on the ground, and appears in the spring on the young fruits and on the leaves causing circular black spots which often spread and fuse together. It also attacks the young twigs, in many cases even killing them back for a few inches. Wet seasons are marked by an increased loss from this disease, which also appears to be worse on trees growing on low ground. In dry seasons a good crop is often obtained from trees which were previously diseased.

We have no conclusive evidence as yet that the occurrence of scab is affected by the crops grown between the trees, by the cultivation or fertilization of the soil, or by any pruning of the trees. Further observations are required on this point, however. From its similarity to the apple scab, we would expect it to be easily controlled by spraying, and some preliminary experiments that we have made show this to be the case. We advise that the first spraying be done shortly after the flowering period, a second application some two weeks later, and if it should be found in any locality that the disease does not appear until July a third application at that time would be advisable. Not enough work has been done as yet to establish definitely the best dates for spraying.

The difficulties experienced in spraying are two: The first is the great variation in the time of flowering among varieties of pecans, and especially among seedlings, so that in spraying a mixed orchard it is necessary to go over it several times. The second is the large size of the trees, which makes it necessary to employ a powerful spray pump and an elevated platform rigged on a farm wagon, together with long extension rods to enable the operator to reach the tops of tall trees. These difficulties can be overcome, but all things considered, it is quite doubtful whether spraying will ever come into general use. It would unquestionably be profitable in the case of

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trees producing large nuts, where the crop on a single tree is worth several dollars.

There is a marked difference in the susceptibility of varieties. Many seedling trees show a great tendency to scab every year, while others near them remain free. Few or none of the finer named varieties have been observed to be affected by scab, and our greatest hope is that this resistance will be maintained.

We therefore advise those who are troubled by the disease to make experiments in top-grafting their diseased seedlings with some of the finer named varieties, and the writer desires to obtain the co-operation of interested pecan growers in reporting the results of any such tests, as well as their observations on the relative susceptibility of varieties.

W. A. ORTON, Pathologist.

## THE PLACE OF NUT CULTURE IN OUR RURAL ECONOMY

Prepared by Wm. A. Taylor, of the Department of Agriculture, for the recent Horticultural Congress at the Jamestown Exposition.

Discussion of the attractiveness and profit of nut culture has in recent years awakened much interest among our people in the possibilities of this rather newly developed industry. Among dwellers in cities and towns the idea of nut culture appears to be particularly attractive and in the case of the average person to suggest as its principal feature the sylvan shade and bosky dell of the nut harvest rather than the hard work essential to success in other lines of orcharding.

As the result of considerable attention to the subject the writer has been forced to the conclusion that in the mind of the average person the term nut culture stands for:

First, a very pleasant harvest time in which a bountiful crop of beautiful nuts of fine quality is garnered to be later sold at very remunerative prices.

Second, the production at low cost and ultimate sale at high prices of a considerable quantity of valuable chestnut, walnut, hickory or other nut tree timber to be derived from the thinning out of the superfluous trees of the grove or orchard.

In short, the general conception of nut culture among our people is decidedly visionary and highly tinged with sentiment. Doubtless because of the fact that almost our entire domestic supply of tree grown nuts has until very recently been derived from the forests, there is a

deeply imbedded conviction in the average American mind that nut culture is a phase of forestry rather than of pomology; that it is closer kin to timber production than to fruit growing. With the species known to the writer this view is entirely and essentially erroneous.

The production of straight grained, sound and valuable timber necessitates close planting with a view to forcing an erect and relatively tall trunk. This in turn is accomplished by the rapid and continuously progressive smothering of the lower branches as the crown of the tree reaches upward with the rising forest floor. The result is a tall pole with a relatively small tuft of young branches such as alone are capable of producing blossoms and nuts. The apparent abundant yields of chestnuts, walnuts or pecans occasionally observed in the crowded forest would not in fact be large yields at all if reduced to the basis of bushels or pounds per acre.

The production of good crops of nuts of most species, on the contrary, necessitates the development and maintenance of a relatively large head of strong growing young wood which can only be done under such conditions as provide an abundance of air and sunshine. All experienced nut growers agree to the above statements. I take it though, there is still much difference of opinion among them as to the necessity of cultivation, fertilizing, pruning and in specific instances, spraying to control injurious insects and diseases. Many maintain that the leaf imbedded, unstirred soil of the forest constitutes the ideal soil condition provided other factors be right. The writer is strongly of the opinion, however, that where nut trees are planted primarily for the crops they yield rather than as wind-breaks or for road side ornamentation or shade near dwellings, systematic cultivation, including judicious use of suitable cover crops will be found essential. The leaf mold mulch method of humus production is not practicable under the sunlight and moisture dispelling conditions of the orchard so man must exercise a directing influence over the conditions of plant growth if he desires more regular and abundant crops than the species concerned ordinarily produce in its natural state. The fact is that nature's methods do not promote maximum productiveness nor highest quality of produce as judged from the standpoint of man's needs. Heavy crops of nuts in the forests are at most invariably followed by very short crops, or even



total failure in many cases apparently through inability of the unaided tree to set a normal crop of well developed fruit buds while maturing a heavy yield of nuts. As with our pomaceous and stone fruits we must steady the yields by furnishing or rendering available sufficient fertility and conversely in some cases by reducing the set of nuts in full crop years by judicious pruning, or even by hand thinning of over productive varieties of some species. Regularity of abundant cropping is the exception rather than the rule under the forest condition, and doubtless the most certain and economical way of insuring it is by systematic orchard cultivation. At least this has been found true with almond and the Persian walnut on the Pacific coast, where the production has assumed most importance. There may be exceptions to this general rule as with the pecan on alluvial soils that are abundantly fertile and moist and there may be cases where the cheapness of the land and its inadaptability to other profitable uses may justify an investment in nut growing where only occasional full crops may reasonably be expected as with the sprout grafted chestnut orchards of the rough lands of the Alleghany and Blue Ride mountain regions. But the important commercial development of the industry now under way and likely to show large increase during the next decade will undoubtedly be along lines of orchard practice not differing much in principles from those now recognized as essential in the production of the deciduous tree fruits.

Of the present status of nut culture in the United States little can be shown in statistical form. The figures as compiled from the 12th census, covering the crop year of 1899, were as shown in the following table:

Nut trees.

NUT TREES AND PRODUCTS IN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES, CENSUS OF 1900

|                              | Trees.      | Pounds.    |
|------------------------------|-------------|------------|
| Almond                       | 1,649,072   | 7,142,710  |
| Cocanut                      | 48,664      | 136,650    |
| Pecan                        | 643,292     | 3,206,850  |
| Persian or English walnut.   | 726,798     | 10,668,065 |
| Miscellaneous nuts           | 634,460     | 380,224    |
|                              | Acres.      | Bushels.   |
| Peanuts                      | 516,654     | 11,964,109 |
| Value of tree nuts           | \$1,949,931 |            |
| In all U. S.                 | 1,950,161   |            |
| Value of peanuts             | 7,270,515   |            |
| Total value of nuts produced | \$9,220,446 |            |

No statistics nor reliable estimates of later date relating to the entire country are available, but by combining the known data on imports of almonds and walnuts with the commercial estimates of the yields of those nuts in California a fair notion of the quantity of those nuts required to meet the present demands may be gained.

APPROXIMATE QUANTITY OF ALMONDS AND WALNUTS CONSUMED IN UNITED STATES, 1902-3 TO 1906-7

|                   | ALMONDS    | POUNDS |
|-------------------|------------|--------|
| Imported 1902-3   | 8,142,164  |        |
| Home grown 1902-3 | 6,540,000  |        |
| Total             | 14,682,164 |        |
| Imported 1903-4   | 9,838,852  |        |
| Home grown 1903-4 | 6,400,000  |        |
| Total             | 16,238,852 |        |
| Imported 1904-5   | 11,745,081 |        |
| Home grown 1904-5 | 1,600,000  |        |
| Total             | 13,345,081 |        |
| Imported 1905-6   | 15,009,326 |        |
| Home grown 1905-6 | 4,200,000  |        |
| Total             | 19,209,326 |        |
| Imported 1906-7   | 14,233,613 |        |
| Home grown 1906-7 | 1,400,000  |        |
| Total             | 15,633,613 |        |

|                   | WALNUTS    |  |
|-------------------|------------|--|
| Imported 1902-3   | 12,362,567 |  |
| Home grown 1902-3 | 17,140,000 |  |
| Imported 1903-4   | 23,670,761 |  |
| Home grown 1903-4 | 11,000,000 |  |
| Total             | 34,670,761 |  |
| Imported 1904-5   | 21,684,104 |  |
| Home grown 1904-5 | 15,180,000 |  |
| Total             | 36,864,104 |  |
| Imported 1905-6   | 24,917,028 |  |
| Home grown 1905-6 | 12,800,000 |  |
| Total             | 37,717,028 |  |
| Imported 1906-7   | 32,597,592 |  |
| Home grown 1906-7 | 12,000,000 |  |
| Total             | 44,597,592 |  |

These figures appear to indicate an increasing consumption of almonds, and especially of walnuts, and though the data on other nuts are lacking there has unquestionably been larger consumption of pecans, filberts, chestnuts and peanuts in recent years and a considerably home increased production. It should be noted that we are still importing much the larger portion of the almonds and walnuts that we are consuming, domestic production not having yet overtaken home consumption. Our total imports and exports of

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## THE NUT-GROWER

POULAN,

::

GEORGIA

nuts that enter into consumption in this country those that appear to offer greatest promise to the grower are the almond, Persian walnut, pecan, Japanese and European chestnuts. The efforts at fibert culture thus far made in the United States have not warranted extensive commercial plantings, though the impossibility of profitable fibert culture has by no means been demonstrated. The improvement of the native chestnut and chinkquapin, the Eastern and the California black walnuts, the butternut, the shagbark and the shellbark are well worthy of the attention of the amateur and the breeder.

Two species, the almond and the Persian walnut, may be said to be upon a sound economic cultural basis one the Pacific coast, and one, the pecan, is approaching that status in the Gulf and South Atlantic States.

Numerous questions affecting the nut industry are pressing for solution, the rapidity with which plantings have been made having prevented the acquirement of enlightening experience as a guide to the commercial planters.

The important questions of self fertility or sterility of varieties, relative congeniality and adaptability of grafting stocks, resistance to diseases and insects, etc., as well as the broad and important question of relative adaptability of varieties to soils and regions demand thorough and systematic investigation if the industry is to have healthy and normal economic development.

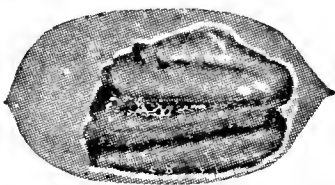
### LIFE MEMBERSHIP

The time for receiving Life members at the reduced fee of \$10.00 has been temporarily extended by unanimous consent of the Executive committee.

After the Jamestown convention it was found that more funds were needed for the early publication of the proceedings and for other work than the ordinary and anticipated resources of the Association would promptly supply. The conservative financial policy of the Association—limiting the expenditures to the available funds—as discussed at Scranton and endorsed at Norfolk, seems to require that we promptly make a special effort for the best interests of the Association and for that portion of the public that looks to our body for information and help.

Our present resources are only sufficient to complete and distribute the proceedings of the Scranton convention and to meet the recent convention's expenses. The copy for the proceedings of the Norfolk conven-

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## Proceedings of the Scranton Convention



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J. F. WILSON, POULAN, GA.

nuts for the last year were as follows:

|  |             |
|--|-------------|
| Imports of Nuts Fiscal Year 1906-7.  |             |
| Almonds, 14,233,613 lbs.   | \$2,331,816 |
| Cocoanuts, free  | 1,349,562   |
| Cocoanut meat, broken, or copra, not shelled, desiccated or prepared, free, 7,064,532 lbs. | 302,132     |
| Cashew and Brazil, free, 252,533 lbs.  | 650,488     |
| Palm and palm nut kernels, free  | 39,329      |
| Walnuts dut., 32,597,592 lbs.  | 2,969,649   |
| All other free and all other dut.  | 2,100,274   |

Total imports .....\$9,743,250  
EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC NUTS, FISCAL YEAR 1906-7

|                         |           |
|-------------------------|-----------|
| Peanuts, 6,386,012 lbs. | \$278,236 |
| All other               | 103,929   |

Total exports .....\$382,165  
Of the large number of species of

## Pecan and Rose Nursery for Sale

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This property belongs to the Heikes-Biloxi Nurseries Co., Biloxi, Miss., and is paying good dividends. The company has no debts. It is operated as a branch of the Huntsville Wholesale Nurseries, Huntsville, Ala., and the only reason for selling is the desire to concentrate all business at Huntsville.

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tion will be ready soon, the more valuable papers read at Dallas and the important historical matter and several addresses delivered at the Macon convention in 1902, as well as the constitution adopted at that meeting, are to be published as soon as funds permit. All this accumulated data is exceedingly valuable to the industry and should be given to the public.

It is the sense of the Executive committee that this extension of the time for receiving Life members at \$10.00 (one-half the regular fee) be limited to such time as may be needed to collect the funds necessary for the special work above mentioned and not longer than the date

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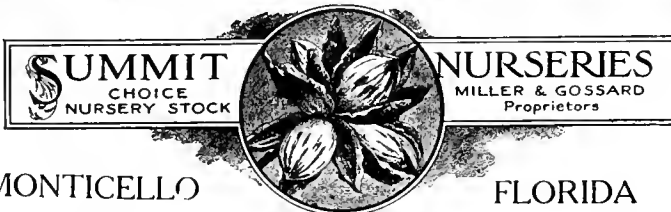
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**OUR CATALOGUE WILL INTEREST YOU**

of the next convention.

Life membership carries with it all the privileges of the Association, with exemption from the annual dues of \$2.00. The recent convention demonstrated the increasing importance of nut culture. The beneficial work thus far accomplished is publicly recognized. Much pioneer work is

assuming definite shape and a few years of well directed and liberally supported work means more for the public good than even the most sanguine anticipate. All members, both Active and Life are urged to give this matter due consideration and promptly act in such way as they think proper.

# THE NUT-GROWER

Volume VI  
Number 4

Poulan, Ga., November 1907

5c per Copy  
50c per Year

## MORE ABOUT THE CONVENTION

The various committees got in good work in their respective lines, one of them—that on Resolutions—having many special matters under consideration. Mention may be made here of several recommendations which were approved by the convention.

In a general way it was understood that the Association's work and the attending expenses were outgrowing the meager financial resources of the organization, and while the Ways and Means and Executive committees had this condition under consideration the Committee on Resolutions advised that each member be urged to work for an increased membership and asked that each member make a personal effort to obtain at least one new member during the current year. This plan, if carried out, would double the amount of funds now received and would permit the early publication of the *Proceedings*, as well as other accumulated data of public interest.

Another feature of this committee's report was the recommendation for the organization of local nut growers' societies in different sections of the country. This will, it is claimed, bring the work and influences of the national association into closer touch with farmers, merchants and other rural and commercial interests.

The state Vice-Presidents were urged to take up this feature of the work in their respective states.

The committee on Resolutions also exploited the plan for co-operative work with state and national experiment stations in making many needed tests and experiments in different parts of the country. The Secretary and the state Vice-Presidents

are to arrange, as far as practicable, for such work on some uniform plan.

The names of ten deceased members were read in connection with a suitable resolution referring to them.

At the suggestion of this same committee, the Secretary was authorized to have printed and to issue life membership certificates as soon as the funds of the Association will permit.

The committee on Ethics reported favorable and improving conditions in the business interests of the industry, and that but few complaints of irregular or fraudulent operations had been received. This committee has in the past accomplished good work in following and exposing the fraudulent dealer and in raising the standard for dealings in trees and nuts.

The committee on Standards and Nomenclature reported, among other matters giving directions for selecting nuts for examination. These directions will be published soon. The date of the convention being too early for the examination of nuts of this year's crop, it was decided that nuts sent to the Secretary during the months when they are at their best, should be brought to the attention of the various members of the committee for grading.

The committee on Ways and Means examined the books of the Secretary-Treasurer and, with the exception of a clerical error in favor of that officer, recommended their approval. The committee found on the books unpaid dues to the amount of about \$200 and advertising accounts for \$70, with \$39.41 on hand, with no outstanding debts, but that the funds were inadequate to pay for publishing the *Proceedings* of the Scranton con-

vention.

The Secretary was directed to collect, as far as practicable, all dues and accounts and to drop from the list of members all over two years in arrears if they failed to respond within a reasonable time to his call for settlement.

The committee recognized the importance of the work in the hands of the committee on Publicity and recommended the same appropriation for their use as had been made the past year and intimated that it would have been increased if resources had permitted it.

The committee on Publicity reported on the work now in operation, which has been made possible by the voluntary financial aid of a number of nut nurserymen. This work consists of the sending of monthly bulletins of Nut Notes to over one hundred of the leading agricultural and horticultural journals in all parts of the country. These Nut Notes are kindly received by many editors and used in various ways for the benefit of the industry, thus disseminating reliable information, which, in fact, is one of the cardinal purposes of the Association. The work and plans of this committee were approved and encouraged and the committee was continued.

The trade publications came in for due notice and commendation. The editor of THE NUT-GROWER gave some interesting data regarding this publication, telling of its wide distribution—not only in the United States, but in many foreign countries, even in South Africa, the East Indies and the Philippine Islands. It developed that the publishers are doing much gratuitous work for the Association by placing many public agricultural libraries and all the state

## THE NUT-GROWER

experiment stations on the free list. Many sample copies are sent out each month in answer to requests, while the subscription list has increased rapidly.

The Secretary-Treasurer's report did not take up much time, as most of the work of his office had been referred to the various committees and reached the convention through different channels. Some data given about the membership of the Association is, when viewed from the standpoint of a thoughtful observer, significant of the important and far-reaching influence of the Association. Previous to the convention, 213 names from 22 states had been enrolled. Of this number, 10 have died, 9 have resigned and 28 have been dropped from the roll for various causes, usually for non payment of dues. This is regarded as a creditable showing for so young a body and is indicative of a great future.

Many matters of interest which space will not permit us to mention, occurred during the meeting. Taking the convention as a whole, it showed interest and was characterized by practical business methods carefully considered by able and influential men, who are bringing to bear on the work in hand science, capital and integrity in such equitable proportions that wide-spread and permanent results may confidently be expected.

### A FORECAST

BY R. C. KOERBER

Editor's Note:—The following article was prepared for our October number but was crowded out.

Last year's pecan crop was a failure over most of the growing localities, especially in Texas and other Southern states, except Louisiana and Florida, where the yield was about one-half the regular crop, and in consequence of this small yield and also owing to the fact that not much stock was left on hand from 1905 at the beginning of the season of 1906, prices of pecans are

rather high, much higher in average than ever before.

These high prices have restricted and limited the demand for pecan meat in general. Many confectioners abandoned the use of pecans for all kinds of candy, using instead other kinds of nut meats. Shelled walnuts imported from France could be purchased for one-third the cost of pecans, and for the lower grades of confectionery peanuts were used. Pecan nuts used and added with mixed nuts selling in the grocery trade were left out entirely, as a certain standard price for mixed nuts had been established and the higher price of pecans was prohibitive.

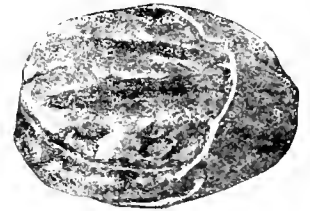
These conditions show that pecans will only be in regular demand when the prices are in proportion with prices of other nuts, and we cannot expect high prices for the next season in consideration of prices quoted for French walnuts for delivery in November at same quotations as now, and in view of the prospects for the new crop in accordance with favorable reports from different sections from Texas.

The high price has checked the consuming in every respect and if these high prices continue, the demand for pecans would shrink to a trifle and pecans would be considered a luxury. Besides we have built up a certain export business of this article, but during the last season I believe that not a single pound for commercial export has been shipped from this country.

The hickory meat could be produced much lower than the pecan and in many instances confectioners value the hickory higher than the pecan. It is of a different taste but has a greater portion of aroma, and by means of machinery we use for extracting the meat, we gain more than half in full halves. These halves, either of pecans or hickory, are used by confectioners to put on the top of chocolate or other drops, or for stuffing dates, prunes or raisins, etc. Hence to get out the full halves is the

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The nut that has never failed to bear and never failed to fill at both ends with kernel of best quality : : :

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Season 1907-8

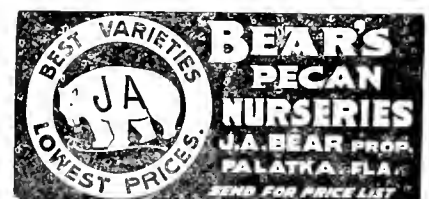
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**Southern Nut Nursery Company**  
LAFAYETTE, LA.

most profitable for nut shellers.

Very large pecans fetch a higher price than small ones, and the proportion of the meat gotten out is much in favor of the larger ones. 325 to 350 pounds of small nuts produce about 100 pounds of clean meat, while 250 to 275 pounds of large nuts will produce the same quantity.

Walnuts in shells are stored in cold storage in very large lots, and prices for this article, which is so great a competitor of the pecan, will rule very low, based upon the reason that dealers want to get rid of their stock before the new crop arrives, which is about the middle of November.

In general, full reports from nut producing countries cannot be furnished at this time, but as soon as reliable reports arrive I shall not hesitate to report them to your valuable paper, as they have a great influence on the price of pecans.

## PECANS IN THE SACRAMENTO VALLEY

We are awaking to the fact that the pecan in the Sacramento-San Joaquin valley is not only a success but promises to supersede even the walnut as a profitable crop. In Texas, Georgia and other states, the business of growing pecans for market is assuming immense proportions, and the more the nuts are known the greater is the demand. The pecan succeeds over a wide territory, but delights in hot summers with plenty of moisture at the root, followed by a winter cold enough to thoroughly ripen the wood. The rich alluvial bottoms of the great Sacramento valley form an ideal location for the pecan. I have seen magnificent trees growing from Butte county to Tulare, producing immense crops of full-meated, thin-shelled nuts of excellent quality. Grafted trees are very scarce and if we import varieties from the southern states it may be that our climatic conditions would not agree with them. The bet-

ter way is to plant seedlings from a good home-grown strain, known to be prolific, and any of those that should not bear nuts of the best quality could be grafted over at a time when we should know from what trees to take grafts.

Seedlings carefully taken up, planted deep, with a basin left of a foot or two in diameter and several inches deep, filled with old manure as a mulch, will grow well even the first year, and not one should fail.

The pecan possesses several advantages over the walnut, as neither the nuts or leaves are ever injured by the hot sun, and its upright growth makes it more desirable as a roadside tree, or for planting along irrigating ditches.—Leonard Coates, in *Sacramento Union*.

## THE TEXAS CROP

Editor NUT GROWER:

All this blow and bluster about the enormous pecan crop in Texas turns out to be mostly moonshine. The crop is very good in a few of the lower counties, where rain was abundant during the growing season. Outside of these counties the crop promised to be the largest ever known until the drought set in several months ago, when the trees began to shed their nuts and have been dropping them until perhaps only about 50 per cent. are left.

I got my information from personal observation and from the members of the Texas Nut Growers' Association, who met at Austin on October 9. I saw one gentleman who claimed that a full crop with him meant twenty-five cars and that he did not expect to get more than two this year.

J. F. LEYENDECKER.  
Frelsburg, Tex.

The National Association's committee on Ethics will be glad to help any grower in advising them in regard to any pecan proposition they may be considering.

# The Nut-Grower

Published by The Nut-Grower Co.

Entered as second-class matter at the Postoffice at Poulan, Ga., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Subscription Price: 50c per Annum  
Advertising Rates Sent Upon Application

NOVEMBER 1907

While pecan nuts are marketable all over the world, it is a significant fact that this is the only country where they are indigenous. The United States, or the Gulf Coast, rather, has a natural monopoly of the industry.

After many delays the *Proceedings* of the Scranton convention is finally out and is being distributed. It is a neat volume of one hundred and twenty pages of highly instructive data and—to any one interested—is most fascinating reading. It contains all the formal addresses, discussions, reports of various committees and list of officers elected at that meeting.

As a food for hogs, acorns are much prized in various sections of the country. Compared with corn they have half the protein, two-thirds the nitrogen—free extract—and about three-fifths the fat. As the crop costs nothing to grow and the hogs do the harvesting it is readily seen that this nut is an important factor in the economy of the farm. In addition to the advantages named, acorns have the property of imparting a fine flavor to the meat.

The pecan men of Jackson county, Mississippi, lay claim to distinction in having produced more of the recognized standard varieties of pecans than any other locality of similar area. They listed fifteen varieties up to the date of the Scranton convention and among them appears

the names of Stuart, Palst, Russell, Schley, Jewett, Alley, Success, Delmas and Centennial. This is a great list and will give Jackson county a prominent place in the history of the pecan industry.

With most of the products of the soil the item of labor is the chief factor in the cost of production. This is equally true of nut culture—still there is a difference. With the staple cereal crops and cotton the margin of profit, after deducting the cost of labor, is very small and often disappears entirely. With nut culture pitching the crop is necessary but once. After that nature does most of the work, the necessary labor being largely confined to harvesting the crops after the orchard is well established.

The letter of Dr. Dennis, of Cedar Rapids, Ia., in this number is one of the results of publicity work recently inaugurated by the Association's committee on that subject. There are many persons scattered all over the country, who—like Dr. Dennis—have long recognized the importance of nut culture; and as they learn of the work now in progress it arouses sentiments and activities which can be profitably employed. We like to come in contact with such men, as they embody so many of those desirable qualities which a close-to-nature life develops.

The growing of almonds always excites the attention of those who look into the business features of nut growing. This branch of nut culture has been carefully studied for many years and it is conceded that it is confined in this country to the Pacific slope, and even to particular localities there. There is no trouble in growing the trees in any part of the country where the peach thrives, but its habit of early blooming insures its being caught by the late frosts with such reg-

ularity that crops are not obtainable outside of the favored sections mentioned. The horticultural wizard who can evolve a late-blooming variety will make a good thing out of it.

There are few, if any, industrial or commercial lines which are better suited for co-operative investments than is nut culture. Corporations for planting orchards are readily formed and can be managed on the same plan as are our great industrial enterprises. The bonds offered by the few well organized and reputable companies engaged in the actual planting of nut orchards have an increasing security as the trees approach the bearing age. The value of their stock issues soon goes above par and should gradually increase in value as the trees grow to maturity. Add to these considerations the safety of such an investment and the fact that it continues to produce through all the ups and downs of business, and it looks like a genuine "gilt-edge investment," provided, of course, that the management is competent and honest.

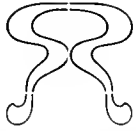
## WANTED--A WEEPING PECAN

Among the many thousands of seedlings now being planted, I am hoping that something of this sort will soon develop, for here in western Texas, away off from the timber belt, it would have an inestimable value. The trees that thrive here are few and far between. The pecan, being indigenous, is of especial value. Luxuriating under the intense heat of our July and August sun, it grows to such large and stately proportions as to be unsuited for the limited space of many town or city lots; and this is why a weeper or dwarf variety would have a distinctive value.

The writer has experimented largely with the weeping ash, the weeping Camperdown elm and several other weepers suit-

No Farm is **BUDDED**  
Complete **PECAN**  
Without a **TREES**  
Grove of

They are Safe  
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OF SELECT PAPER SHELL VARIETIES

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able for ornamental planting, all  
of which succumb to the intense  
summer sun. The weeping mul-  
berry, however, promises to be  
a grand success, but the collec-  
tion will never be complete with-  
out a weeping pecan. We want  
and need a pecan tree whose top  
limbs will grow down, forming  
a complete circle of shade—a  
perfect summer-house for the  
children, such as we see in the  
growth of other weepers. This  
form of growth might also solve  
a labor problem—that of paying  
\$3.00 a day for thrashing, and  
hard to get at that.

The introduction of such an  
acquisition to ornament our lawns  
and gardens would leave behind  
him a monument far better than  
one of stone, and everyone would  
say he left the world in a better  
fix than he found it. I am wait-  
ing to pay \$10 a foot for cuttings  
from a genuine weeping pecan.

E. E. RISTEX.

San Saba, Tex.

*A LETTER FROM IOWA*

Editor NUT-GROWER:

Your journal has just arrived;  
also copy of the report of the  
third annual convention. The  
same mail also brought me Prof.  
Hume's book on nut culture.  
They are a feast to me, and the  
report is so intensely interesting  
that I just read it from begin-  
ning to end, scarcely laying it  
down for sleep or meals.

Some of the discussions, how-  
ever, are rather perplexing, es-  
pecially those as to varieties.  
Some one has high praise for a  
certain nut, while the next  
speaker condemns it. But to  
an old horticulturist this is easy  
to solve. Nuts, like fruit, are  
found to differ in their bearing  
habits and even in quality in  
different soils and different en-  
vironments. It is so here in the  
case of plums and apples, some-  
times within a few miles of each  
other. So we should be slow to  
condemn a nut or fruit on these  
adverse reports of behavior.

I note Stuart is about the most

uniform in behavior of any of the  
old nuts.

I have urged the planting of  
nut trees on our city streets and  
public highways and have urged  
legal compulsion in the case of  
railroads—that they should be  
made to plant nut trees, such as  
the hickory and walnut, along  
their lines. What wealth this  
would be for the entire state and  
especially for the railroads to use  
for ties when they get too thick!  
If our early settlers had planted  
hickory, walnut and chestnut as  
shade trees in our towns and cit-  
ies instead of the cottonwood,  
which is worthless as wood and a  
nuisance, we might now have  
thousands of bushels of nuts to  
gladden the hearts of those city  
children who are too poor to buy  
them. If the farmers were com-  
pelled to plant these trees along  
the highways, say every hundred  
feet on both sides of public roads,  
what a prospect for nuts and  
manufacturing timber forty years  
hence.

I know we cannot succeed here  
with your tender pecans, for I  
planted fifty small trees eighteen  
or twenty years ago. I got them  
from Bagdad, Fla. They froze  
root and branch when the tem-  
perature fell to 20 below; but if  
I could have pecans worked onto  
hardy hickory I feel sure I could  
have a different report. I have  
tried all kinds of chestnuts and  
black walnuts; had trees twenty  
years old killed in 1898, but  
these were shipped to me from  
Ohio, my old state; but I got  
nuts and raised seedlings that  
seem hardy and passed through  
the terrible winter of 1898, that  
even killed all our Concord vine-  
yards.

I have tried Japan walnuts  
here and had black walnuts big  
enough for small saw logs when  
I sold my old farm 9 miles from  
this city. I was well acquainted  
with J. McAlister and his brother-in-law, Floyd, and from them  
procured the large nuts from  
their old home at Mt. Vernon,  
Ind. They said the old tree was  
a pecan, while the nut looked  
like some kind of hickory hybrid.



## THE NUT-GROWER

I sent those specimens to A. S. Fuller, of New Jersey, and Prof. Budd, of our agricultural school at Ames, Ia. If this nut was of good quality, I think it might do to grow here.

I think your society should be urged to look after the few hickory trees that are left and bud them in the South. It can be done here but without much show of success. All our American nuts, North and South should be rescued and improved upon before they become entirely extinct. What a collection of those nuts could have been gathered in Indiana and Ohio 60 years ago, when I was a small boy! And what lovely, large beechnuts—the richest nuts of all—I used to gather! All gone now: the ruthless hand of man, who thinks only of the *Now* and who never looks ahead for those who must follow in his footsteps and see the ruin he has left them as a heritage, has swept them away.

A. B. DENNIS.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.

### NITRATES FROM AIR

The report that the world's supply of natural nitrate which comes from Chili, is being so rapidly exhausted that the end of it will likely be seen within thirty years' time gives additional interest to the claim that a process has been perfected whereby nitrates can be secured directly from the air. Nitrogen constitutes the most important of the three fundamental elements of plant food, the other two being potassium and the phosphates, so that without nitrogen for plant food, vegetation would starve when the supply becomes exhausted, and the failure of vegetation would mean starvation throughout the animal kingdom.

Recognizing this situation to which the world is drawing near, Prof. Frank and Dr. Caro, eminent scientists of Germany, set about to find a method of deriving nitrogen artificially from the air itself—as the atmosphere is

an inexhaustible reservoir of that element—and binding it in a compound to serve as a vehicle by which it could be handled practically, and of such a nature as well as would be slowly soluble and capable of assimilation by plant life after being placed in the soil.

The efforts of these two men of science have been successful, according to a report in perfecting a process which permits the manufacture of such a product upon a commercial scale. The final product which the process obtains is composed of limestone, coal and nitrogen, and is popularly called "lime nitrogen," 20 per cent. of the weight of which is nitrogen. The chemical name of the compound is calcium cyanamid. This compound not only has its direct use as an agricultural fertilizer, but it will be most extensively used in the chemical arts for the production of ammonia, nitric acid and other useful things. As a measure of the magnitude of the consumption of Chilean nitrate it might be mentioned that the United States alone imported last year 375,000 tons of it, having a value of \$20,000,000. A column of the atmosphere resting on any two acres of the earth's surface contains the same amount of nitrogen as did last year's importation from Chili.

The process of manufacture is electro-chemical and therefore involves an extensive consumption of cheap electric power, and it is thought possible to turn to account the wasting energy of the great Tennessee river and burden it with the duty of supplying one of the vital necessities to human existence from the free air which surrounds the earth.

The Agricultural Department at Washington is said to be taking a great interest in the new fertilizer and is having it investigated by the department expert. —*California Fruit Grower*.

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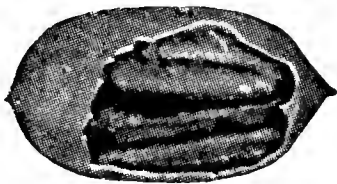
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## PECAN CULTURE

Read by J. F. Jones at the meeting of the Louisiana Horticultural Society.

The growing of pecans as a commercial proposition, though long neglected, is receiving considerable attention at the present time and deservedly so, as selected varieties are now being propagated by grafting and budding and the certainty of the outcome is assured if varieties known to bear early and regular crops of good nuts are planted and properly cared for. We sometimes wonder why the pecan was so neglected, as very ordinary nuts selling for ten and fifteen cents per pound are profitable as a commercial proposition. Perhaps the principal drawback has been the comparatively long length of time necessary to get seedling trees into profitable bearing, as when in bearing the trees require little care in comparison with the apple, peach, or other fruit trees so

largely planted. Besides being slow coming into bearing, the average seedling or wild pecan varies greatly even where selected fine nuts are planted; besides, the tree may be a poor or irregular cropper or even entirely barren, so that the propagation of the trees by grafting was necessary to place the industry on a firm and assured profitable basis. Early attempts to propagate the pecan by budding or grafting were generally unsuccessful, probably because these attempts for the most part were made with wild trees or trees growing under unfavorable conditions, and the pecan, not unlike other species of hickory was found difficult to propagate. At the present time there are a number of nurserymen successfully propagating the pecan by budding and grafting and trees may be had at a fair price. Perhaps the principal drawback to propagation is the comparatively slow callousing of the pecan. This is overcome to some extent by intensive culture in nursery, or by cutting back and inducing a vigorous growth as in larger trees to be top worked. Experience has shown that young vigorous trees may be budded or grafted with fair success, while the same care and the same methods may give a poor stand or even failure on less vigorous trees or stocks; so that if there is any secret in propagating the pecan, aside from careful, painstaking work, it is in intensive cultivation of the young trees in nursery. This applies to dormant trees to be grafted, as well as to trees "in sap" to be budded in spring or summer. Any propagator will give good cultivation to stocks to be budded to hold the sap and facilitate the budding, but little thought is given to proper feeding and cultivation that the stocks to be grafted may mature perfectly and store up a maximum amount of "starch," without which, callousing and union of stock and scion would be slow and uncertain, resulting in a poor stand. It is unnecessary for me to say anything in favor of budded or grafted trees, as the advantages are obvious to anyone. Besides perpetuating given varieties which bear desirable nuts and regular crops, grafted or budded trees come into profitable bearing in about one-half the time that is required by the average seedling tree. This is a very decided advantage; besides there is no guess work as to the nuts which will be produced when the trees come into bearing, as is the case with seedling trees, provided of course that we know that our budded or grafted trees are true to name. You people of Louisiana

should feel proud that the pecan was first successfully propagated in your state by graftage, and that the industry now assuming comparatively large proportions was started in Louisiana.

(To be Continued.)

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# THE NUT-GROWER

Volume VI  
Number 5

Poulan, Ga., December 1907

5c per Copy  
50c per Year

## PROMISING NEW PECANS

By WM. A. TAYLOR.

From the *Year Book* of the Department of Agriculture, 1906.

The pecan continues to engage the attention of nut growers in the South Atlantic and Gulf States almost to the exclusion of other nut-bearing trees. The increasing popularity of the nut, doubtless due in part to the development of systematic methods of grading and cracking by machinery operated by steam or electric power, which render possible the marketing of the meats ready for use, have combined to produce a market demand considerably in excess of the present supply. Under this stimulus and the production of considerable numbers of budded and grafted trees of choice varieties in southern nurseries the planting of pecan orchards is proceeding rapidly in many portions of the South. Much of this planting up to the present time has of necessity been done rather blindly as regards the adaptability of varieties to soil and climatic conditions, very few varieties having yet been fruited sufficiently outside of the localities of their origin to determine their probable behavior elsewhere. As the earlier plantings of budded and grafted trees come into bearing, it is unfortunately becoming apparent that in the infancy of the industry the stock of several of the leading varieties was considerably mixed with other sorts. In some cases closely related seedlings inferior to the sort whose name they bore appear to have been propagated from. This confusion of identity is now giving rise to diverse reports as to the behavior of particular varieties in different sections, and will doubtless require some years of careful work by nurserymen and orchardists to rectify.

Seedling orchards grown from nuts of the large varieties, such as Centennial, Frotscher, Stuart, Van Deman, Russell, etc., that came into public notice from 1875 to 1895, are now coming into bearing throughout the South, and as both the trees and nuts commonly bear a general resemblance to their parents, they are in many instance being discussed and even labeled with the names of the parent varieties. As such seedlings are likely to disclose characteristics even more diverse from their parents if budded or grafted from and planted elsewhere, they should never be designated otherwise than as seedlings until found worthy of distinctive varietal names.

The utmost care in selection of authentic stock from these earlier varieties to bud and graft from is necessary at the present time to insure trueness to name in the nurseries and orchards. It is not safe to use grafting or budding wood of any of these sorts from trees that have not borne except where such stock can be unquestionably traced to bearing trees that are true to name.

Less confusion exists among the more recent introductions, although some of these have in various ways been more or less confused with one another. A few of the more promising of the newer ones are described.

ALLEY.

The original tree of this variety was grown by Mrs. C. H. Alley, of Scranton, Miss., from a pecan of unknown variety presented to her by the late Col. R. Seal, of Mississippi City, Miss., in 1871. This nut she planted in a box the same fall, transplanting the young seedling that resulted therefrom to its present location in her garden in 1872. The tree began bearing at the

(Continued on Page 5.)

## THE SHAGBARK HICKORY

By DR. ROBT. T. MORRIS.

From a paper read at the Norfolk meeting of the National Nut Growers' Association.

Concerning the future development of the hickory as bearing upon the public benefit, my friend Dr. Chamberlain of New York, said, when I showed him some specimens at a meeting of the horticultural society, that the man who developed the hickory would be a public benefactor. I agree with Dr. Chamberlain, and have agreed with that proposition ever since I was a boy, when I thought that any man who raised good hickory nuts was a public benefactor. At the present time I base my interest in the subject of nut culture largely on the ground of sport. As a very busy man, I have sought for recreation in yachting, salmon fishing, bear hunting, etc., but I have found nut culture a little more expensive than all these, though more exciting and more fun.

To elaborate a little: I had this spring placed great hope upon the outcome of the planting of several thousand nuts which I obtained from Japan and Korea, but on account of the long, cold, wet spring, most of these were lost. Then, I found some species that were sprouting freely were attacked by enemies about which I knew nothing. I found, after trying to catch a certain species of mice which I believed were attacking one kind of nut, that the crows were getting them all. I found this out after most of the nuts were gone. Again, I found, after setting traps for various kinds of mice, that our common mole was the malefactor—much to my surprise, because my training in zoology had taught me to believe that the

## THE NUT-GROWER

mole was an insectivore wholly. But I have learned that he will pull almost all the pecans under ground and eat the roots, being also fond of the bitternut hickory and chestnut.

As showing the interest one can develop in the subject, I made a cross between an Asiatic *Plerocarya*, which bears long racemes of nuts, forty or fifty in a raceme, and the shagbark hickory. In this connection the question of intense interest is, "Is this to be a fertile hybrid or not? Are the genera so far apart that I cannot obtain a fertile hybrid, or am I to get a hybrid that will give me hickory nuts in a raceme half a yard long?" I mention this as going to show the different kinds of interest in taking up the work of nut culture.

Then, geographically, I have found much interest in obtaining species from different parts of the world—Korea, Siberia, Argentina, Chile and the remote parts of Japan; and I have some nuts now on the way from Tibet, which will probably be the first sent out from that country. I have nuts from a part of Japan which could only be obtained through a Japanese officer, who is one of my friends. One of the Austrian princes was undecided what to name an avenue being laid out in Opoceno, and as most of the hickory nuts I had sent him last year had sprouted, he decided to line it with hickory trees and name it after the one who sent him the nuts.

As to the matter of profit in the raising of hickory nuts, I went to the dealers in New York when I first became interested in the subject, and talked with them from a business standpoint, and I found this: One man would say, "Why don't you go into chestnuts? I can't get enough chestnuts; if you will just develop a large acreage of chestnuts, I will take all you can raise." The next man would say, "For heaven's sake, go into hazels, and let me have all you

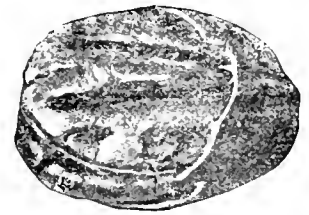
can raise." Still another would say, "Oh, raise English walnuts. We don't want the California nuts or the Oregon nuts, for they will not graft or grade them on the Pacific coast and it ruins our market: the European growers give us grafted and named varieties. The European market is a market you can't always depend on: do go into the raising the Persian or English walnuts." Another man would say, "Give us all the hickories you can." On one occasion I had some specimens from a prize contest, and I was talking with a dealer who handled hickories largely and who had a fancy patronage. He had just told me that he paid \$3 a bushel for shagbark hickories in October and \$1 in January, and had showed me one basket of nuts for which he paid a farmer \$8 a bushel. I took from my pocket a small handful of nuts and handed him one. He cracked and ate it, and said, "Well, I will take all these you can give me and pay you whatever you ask." Now that statement, of course, was to be taken at its face value; but it gives an indication of the view-point of a dealer, who assumed, of course, that I had only one tree and could only furnish three or four bushels at one time perhaps.

In developing nut trees, I have taken up not only the hickories, but hazels, walnuts and chestnuts and am looking for a good beech. I have some twenty-six species and varieties of chestnuts and I do not know how many hazels. I have been developing local, native hazels. I have a large number of walnuts, but hickories have engaged my chief attention; and through prize offers in the agricultural papers I have obtained many hundreds of specimens. I believe that the shagbark hickory will stand very close to the pecan in commercial importance and will outrank it in quality as a dessert nut for table use.

From my experience in making this collection it seems to me the best nuts are coming from

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New Jersey and Maryland. I get larger nuts from farther west and farther south, but not the best. I am attempting, by cross fertilizing to get an ideal hickory.

(To be Continued.)

## NEWS NOTES

The East Tennessee Poultry Association will hold its third annual meeting at Knoxville, Jan. 7-11.

The fourth annual meeting of the American Breeders' Association will be held at Washington, D. C., January 28-30.

The Alabama Horticultural Society will hold its fifth annual meeting at Birmingham, February 13 and 14. An interesting program is being arranged.

The United States Forestry Bureau is giving much attention to the conservation of native forests and to reforestation operations, especially in the Southern Appalachian regions.

During the past year Monticello, Fla., has located several new nut orchard companies, which are planting, in the aggregate, 1,300 acres in pecans.

The Texas Nut-Growers' Association will hold its midwinter session in conjunction with the State Horticultural Society's meeting at Abilene, January 15 and 16.

At a recent meeting of growers, the Coleman County (Tex.) Pecan Growers' Association was organized. J. P. Morris was elected president and B. F. Robey secretary-treasurer. The association was formed to better the conditions for handling and disposing of the crop. The membership is very enthusiastic.

The following names were added to the list of members of the National Nut Growers' Association during the Norfolk convention: D. L. Williams, Cairo, Ga.; Prof. C. P. Close, College Park, Md.; Chas. T. Alexander, Chattanooga, Tenn.; A. M. Troyer, Calhoun, Ala.; Mrs. Benigna G. Kalb, Jacksonville, Tex.; Frank E. Kalb, Jacksonville,

Tex.; Prof. W. M. Munson, Morgantown, W. Va.; Prof. W. N. Hutt, Raleigh, N. C.; F. K. Freeman, Athens, Ga.

The *ad interim* committee, which is arranging blanks for noting various features of nut tree growth and habit is composed of the following: Prof. W. A. Taylor, Washington, D. C.; Prof. H. Harold Hume, Glen St. Mary, Fla.; Prof. H. E. Van Deman, Washington, D. C.; Prof. H. N. Starnes, Experiment, Ga.; Mr. H. C. White, DeWitt, Ga.

## NUT GROWERS MEET

In response to a call by Mr. J. B. Wight, vice-president for Georgia, a meeting of nut growers was held at the courthouse in Thomasville, Ga., November 20, 1907.

There was a good local attendance, and nearby towns in Florida, as well as Georgia, were well represented. About forty persons were in attendance.

Mr. Wight stated the object of the meeting to be for the purpose of showing how valuable the industry is to any section so well suited to the work as the surrounding territory.

Mr. W. C. Jones, of Cairo, Ga., was elected chairman of the meeting and Mr. Ray C. Simpson, of Monticello, Fla., secretary. Prof. H. K. Miller, Dr. J. F. Wilson, and Messrs. H. C. White and J. B. Wight, all well-known in the National Nut Growers' Association, gave practical talks on pertinent subjects. Dr. J. B. Curtis, of Florida; Mr. H. S. Watson, of Illinois; and Mr. J. P. Gill, of Georgia, were conspicuous figures in the general discussions. Many pertinent questions were asked and answered.

The day was pleasantly and profitably spent and the meeting was so evidently a success that it was resolved that a midsummer meeting should be held at Monticello, and the officers were continued to arrange for the same.

# The Nut-Grower

Published by The Nut-Grower Co.

Entered as second-class matter at the Postoffice at Poulan, Ga., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

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DECEMBER 1907

The season for much of the orchard work is at hand. Nut growers, as well as others, should remember that "an ounce of prevention" policy is a good remedy for sundry ills.

The advertisement of Gillgrove Pecan Nurseries was inadvertently omitted in our October number. We run up against all kinds of similar accidents. Even this notice, intended for our November issue, was overlooked.

In Texas the past season is said to have been the driest in twenty years. It had an injurious effect on the pecan crop; the immature nuts dropped badly and those maturing were much smaller in size than usual.

Our exchange table bears convincing evidence of the popularity of THE NUT-GROWER with the agricultural and horticultural press, as well as with the experiment stations. The bulletins which nearly all the stations send us regularly reflect the progress of all lines of agricultural enterprise.

The territory surrounding Albany, Georgia is certain to attract much attention as a nut growing center. Within a radius of twenty miles are located several of the largest pecan orchards yet planted. At the recent meeting of nut growers held at Thomasville, it was stated that, with the contracts now being filled, the orchards of budded and grafted trees in this territory will total 3,000 acres.

This section is also the home of THE NUT-GROWER.

As the years go by we are rapidly learning the great value of the services rendered by the pioneer nut growers, especially those who were instrumental in establishing the superiority of of budded and grafted trees. Although it has been but a few years since this fact was established, and though most of those who took part in the work are still with us, they are pioneers in the true sense of the word, even though they still lack the gray hairs which we involuntarily associate with the term.

The Norfolk convention advised the formation of local nut growers' societies and recommended that the state vice-presidents take the matter under careful consideration. J. B. Wight, vice-president for Georgia, acted promptly and held a meeting at Thomasville on Nov. 20. This meeting was well attended by local interested parties, and other towns in that section, particularly Albany, Baconton, Cairo and Monticello, Fla., had able representatives present. Another meeting of this body is planned for Monticello in midsummer.

When nuts were being gathered this season we instituted some observations on a small scale for determining how rapidly pecans mature on being gathered and what percentage of weight they lose in drying. A certain number of nuts was taken from each of two trees and were carefully weighed at intervals of a week until they ceased losing in weight. The recorded data will be worked out in percentages and published later. One obvious deduction is that it does not pay to buy pecans by weight until they have been gathered fully two weeks.

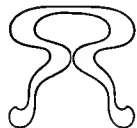
Each succeeding convention of

the National Nut Growers' Association has emphasized the importance of systematic experimental work in nut culture in all parts of the land and particularly in the pecan belt. In addition to the work now being started through the cooperation of state experiment stations, and which is being arranged by several state vice-presidents, President Burnette has appointed a strong *ad interim* committee to formulate definite plans for making various observations. The secretary is now consolidating the suggestions and plans of this committee and will embody the contemplated work in a series of blanks which will be put in the hands of various members and experiment station workers who will make and record the data desired and send it to this committee from widely separated localities. The comparative value of such records is likely to prove of great importance when placed in the hands of skilled horticulturists who can glean from them new principles and laws affecting the industry.

New and unexpectedly favorable features in pecan culture, in a commercial way, are still coming into general attention. As compared with industrial investments the following will be of interest: In all industrial work the capital invested in buildings and machinery begins to wear out and every year a percentage of its cost must be deducted for wear and tear which depreciates the value of the investment. Then there is the cost for repairs which have to be frequently made. Added to this is a heavy fixed charge for insurance. All of these items must be deducted from the gross earnings. Now notice how these same matters affect a pecan orchard. When it is once planted it begins at once to grow in value, instead of starting in the opposite direction, and in ten years, when a factory's machinery is ready for the junk heap, the orchard has ac-

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No. 16. 100 acres, 1200 pecan trees, 12 to 18 years old. A bargain.

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PECAN COMPANY**

Growers, Dealers in Large Soft and Paper Shell Pecans. Growers of the celebrated varieties, Columbian, Stuart, Van Deman and Capital. Budded, Grafted and Seedling Trees for sale. Address either

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tually grown in value to ten times its original cost. There are no troublesome or expensive breakdowns to stop the regular production and entail cost for repairs; and finally the orchard is so safe from accident that no one ever thinks of carrying insurance. These advantages may appear insignificant in the eyes of some people, but they mean for the orchard owner additional dollars on his investment when compared with dividends from industrial stocks.

## PROMISING NEW PECANS (Continued from Page 1.)

age of about nine years and has the reputation of being a steady and prolific bearer. The variety was first propagated by Mr. F. H. Lewis, who set buds and grafts of it in 1896, and since that time it has been considerably disseminated by him and others under the name of Alley. The original tree bore about 200 pounds of nuts in 1905, and had a fair crop when the storm of September, 1906, occurred. This destroyed a considerable portion of the crop and broke several large branches from the tree, though not enough to permanently injure it.

### DESCRIPTION.

Size medium, averaging 60 to 80 nuts per pound; form, oblong to ovate conical, with moderately sharp quadrangular apex; color, bright yellowish brown, with rather long and conspicuous black markings; shell brittle, thin; partitions very thin; cracking quality excellent; kernel plump and well filled out, though deeply grooved and considerably undulated and irregularly indented; kernel brownish straw color; texture firm and fine grained; flavor sweet, delicate, and free from astringence; quality very good.

The tree is a moderately strong, though rather slender, grower and is reported to be productive in several localities where it has been top-worked during the past five or six years.

### TECHE

SYNONYMS: "Frotscher No. 2," "Duplicate Frotscher," "Fake Frotscher," "Spurious Frotscher."

Among the budded trees of the Frotscher pecan when first disseminated by Mr. William Nelson and the late Mr. Richard Frotscher, of New Orleans, about 1885, it has recently been discovered that there were trees of at least one other variety quite closely resembling it in wood and habit of growth, but yielding a smaller and more conical nut. This sort, which reached a number of growers, including Mr. J. B. Wight, of Cairo, Ga., and Dr. J. B. Curtis, of Orange Heights, Fla., in this way, has proved to be of sufficient merit to entitle it to a distinctive name. The place of its origin is not known, but since it appears to trace to the first lot of Frotscher scions received by Mr. Nelson from Mr. Frotscher for propagation, all of which were supposed to have come from the original Frotscher tree near Olivier, La., on the Bayou Teche, it is probable that the parent tree of this one was somewhere in that vicinity. Acting on that supposition, the committee on Nomenclature and Standards of the National Nut Growers' Association, at its annual meeting at Scranton, Miss., in November 1906, named the variety "Teeche" to distinguish it from the true Frotscher. As there appears to be good reason to suppose that several other varieties closely resembling Frotscher have been and still are mixed with that variety in many orchards and nurseries, the name Teeche should not be indiscriminately applied to all the "spurious" Frotschers, but should be restricted in its application to the one which is here described from specimens grown by Mr. Wight on trees obtained from the Nelson nurseries.

### DESCRIPTION

Size medium to large, averaging 55 to 65 nuts per pound; form long oval, compressed, tapering gradually, with the smaller spec-



## THE NUT-GROWER

imens slightly curved near the apex; color bright, light, and free from the objectionable brownish veining of the Frotscher, with few broken black stripes; shell comparatively thin, but thicker than Frotscher, with which it was disseminated through error; partitions thin and soft; cracking quality excellent; kernel bright, plump and uniformly well filled, with shallow grooves; texture of meat firm, finegrained, solid, creamy in color; flavor, delicate, rich; quality very good.

The tree is of more slender and upright habit of growth than Frotscher, and is reported to be fully as productive as that variety in Georgia and Florida. It is worthy of trial wherever that variety succeeds.

(To be Continued.)

### PECAN CULTURE

Read by J. F. Jones at the meeting of the Louisiana Horticultural Society.

(Continued from last issue.)

It is unnecessary for me to say that Louisiana is naturally adapted to pecan culture, as you have on every side thrifty trees thriving and bearing well with practically no care or attention whatever. Some of these noble old trees are estimated to be several hundred years old, or to have been growing when Columbus discovered America! I believe that you have in Louisiana the best possible combination of soil and climate to produce pecans of the highest quality, as well as a maximum growth and productiveness of tree, with cultural expenses cut down to the minimum. I believe that pecans can, and will, be grown profitably in all of the southern states, but for a large commercial orchard proposition one should select the best possible location, where both soil and climate are conducive to the growth and healthfulness of the tree and where the product can be produced the cheapest consistent with high quality. In your rich, moist, alluvial soils, the pecan is a natural growth, and the tree requires comparatively little care after becoming established. I have on my desk five jars containing nuts of five of the improved varieties of pecans, the product of grafted trees growing in Mr. B. M. Young's orchard at Morgan City, La., and I have never seen larger or better filled nuts from

any section where the pecan is grown—even where the trees were highly fertilized and cultivated—while these trees have never received any fertilizer, and are growing in Bermuda sod! The pecan revels in a rich, deep, moist soil, and where the soil is lacking in fertility or moisture the trees should be well cultivated to conserve moisture, and the trees well fertilized. The pecan differs from most fruit trees, in that trees making a vigorous growth as a result of fertilization or cultivation bear well instead of going all to wood growth, so that we need not be afraid to plant on the richest land to be had, and the richer the land the better the results that may be expected in both growth and productiveness of tree. I have seen young grafted trees of productive varieties bearing early

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I have a nice lot of grafting wood of the

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from bearing trees for sale. Also grafted trees of leading varieties. Write for circular.

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**In Connection with a Delightful Home on Back Bay, Biloxi, Miss.**

Biloxi is a noted health resort, patronized by city people and planters of the South in summer and Northern people in winter.

400 acres, more or less, with a water front on Back Bay of over one half mile. Over 25,000 grafted pecan trees. Over 20,000 pecan seedlings will be in fine condition for grafting winter of 1907-8. Over 100,000 budded roses for market winter of 1907 and winter of 1908. Also a fine stock of magnolia *grandiflora*, figs and Japan persimmons.

This property belongs to the Heikes-Biloxi Nurseries Co., Biloxi, Miss., and is paying good dividends. The company has no debts. It is operated as a branch of the Huntsville Wholesale Nurseries, Huntsville, Ala., and the only reason for selling is the desire to concentrate all business at Huntsville.

This is an ideal rural home on one of the most beautiful bays on the Gulf Coast.

This is an unusual opportunity of combining pleasure and business.

This property will admit of division into eight lots, four fronting on the Bay.

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### Pears, Plums and Japan Persimmons

Are very profitable when planted between the trees of a pecan grove. They can be cut out when they begin to crowd the pecan trees.....

We carry a full line of general FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL STOCK

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PECANS—in Shells, Polished and Shelled—a Specialty. We extract all nut meats from the shell by means of ingeniously constructed patented machines, getting out the whole kernel unharmed. Shipping all over the States and to Europe.

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Profr. & Mgr

Albany, Georgia

Budding and Grafting Wood for sale from bearing trees. Contracts taken for top working seedling trees and caring for groves. My grove contains over 1000 budded trees of the best standard varieties and is the oldest budded grove of over 300 trees in Georgia.

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**BUDDED and GRAFTED TREES of the Best Varieties for sale**

Write for prices of trees and information as to growing and care of groves.

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A handsome illustrated journal dealing with topics of practical interest to fruit and nut growers. Especially valuable to all growers in the Gulf States.

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All three of these publications, representative of the greater part of the United States, and the only ones largely devoted to nut culture, will be sent to you one year for \$1.00. Send your dollar and address to

## THE NUT-GROWER

POULAN,

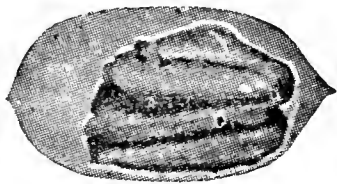
::

GEORGIA

newer but promising varieties for trial. These varieties have been tested sufficiently that their success is assured. The trees were selected with a view to producing a uniform growth as far as possible in the orchard, and with this in view the most vigorous and stockiest trees were selected and all "spindling" trees were discarded. Perhaps I cannot do better than to try to tell you just how these trees were planted and how we propose to care for the orchard: For lining of the tree rows we used a steel wire which would stand the necessary strain without stretching, and cut the same into lengths so that the links when tied would be just fifty feet apart.

The tying was carefully done so that there would be no stretching of the line and good anchors were attached to the ends. A base line or row was carefully staked off and care was taken in setting the anchor each time to see that the first link was placed directly in line with the stakes marking the first row, otherwise all links on the wire would be out of line and the stakes marking the places for the trees would not line up properly. Half as many men as there were links on the wire, or rows to be staked, were given sharpened stakes about eight feet high with a piece of white muslin attached to the tops so that they could be readily seen at a distance. The end stakes being set and a man placed at end or base row to see that the stakes lined up properly, the stakes were set in rotation beginning with the one farthest from the base row, and with signals or motions of the hand the man "sighting the stakes" had them placed in line, when the wire was lifted and carried from the preceding row and anchored close to, and in line with the stakes just set. Small stakes to mark the place for the tree were quickly stuck down close to the wire and opposite the links marking the row. In this way about seventy-five acres per day were nicely staked off ready for the men digging holes. The holes were dug about a foot deep with spades and sunk an additional two feet with Iwan earth augers, making the holes three feet deep. In planting the tap roots were cut back to about two feet on the average and the small lateral roots were cut back to within two inches of the tap roots. The trees were placed in the center of the holes after having filled the holes sufficiently with good top soil so that the trees would stand the proper depth, or a little deeper than they stood in nursery, and the soil was well firmed

NEW  
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For growing **Pecans, Pears, Peaches**, etc., at a profit—**Free** 50 per cent. reduction in price of trees. Sure to live. No agents. Freight paid.

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## Proceedings of the Scranton Convention



Price, 50 cents

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J. F. WILSON, POULAN, GA.

and abundantly in as rich soil as there is in the state, where the trees were liberally fertilized with stable manure.

For the orchards of the Jones Pecan Co., we have selected the finest land to be had in the state, and have just planted nearly 500 acres in the improved large paper and soft-shell varieties of pecans. Under good culture, we expect these trees to begin bearing in five or six years, and to be quite profitable at ten years, and increase with the age and size of the trees till the product of a single year will equal or exceed the total cost of the orchard. Eight or ten years is about as soon as a profitable apple orchard can be established in the best apple growing sections, while we expect the pecan to be far more profitable. In varieties: We have planted Stuart, Schley, Van Deman, Russell, Young and Frotcher, in quantities in the order named, with a less quantity of

## THE NUT-GROWER

### The G. M. Bacon Pecan Company, Inc.

800 Acres in Pecans  
(60 are  
in Test Orchard)

DeWitt  
Georgia

This Company makes  
a single  
Specialty of Pecans

**GOLD MEDAL  
AWARDED  
OUR EXHIBIT  
OF PECANS  
AT ST. LOUIS  
1904**

*Mention The Nut-  
Grower when Writing*

about the roots with tamping sticks so rounded and smoothed that they would not injure the small roots. We have thrown ten to twelve feet beds to the trees and will give clean culture each year till say, July 15th, when cow-peas will be sown to renovate and improve the soil. By giving the tree rows ten to twelve feet and cultivating the trees with one-horse cultivators independent of any crops which may be grown in the orchard, comparatively few trees will be injured by cultivation or harvesting of crops and better care can be given the trees. With this method almost any crop may be grown in the orchard, but we prefer to grow such crops as will not exhaust the soil, and are planting corn, cow-peas, alfalfa, etc., and will leave sugar cane out of the rotation, as cane is very exhaustive to the soil. The trees have been cut back heavily—about one-half on the average, and all limbs or sprouts will be left to grow for a year or two to shade, and to draw sap, thicken up the trunks of the trees and thus facilitate the formation of a vigorous root system, which is the foundation of the orchard. No attempt to shape or train the trees will be made till they are established and growing vigorously so that the heads can be made to form systematically and without injury to the tree. A good many of us are too impatient and we want newly planted trees to make a show at once.

We often see fine trees ruined by having the tops left on and the lower sprouts rubbed off in an effort to form the head the proper height at once. The result is generally "hide bound" trees which, if they do anything at all, will be far behind trees properly cut back and allowed to branch low to shade and to thicken up the trunk, to say nothing of the loss in transplanting.

In conclusion I will say that we expect to be able by the time our large orchards come into bearing to harvest and handle the crop largely by machinery. This is sure to come when the nuts are produced in sufficient quantity to warrant the manufacture of such machinery.

The special 1908 Fruit Guide and Catalogue of B. W. Stone & Company, Thomasville, Ga., is a closely printed pamphlet of 24 pages and contains much interesting data regarding pecan and fruit specialties. This firm deals directly with the planter and make it plain that they employ no agents. The descriptions of fruits and nuts listed and instructions for cultivation make it of practical value to the general farmer.

WE received the only Medal awarded specifically for Pecan trees which were planted and growing on the Exposition Grounds at St. Louis. Convincing and valuable object lessons on all phases of Pecan culture and propagation are to be seen in the Company's orchards and nurseries at DeWitt, Ga. Visitors always welcome. Budded and grafted trees of meritorious commercial and home varieties for sale in small or large quantities at prices consistent with first-class trees—Wholesale and Retail. *The Pecan Tree; How to Plant It, How to Grow It, How to Buy It*, (third edition) will be mailed free to those interested. Address

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We also solicit correspondence from concerns who make machinery of this character for special purposes.

L. C. GILLESPIE & SONS,  
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#### Rose Hill Pecan Farm Fine Budded Pecan Trees

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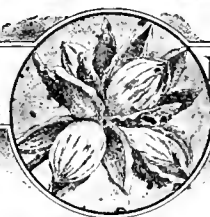
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We can furnish all standard varieties—Stuart, Van Deman, Schley, Frotcher, Abst, Money Maker, Russell, Young, Alley, Nelson, Hall, Bolton, Delmas and others. At Monticello we have soil and climate which are peculiarly adapted to the production of high grade pecan trees. Our trees grow faster and more stocky than we have seen elsewhere. Special prices on large shipments and Car Load Lots.

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The Admiral Schley Pecan The Pecan of  
the Future  
OUR CATALOGUE WILL INTEREST YOU

# THE NUT-GROWER

Volume VI  
Number 5

Poulan, Ga., January 1908

5c per Copy  
50c per Year

## PROMISING NEW PECANS

By WM. A. TAYLOR

(Continued from last Issue.)

CURTIS

SYNONYM: *Curtis No. 2*

The original tree of this variety was grown by Dr. J. B. Curtis, of Orange Heights, Fla., from a nut of the Turkey Egg pecan, obtained from Arthur Brown, of Bagdad, Fla., in 1886. It bore about a dozen nuts in 1893 and has borne a crop each year since then, except in 1902, when heavy rains at blooming time prevented fertilization of the blossoms.

It was first propagated by Dr. Curtis in 1896 and was disseminated by him somewhat later. The original tree, though heavily cut for scions, yielded 80 pounds of nuts in 1905. The variety appears to have been first described and illustrated by Hume in 1900.

### DESCRIPTION

Size medium, 60 to 70 nuts to the pound; form ovate conical, compressed, with a sharp pointed base and an inclination to curve near apex; color bright, with very few black stripes, but sparsely stippled with black over most of the surface; shell very thin and brittle; partitions thin; cracking quality good; kernel very plump and thick, free from indentation other than the narrow grooves, which are of medium depth; color bright, except certain brownish stippling that perceptibly darkens the tint in some specimens; texture firm, crisp; flavor sweet and rich; quality very good.

The tree is reported to be slender and rather pendulous in habit of growth and regularly productive. The variety is of special promise for Florida growers, as it is one of the few sorts that have originated and been thoroughly tested in that state. It is reported to be rather hard to

propagate, the wood being slender and the buds not numerous. Dr. Curtis reports it free from attack by the bud worm where such sorts as Rome and Centennial are badly damaged by it.

GEORGIA

SYNONYM: *Georgia Giant*

The original tree of this variety is one of a large number of seedlings grown in nursery row by Mr. G. M. Bacon, of DeWitt, Ga., from nuts of unknown parentage in 1885. Enough of these seedlings for a 30-acre orchard when planted 30 feet apart were transplanted to their present locations the following year. In 1891 this tree, which was the first in the orchard to bear, yielded 32 nuts, which are said to have weighed one pound. The following year its crop was 2 1-2 pounds, increasing annually until 1902, when it yielded 4 1-2 bushels of nuts. Its bud propagation, begun in that year, has resulted in such heavy cutting of the young wood that the crops since then have been comparatively light.

### DESCRIPTION

Size large to very large, averaging 40 to 50 nuts per pound; form round ovate, with a tendency toward inequality of sides; color rather dull and dark grayish brown, sparsely striped with black; shell rather thick, with moderately thick and soft partitions, yet cracking well; kernel broad, plump, rather bright and very attractive; texture rather soft and inclined to be coarse, though of pleasant flavor and excellent quality.

The tree is a sturdy, strong grower, precocious and productive, and worthy of thorough test throughout Georgia and adjacent states.

DELMAS

The original Delmas pecan

(Continued on Page 5.)

## THE SHAGBARK HICKORY

By DR. ROBERT T. MORRIS

(Continued from last Issue.)

The ideal hickory has not yet been found. I am trying to hold desirable types by grafting. When, through the prize offers, a remarkable tree is found, I hold that tree by grafting in order to keep the type. And in this connection I would like to say, because I believe it is important, that we are going to be disappointed in our nut-raising if we believe that a type which is a creation of locality is going to retain all of its characteristics at their best in any other locality. The Albemarle apple can't even hold its own as far north as Long Island, yet it is a most remarkable apple in some localities and not desirable in others. The Tompkins County King, developed in a clay soil where there are only about 25 per cent. of sunshiny days in the year, when transplanted to an area with much more sunshine and a sandy soil, loses its wonderful characteristics. The cinchona plant, when transplanted to other soils, fails to store up quinine. So we must expect a nut tree, transplanted to a locality different from the one in which it became a feature of the environment, will lose some of its characteristics.

I am working on the development of dwarfs, believing we can get precocity in bearing of the hickory if we can develop satisfactory dwarf types. Instead of a tree which expends the first half of its life in making wood, I think we can get a type much earlier in bearing. So I am experimenting in the grafting of the shagbark hickory upon allied species of different types in the hope that I will in that way obtain precocity and dwarfing.

Another point I will speak of is the Japanese ringing method, which can be applied if one wants to know what he is getting out of a seedling pecan, for instance, without waiting ten or twelve years to know what he has. I am probably telling this to those who know a great deal more about it than I do, but in our locality, in New York, if we take a ring of bark one-fourth of an inch in thickness, including the cambium layer, that tree believes it is going to die and makes a last tremendous effort to bear. Thus the tree is induced to make fruit spurs and will at once produce fruit to show what it is. We make that cut about the fifteenth of June in the locality of New York. If you are afraid to risk the tree by taking this strip of bark from the trunk, you can take it from a limb. I think about one-fourth of an inch is enough. In making this experiment with the hatternut, you will often miss it and lose the tree, while the shestnut may be ringed for half an inch and make it. As showing the proportion of elaborated food used above and below the ring, that a ringed tree is one fourth larger above the ring in September, than below the ring in the trunk.

If it is feared to risk a valuable pecan or other tree, one limb can be ringed and that limb will fruit that next year. I plan this for the purpose of getting types early for cross-fertilization. I do not want to wait so long after planting a certain number of seedlings before knowing what I can get for crossing purposes. I believe that ringing may in the end limit the size of the tree. I do not *know* that, and have not been able to get authoritative information on that point. Possibly some members of this association can tell me about it. I obtained this information from Japanese sources and I was given to understand that it did not make any difference with the longevity or final development of the tree. From collateral

knowledge of plant growth in other directions, I would fear dwarfing as a result: perhaps not.

The scale of points brought out by Prof. Hume I believe to be very important in its bearing upon the shagbark hickory. Size, I believe not to be necessary nor desirable: coarseness goes with size. At any rate, the largest shagbarks I have have not as yet proved the best. Here is one very large shagbark hickory nut, measuring over four inches in circumference. The shell is not the thinnest, but it is somewhat famous among shagbark hickories. This is from a well-known tree. I do not classify it as first-class except in size; quality, second-class; cleavage, second-class, thinness of shell, second-class. Those are the important points. That is the Hales. Mr. Hales has been so much interested that I would like to believe with him that this is the best ever shown anywhere, and I have tried to believe it. Mr. Hales ought to be given great credit for what he has done, and this is certainly a remarkable hickory; but my own classification, from my own point of view, is given above.

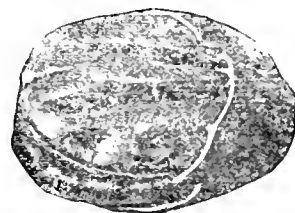
Here is a nut, on the other hand, of very highest quality, but with cleavage second-class; quality and thinness of shell first-class; yet it is third-class in size. This is the Vest shagbark. The quality is of the very first, and this tree happens to be a heavy annual bearer. The first nut mentioned is not an annual bearer. The Vest is annual bearer, has very plump meat of first quality, with a shell barely thicker than that of a chestnut; yet it is third class in size.

Here is a nut that is four-celled (though there is no advantage in that): first in quality, second in size, second in cleavage, third in thinness of shell.

I am illustrating the difficulty in finding the ideal nut. These are some I have chosen among hundreds and thousands. This last one, the four-celled one, is the Welsh. That I have classi-

## BECHTEL PECAN NURSERIES

"SUCCESS"—Natural Size



The nut that has never failed to bear and never failed to fill at both ends with kernel of best quality : : :

Ocean Springs, : : Mississippi

## FOR SALE! 3000 Grafted Pecan Trees

These trees are grafted from the best bearing trees in my grove.

**VAN DEMAN, STUART  
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**JOHN S. HORLBECH  
Charleston, S. C.**

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Season 1907-8

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for Price List

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Ocean Springs, Mississippi

## Gainesville Nurseries Of Gainesville, Fla.,

Make a specialty of Budded and Grafted Pecan trees of such standard varieties as have a good record behind them. Our Catalogue will not only help in the selection of varieties but will assist you in the planting and culture; its free for the asking.

H. S. GRAVES, Prop., GAINESVILLE, FLA.



E A C H I S S U E O F

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illustrations. Propagation, Cultivation,  
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PARRY, PARRY, N. J. From Jan. 1  
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## PECANS

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CANS. BEST VARIETIES.

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free. Write a postal card for it.

## 7 0 0 0 0

...GRAFTED...  
**PECAN TREES**  
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hardy and stocky. Propagated from our  
own bearing orchard and true to name.  
Ready for delivery after Dec. 10, 1907.

NURSERIES: Lafayette, La.  
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PECANS EXCLUSIVELY

PECAN ORCHARDS:  
Jackson County, Miss.  
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For particulars and illustrated litera-  
ture address

**Southern Nut Nursery Company**  
LAFAYETTE, LA.

fied as a curiosity, not being de-  
sirable—though the quality is  
first-class—because the cleavage  
is so bad and the shell so thick.

This next one, the Haymond,  
also has a shell that can be  
crushed in the hand, but the  
thinness of shell here makes it  
undesirable because the meat  
cannot be taken out in halves.  
The shell crushes wherever press-  
ed upon and it has to be picked  
all apart. So if we were looking  
for thinness of shell without re-  
gard to cracking quality, this  
would be ideal. But in this case  
it is an undesirable quality. In  
quality it is second; thinness,  
first; cleavage, third; size, sec-  
ond.

This Manahan nut is quadrang-  
ular in shape, with very plump,  
full, meat; second in size, first  
in quality, second in cleavage,  
second in thinness and first in  
keeping quality. I have not  
mentioned keeping quality be-  
fore, though it is marked on the  
cards bearing the other samples.  
Some hickory nuts will keep well  
for two or three years, while  
others will not keep well for two  
or three months; and from the  
market standpoint this is a very  
important feature. As a rule,  
the long type of nut has a suture  
which separates early in drying,  
and fermentation in the kernel  
is then liable to take place.

Among all these specimens you  
have not one ideal nut as yet. I  
am helping to develop the ideal  
nut by cross fertilization. I am  
crossing, not only the shagbark,  
but am preparing to cross the  
shellbark. I use these names as  
distinguishing between the west-  
ern shellbark, *H. saciniosa*, and  
the eastern shagbark, *H. ovata*.  
The Kraft shellbark measures  
over six inches in long circumfer-  
ence. It may be that it is desir-  
able to cross with this the shag-  
bark. It is only an idea I have  
and is yet to be worked out. In  
fact, most of the problems upon  
which I am at work at present  
are speculative, and as specula-  
tive problems are of intense in-  
terest.

## THE CARMAN PECAN

By SAM. H. JAMES

The Carman pecan fruited  
first just 15 years ago. It was  
named in honor of that noble  
hybridizer and horticulturist,  
Mr. E. S. Carman, editor of the  
*Rural New Yorker*; and during  
his lifetime specimens of the  
pecan were forwarded to him,  
from which a half-tone engraving  
was made, the illustration ap-  
pearing in his paper.

For 15 years I have been  
watching the behavior of this  
variety. I have budded a num-  
ber of trees of the Carman in  
my own grove and numbers of  
grafts, and a few grafted trees  
have been sent out to the public.  
I did not boom the pecan at first  
for I was afraid that its consti-  
tution was too delicate to make a  
standard variety, but after 15  
years of fruiting I find it much  
more vigorous than either Rus-  
sel, Hallert or Georgia Giant.

Prof. Van Deman helped me  
harvest the crop one year from  
the original tree. With all the  
enthusiasm of a boy just out of  
school, he joined in with the  
little negro children in picking  
the nuts from the ground, and  
ever since that day he has been  
very enthusiastic about the Car-  
man. In a letter received from  
him in the last few days he says:  
"I consider the Carman a splen-  
did nut, worthy of cultivation.  
I remember it well and the nuts  
we got off the old tree. I would  
not hesitate to send it out to the  
public."

Carman is a large, long pecan  
and the only very large, long pe-  
can I ever saw that was always  
well filled out. After Money-  
maker it is my best bearer, bear-  
ing heavily almost every year.  
It has a fancy look about it—in  
fact it is a much handsomer nut  
than the Moneymaker and well  
suited to the fancy trade. While  
the meat is not so rich as Van  
Deman it is a better bearer and  
commences much earlier, while  
it is better filled out than that  
variety.

(Continued on Page 6.)

# The Nut-Grower

Published by The Nut-Grower Co.

Entered as second-class matter at the Postoffice at Ponlan, Ga., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Subscription Price: • 50c per ANNUM

Advertising Rates Sent Upon Application

JANUARY 1908

Chilean walnuts are being shipped to the United States from Valparaiso in increasing quantities.

The strenuous efforts of the United States Bureau of Forestry, in arousing public sentiment in favor of forest preservation, seem to afford a good argument for the extensive planting of nut producing trees. These trees were certainly an important feature of the primeval growth, and the faster we get back to natural conditions the sooner the dangers threatened by the prospective extinction of the forests will be averted.

One of the leading nut nursery firms sold, during the season of 1904-5, pecan seedlings to 95 per cent. and budded and grafted trees to 5 per cent. of the full number of trees handled. It was during this season that the initial movement in the formation of the National Nut Growers' Association was made. The same firm during the season of 1906-7, sold seedlings to 6 per cent. and budded and grafted trees to 91 per cent. of their output, while their business had increased regularly and rapidly each season.

We wish to make THE NUT-GROWER more useful to its subscribers with each succeeding year. During the journal's early career we were obliged to rely largely upon our own resources for subject matter. Things have changed materially during the past five years and we can

now consult the needs of the industry and plan to supply what the circumstances require. This brings us to the point of asking our patrons to mention subjects on which they desire information. The topics suggested will be carefully considered, classified and provision made for giving the most authoritative and up-to-date information on such themes.

Interest in the shagbark hickory is steadily on the increase and the initial steps recently taken by the *American Agriculturist* in offering premiums for the best specimens serves a double purpose—in attracting attention to this excellent nut and in locating the choice varieties, from which propagating wood can be obtained. While the successful budding and grafting of the hickory is an accomplishment of recent date and has been tried mostly in the Southern states, we are glad to learn that a company is being organized in Pennsylvania for the propagation of this specialty. In an early number we expect to reproduce the report of Dr. Robert T. Morris, who examined the specimens in competition for the 1907 prizes.

While a large area of splendid country will produce nuts of different kinds, still there is reason to believe that the large commercial groves will gradually centralize in a few favored localities. This is but natural, and may result from other causes than any superiority of environment. The great peach orchards of the country are bunched in comparatively few sections. The great bulk of general nursery stock is produced in still fewer selected localities. At the same time, peaches can be successfully produced in nearly the entire country, while there are but few places where at least some lines of nursery stock cannot be grown. So then, because we record the fact that south-west Georgia and

the adjacent territory in west Florida is making rapid strides in planting orchards of budded and grafted pecans, it does not necessarily follow that it is the best section, but it does mean that many others will follow the example set by the shrewd investors who are now in that field. The activity in this section can be easily traced by THE NUT-GROWER to the operating causes, which have a substantial basis; and we would not be surprised to see still greater undertakings following in the near future.

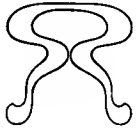
Mr. J. B. Wight, of Georgia, in reporting the record of his famous Frotscher tree for the past two seasons, says: "As you know, the past two seasons have been very poor one for nuts, and this is especially true of 1907, when there was not over 10 or 15 per cent. of a crop." We are in doubt whether this explanation should be used as an apology or a commendation for the tree in question. In 1906 the yield was 96 pounds, the tree measuring 53 inches in circumference. In 1907 the yield was 20 pounds and the circumference had increased 3 inches. Now, if the 1907 crop in general was only 10 or 15 per cent. of the average crop, it would seem that the Frotscher did better than the average tree. To illustrate the point, suppose the average yield of the tree to be 100 pounds on a five year basis. Then 10 per cent. of a yield would be only ten pounds, while the this tree produced three times that amount, or twice as much as a 15 per cent. yield would make. So it must have done much better than other varieties—in fact must have helped up the general average. Judged from another viewpoint, a still better showing is made. If 30 pounds, the 1907 crop, is only 10 or 15 per cent. of the average crop, the tree should make 200 or 300 pounds in a normal season. This would be doing pretty well for a tree in its sixteenth year.



**Complete  
Without a  
Grove of**

## BUDDED PECAN TREES

**They are Safe  
Sure and Profitable**



**GRIFFING' CATALOGUE TELL  
ABOUT THEM**

Twenty leading varieties of Pecans.  
Also a complete line of Fruit and Orna-  
mental Trees and Shrubbery. Catalog  
free. Address

**The Griffing Bros. Company**  
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

## Grafted Pecan Trees OF SELECT PAPER SHELL VARIETIES

*Not the Most—  
Only the Best*

For Descriptive List write  
**BAYVIEW NURSERY**  
C. FORKERT, Prop. Ocean Springs, Miss

**Wilson & Company**  
**REAL ESTATE**  
POULAN, GA.

*Write for particulars regarding  
these Bargains:*

No. 11. Mill—fine water power  
and 62 acres of good land.

No. 13. Improved property to  
exchange for lands suitable for  
pecans.

No. 16. 100 acres, 1200 pecan  
trees, 12 to 18 years old. A bar-  
gain.

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Growers, Dealers in Large Soft and  
Paper Shell Pecans. Growers of the  
celebrated varieties, Columbian,  
Stuart, Van Deman and Capital.  
Budded, Grafted and Seedling Trees  
for sale. Address either

Ocean Springs, Miss. Kirkwood, Ga.

**R. C. Koerber**  
NEW YORK  
COMMISSION MERCHANT

Dried Nuts and Fruit. Advan-

## PROMISING NEW PECANS (Continued from Page 1.)

tree was grown from a nut plant-  
ed by Mr. A. G. Delmas at his  
place at Seranton, Miss., about  
1877. It began bearing in 1881  
and has been known under the  
name Delmas since the following  
year. It was propagated in a  
limited way by Mr. Delmas  
about 1890 by grafting both in  
nursery and orchard. Its gener-  
al dissemination, however, ap-  
pears to have occurred in con-  
nection with the Schley about  
1902, mixed scions of the two  
varieties received from Mr. Del-  
mas having been grafted in the  
Pierson nursery at Monticello,  
Fla., and disseminated under  
the name Schley before the ad-  
mixture was discovered. The  
wood of the Delmas is so much  
stouter than that of the Schley  
variety that little difference is  
experienced in separating them  
even in the nursery row.

The original Delmas tree was  
blown down by the September  
storm of 1906 before the crop  
was ripe, but was severely head-  
ed back thereafter and righted,  
so that it is hoped it will sur-  
vive.

### DESCRIPTION

Size large to very large, aver-  
aging 40 to 50 nuts per pound;  
form oblong ovate, rather point-  
ed at base and rather bluntly  
quadrangular at apex; distinct-  
ly marked by four conspicuous  
ridges extending from the apex  
nearly to the base of the nut;  
color grayish brownish, sparing-  
ly marked with black; shell  
rather thick with partitions soft  
but corky; cracking quality good;  
kernel plump and well filled,  
grooves rather narrow, but shal-  
low, and surface undulating;  
kernel bright straw color, very  
attractive; texture rather soft  
and open; flavor sweet, pleasant;  
quality good.

The tree is a strong grower, of  
erect and roundish head, very  
distinct from the Schley, with  
which it has been somewhat  
mixed in nurseries and orchards.

for the lower pecan districts,  
such as the Gulf coast region,  
where it originated.

## RECORDING OBSERVA- TIONS

The following schedule for  
observations on the pecan has  
been arranged by the secretary  
of the National Nut Growers'  
Association from suggestions of-  
fered by several members of the  
*ad interim* committee recently  
appointed by President Burnett.  
It is not yet complete in every  
particular, but will appeal to all  
careful observers as affording  
the means for making a good  
start in the gathering of com-  
parative data—the value of which  
will mean much to the industry.

Blanks embracing this sum-  
mary have been prepared and  
will be furnished to all growers  
who will undertake to make the  
records contemplated. State  
vice-presidents will be asked to  
secure observers in various sec-  
tions of their territory. At the  
close of the growing season, or  
shortly before the date of the  
next convention, these reports  
will be assembled and carefully  
compared, and the deductions  
embraced in the report of this  
special committee.

Doubtless the blanks for an-  
other season will embrace other  
items, but this makes a start and  
the near approach of the grow-  
ing season makes it necessary to  
send the blanks out immediat-  
ely. The plan is to use a blank  
for each tree selected for record.  
While it is designed for testing  
the standard and new varieties,  
each observer is requested to add  
one or more seedling trees to his  
list, as the character of seedlings  
as compared with budded stock  
is important.

It is also suggested that where  
observers have both budded and  
grafted trees of the same varie-  
ty, that each kind be included  
in the observation and records.

This is important work and the  
wide co-operation of members of  
the Association and subscribers

## THE NUT-GROWER

It affords means of obtaining data showing where a particular variety does best. It means also that we learn which variety is best suited to any particular locality or section.

These features of the work appeal directly to all growers, while to the professional horticulturist and nut specialist it will be of great interest and value. It is desired that such additional features in connection with the tree selected for record as may seem of interest, be added to the report.

Anyone who will make this record for a season will find his interest in the work and knowledge of the trees greatly increased by such systematic study of the life history of this most profitable tree.

### GENERAL:

1. Name of variety.
2. Place of observation.
3. Latitude.
4. Origin and parentage of tree.
5. Date of Planting.
6. General character of growth.
7. Height.
8. Circumference 3 feet from the ground.
9. Form of top—upright spreading, drooping.

### LEAF:

1. Date of first appearance of leaf.
2. Date of full leaf.
3. Date of first falling of leaf.
4. Date of tree bare.

### FLOWER:

1. Date of appearance of male flowers.
2. Date of full blooming of male flowers.
3. Date of disappearance of male blossom.
4. Date of first appearance of female flowers.
5. Date of formation of first nuts.

### FRUIT:

1. Date of first mature nuts.
2. Date of average ripening of crop.
3. Date of latest ripening.

4. Date of gathering crop.

### INSECT INJURIES:

1. What insects affect trunk, limbs or leaves?
2. What is the character and extent of the damage?
3. What fungous diseases affect the tree?
4. What is the character and extent of the damage?

### CLIMATIC CONDITIONS:

1. Frosts—date of occurrence after blooming.
2. Frosts—date of occurrence before ripening of fruit.
3. Rainfall, by months.
4. Temperature, maximum and minimum, each month. Obtain data from nearest Weather Bureau station.

### SOIL AND DRAINAGE:

1. Character of surface soil.
2. Character of subsoil.
3. Lay of land—flat, slope or hilly.
4. Exposure.
5. Mention if near streams or springs.
6. Ordinary depth to ground water, as indicated by average water level in nearby wells.

### OTHER CHARACTERISTICS:

Date after permanent planting at which tree bore first nuts. Is tree a regular or irregular bearer?

Is the tree solitary? If not, how near other bearing trees?

Does the nut part easily from the husk?

### THE CARMAN PECAN

(Continued from Page 3.)

I have waited 15 years to be sure about the Carman before advocating its general introduction, but I now believe that it stands well up among the best named varieties. It has been just 30 years this winter since I planted my first pecan trees, and during that time I have tested nearly all the varieties as they came out. I feel sure that as soon as the virtues of the Carman are well known that it will make its mark in the world.

## Pears, Plums and Japan Persimmons

*We carry a full line of general FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL STOCK*

Are very profitable when planted between the trees of a pecan grove. They can be cut out when they begin to crowd the pecan trees.....

### Arcadia Nurseries

J. H. Girardeau, Jr., Mgr.  
Monticello, Fla.

## Gillgrove Pecan Nurseries

J. P. Gill  
Propr. & Mgr

Albany, Georgia

Budding and Grafting Wood for sale from bearing trees. Contracts taken for top working seedling trees and caring for groves. My grove contains over 4000 budded trees of the best standard varieties and is the oldest budded grove of over 300 trees in Georgia.

## Pecan Trees...

That are Properly Grown is

### My Specialty...

**BUDDED and GRAFTED TREES of the Best Varieties for sale**

Write for prices of trees and information as to growing and care of groves.

**J. B. Wight, CAIRO GEORGIA**

## Pecan Grafting Wood...

I have a nice lot of grafting wood of the

**Pabst, Russell, Moneymaker and James Pecans**

from bearing trees for sale. Also grafted trees of leading varieties. Write for circular.

**Sam. H. James, Mound, La.**

## Proceedings of the Scranton Convention



Price, 50 cents

For copies address the Secretary,

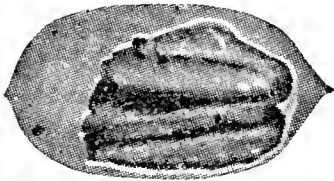
J. F. WILSON, POULAN, GA.

**2 Papers for the Price of 1**  
**The Nut-Grower**  
 and the  
**American Farmer**  
 of Indianapolis  
**BOTH ONE YEAR FOR - - 50 cents**

The American Farmer is the only Literary Farm Journal published. It fills a position of its own and has taken the leading place in the homes of rural people in every section of the United States. This unparalleled offer is made to all new subscribers and all old ones who pay all arrears and renew before April 1.

**The Nut-Grower Co.**  
 POULAN, GA.

NEW PLAN



For growing **Pecans, Pears, Peaches**, etc., at a profit—**Free** 50 per cent. reduction in price of trees. Sure to live. No agents. Freight paid.

**B. W. STONE & CO., - Thomasville, Ga.**

## Did You Ever Think

That every man interested in agriculture ought to be a reader of **THE COTTON JOURNAL**, published in the interest of the Cotton Growers once a week at Atlanta, Ga. Excellent terms to agents. Valuable prizes and premiums. Advertising rates upon application. The best medium for reaching the cotton growers in the South.

**The Cotton Journal**  
 ATLANTA, GA.

The nut trade in New York was active during September, October and November. It is reported that 50,000 bags of almonds were shipped from Tarragona, Spain, during those months. The United States is the principal buyer at that port.

### A LETTER FROM ARKANSAS

Mr. G. M. Brown, of Van Buren, Ark., writing to the secretary of the National Nut Growers' Association, says:

"I was somewhat surprised and ashamed of the poor showing that Arkansas makes in the Badge Book, and am anxious to do what I can to help bring up her end. Arkansas is the natural home of the pecan and her wild trees are numbered by the million. If her trees were all top-worked to fine varieties, we would have pecans for export. I find quite a number interested in pecans and I believe by a little work at odd times I can increase Arkansas' representation in the association.

"Please send me a few more application for membership blanks and I will at least make the effort. I would like further instructions in regard to life membership. Must a new applicant pay \$2.00 and become an active member before he can apply for life membership or can he become a life member from the start by simply paying \$10? Please advise."

[NOTE: New members of the Association who have joined within the year can obtain life membership by the payment of \$8.00 in addition to the active membership fee until the reduced rate is withdrawn.—EDITOR.]

The Annual Review and Harvest Edition of the *California Fruit Grower* is a large and elegantly gotten-up edition.

### LIFE MEMBERSHIP

Since the Jamestown convention and up to the first of the year, life members of the National Nut Growers' Association were enrolled as follows:

Griffing Bros. Co., Jacksonville, Fla.

Geo. M. Brown, Van Buren, Ark.

Storrs & Harrison, Painesville, Ohio.

A. H. Gossard, Columbus, O.  
 H. C. Irish, St. Louis, Mo.

The drought in Texas last year not only reduced the size of the crop, but the size of the nuts as well.

### FORESTRY IN PRIVATE LUMBERING OPERATIONS

"The fuller utilization of forest products which characterized the operations of lumbermen in 1906 marked the greatest gain of the year in private forestry," states the Yearbook of the Department of Agriculture. "Eminent success in systematic effort to prevent damage by fire was obtained by private owners as well as by the States and the Federal Service. That forest preservation has come to be regarded as a matter of deep concern to every citizen is manifest. Private forestry has grown until not only are professional foresters employed regularly by a number of large firms, but firms of consulting and contracting foresters supervise cutting operations and guarantee to the owners renewal of the trees desired in the forest. Large users of forest products tend more and more to apply sound methods to the raising of wood crops and to their careful utilization."

At a recent meeting of the board of trustees of the Iowa State College, Mr. C. A. Scott of the United States Forest Service, was elected to the chair of Forestry, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Prof. H. P. Baker.

Cowpeas are much more generally planted than they were a decade or more ago; but their value in many sections is not yet fully appreciated, especially as a means for restoring worn out soils. At the Missouri experiment station it was found that as much forage could be produced from this crop in 80 days as red

## THE NUT-GROWER

clover would yield in 15 months. Cowpeas not only produce a rich forage, but they increase the fertility of the soil and improve its physical condition, making it more open and friable, more easily worked and increasing its moisture-holding capacity. The crop is also said to cause soil to dry out earlier in the spring.—  
Ex.

### BOOKS AND CATALOGS

*Tree Planters' Handbook and Catalog:* Munson's Nurseries, Demmison, Tex. A 30-page pamphlet of much interest.

Press Bulletin No. 75 of the Florida Experiment Station gives a list of all available publications issued by the station.

The 1908 Catalog of the Glen Saint Mary Nurseries, Glen Saint Mary, Fla., is a handsomely illustrated 50-page book descriptive of the stock offered by this well-known firm.

*Nuts and their Uses as Food*, by M. E. Jaffa, University of California, is a twenty page reprint from the 1906 Yearbook of the Department of Agriculture. It will be found of particular interest to our readers.

*The Timber Supply of the United States*, is the title of Bulletin No. 97 of the Forestry Service, a 16 page pamphlet by Gifford Pinchot, Forester. It gives much interesting data, showing the natural timber resources and the lavish waste which is consuming the forests at a much more rapid rate than the increase in population.

*Practical Arboriculture*, by John P. Brown, Connorsville, Ind.; 8 vo., 458 pages, price \$2.80. Illustrated with many original photographs. A text book for railroad engineers, manufacturers, lumbermen and farmers. We find this work of much interest and value. It deals with the practical and commercial problems incident to the rapid removal of our forests and the decreasing supply of lumber, especially that for particular uses, such as railroad ties, vehicle manufacturing, etc. It contains a great deal of information not otherwise easily accessible. Among other things, the author advocates the planting of *catalpa speciosa* for producing railroad ties. The book is of particular interest to our readers in that it shows the great value and extensive use of the hickory, criticizing the shortsightedness of manufacturers in doing nothing to replenish the rapidly diminishing supply of this valuable wood. Much attention is given to *catalpa speciosa*, which has much to commend it, especially its rapid growth and its adaptability for ties.

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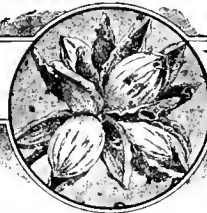
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# THE NUT-GROWER

Volume VI  
Number 7

Poulan, Ga., February 1908

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## OBSERVATIONS ON PECAN GROWING

By JOHN CRAIG

*Professor of Horticulture, Cornell University*

Read by title at the Jamestown meeting of the National Nut Growers' Association.

At the outset I may as well admit that I am a biased witness in this case and on that score I shall not quarrel with anyone who desires to take issue with my statements, which are all based upon observations extending over a comparatively short period.

For several years I have been an interested visitor to pecan growing regions, and during that time my ideas have undergone some modifications in regard to the requirements, the value and the commercial outlook for this interesting nut fruit. I shall set down my observations and impressions very briefly under five heads.

### I. ADAPTATION

As I have traveled over the country, examining pecan groves here and there, studying the character of growth, the productivity and the vigor of trees in different regions, I am coming to believe that there is no one Mecca for the pecan culturist. I do not hold the opinion that there is one place where pecan orchards surpass all others in vigor and productivity. Thirty years ago it was held by many that the peach growing area of the United States was practically limited to the Middle Atlantic States; that if a man were so unfortunate as to live outside the boundary of New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland he might as well give up the thought of entering the commercial field of peach growing. The experience of years has dispelled this erro-

neous notion, and peaches are now grown throughout the length and breadth of our country. It is true, not equally successfully in all parts, but it is true also that there is more in the selection of the soil and site than there is in broad climatic or geographic divisions. I do not mean to convey the idea that man can overcome natural obstacles, but it is nevertheless true that in the case of the peach, which I am simply using to illustrate my point, careful selection of site, aspect and soil may make peach growing a commercial success under the guidance of one man, while it may be a total failure in the same region under different conditions on another man's farm.

As our knowledge of native requirements of fruits increases and is put into practice, so will our success also enlarge. A general principle in fruit growing applies, in my opinion, also to nut growing. This is that thin soil induces early bearing and fruitfulness. As a rule, however, early and heavy bearing habits are usually correlated with short life. So that we may expect the pecan groves on the heavier soils and lower levels to grow more vigorously than those on thin soils, yet it seems to me reasonable to expect that as vegetative activity predominates, to that extent will reproductive activity be suppressed. The peach orchard, to use this illustration again, on the heavy soil is slower in coming into bearing, but this slowness is compensated by greater longevity. The pecan is a long-lived tree, however, and even on thin soils it seems to me there is no reason why the deficiency of the soil can not be offset by the judicious use of

(Continued on Page 6.)

## BARK DISEASE OF THE CHESTNUT

Within the past three years an apparently new disease has proved very destructive to native chestnut trees in the general vicinity of New York City, and is spreading rapidly westward. So much attention has been attracted to this and the Department of Agriculture is receiving so many letters of inquiry regarding it, that the following information concerning it has been collated.

The disease is caused by a fungus, *Diaporthe parasitica* Murril. The spores of this fungus enter the tree through wounds, dead twigs, or dead wood anywhere; possibly also in other ways. From the point of infection the fungus grows in all directions through the growing layer (cambium) and inner bark until the growth meets on the opposite side of the trunk or limb, which in this way is girdled. Being girdled, it necessarily follows that all parts above the point of girdling die early in the following year. The disease is very conspicuous and easy of diagnosis. On the limbs with smooth bark the areas attacked by the fungus show dead, discolored, sunken patches of bark, covered more or less thickly with yellow, orange or brown pustules of the fruiting fungus. If the spot is on the trunk or a large limb with very thin bark, there is no obvious change in the appearance of the bark itself, but the pustules of the fungus show in the cracks of the bark, and on account of the destruction of the layers beneath, the bark usually sounds hollow when tapped. A patch usually grows fast enough to girdle the branch or trunk it is on by the end of the first summer, so that all parts of the tree above die the next

## THE NUT-GROWER

spring, and from this time on the dead branches make the diseases especially conspicuous. It is evident from this that the lower the infection occurs on a tree, the sooner the death of the tree results.

The disease seems to attack chestnuts of all ages, from seedlings in the nursery to trees a century old or over. No varieties of chestnut appear to be free, the disease occurring even on the chinkapin; but the Japanese varieties, so far as observed, appear to be highly resistant. This fact, if corroborated by further observation, will prove to be of the utmost importance in the history of chestnut growing. The disease is not known to occur on any other trees than the chestnuts; that is, it has not been observed outside of the genus *Castanea*.

It is not certain that this chestnut disease was noted prior to 1904. By 1905 it had spread over a considerable area. In consequence of the lack of early observations, the point of its first appearance is not known. Whether the disease originated in this country, or was imported, is an open question at present.

Dr. W. A. Merrill, of the New York Botanic Gardens, named the fungus and made extensive studies of the disease.

Mr. Hermann W. Merkel, Forester of the New York Zoological Park, tried in vain to control the disease by spraying, as early as 1905 and reported his experience in his report for that year. At the present time the disease has spread over the whole of Greater New York and over at least the western half of Long Island. It has been reported as far east as Milford, Conn., as far south as Trenton, N. J., and as far up the Hudson as Tarrytown, N. Y. Probably a careful study would show that it has extended far beyond these points. It has been said on excellent authority that the disease occurs in Delaware, Maryland, the District of Columbia and Virginia, but this report has not at the present time

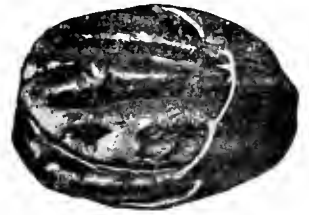
been corroborated by this Department. If the disease occurs in these localities, it is not yet common. But in the limited area through which it has spread already, the harm done is enormous. It is doubtful if a person could find fifty chestnut trees in Greater New York free from this disease. In the Bronx, along Riverside Drive and in Forest and Prospect Parks, Brooklyn, the effects of the disease are particularly conspicuous. Probably the greatest financial, as well as aesthetic loss, has been sustained on the country estates of Long Island, where in many cases the mansions were located with reference to certain old chestnut trees or adjacent groves, and where the surrounding chestnuts are an important part of the scenic scheme, in many cases forming skyline and background.

The disease appears to have spread throughout Nassau county, except near Oyster Bay, where it is present, but apparently only recently there, and doing far less harm than farther south. From Oyster Bay eastward there is less and less of the disease. At Cold Spring Harbor there are only scattering cases, and in a superficial survey made along the north shore as far east as Port Jefferson, no diseased trees were noticed east of Huntington. Accordingly it is probable that the advancing edge of the disease in that part of the Island is in groves between Cold Spring Harbor and Huntington. How far east the disease extends in the center of the Island and on the south shore has not yet been determined. It has been reported to be present in chestnut groves on Shelter Island, but this report has not yet been verified.

It is evident from the preceding description that this disease presents striking analogies with pear blight, the disease of the pear and some other fruit trees which is caused by a bacterial organism, *Bacillus amylovorus*. In their effects on the host tree

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the two diseases are very similar. Accordingly it is probable that the only way in which the chestnut disease can possibly be controlled is by the methods which have already been successfully employed in certain localities in combatting pear blight, notably in California. But whether these methods will prove practicable when applied to the chestnut remains, of course, to be proved. The method employed in pear blight is essentially one of quarantine, requiring the destruction of all fatally diseased trees and the cutting out of all diseased parts throughout a large area. As in the case of any contagious disease, the destruction of the tree results in the elimination of infection. The Department of Agriculture accordingly advises everyone who has chestnut trees affected with this disease to destroy them immediately, unless they regard the trees as sufficiently valuable to be treated individually. The death of the diseased trees is only a question of time, and of a very short time, and by cutting them down immediately the danger of infecting trees still healthy is reduced to a minimum. Owners should either destroy diseased trees at once or take measures to treat them individually, in accordance with directions that will be supplied upon application.

In certain localities where the disease is just now appearing, such as the country east of Oyster Bay, already mentioned, it would undoubtedly be possible by prompt cutting down or treatment of all infected trees, and very careful inspection, to maintain a zone free from the disease, and hence keep the disease out of the uninfected country beyond. Whether, however, this is practicable in dealing with a forest tree like the chestnut is more a sociological question than a botanical one. In the case of orchard trees such a procedure may be practicable, but that is a different proposition. The success of such

a measure depends wholly on the interest which property owners directly concerned have in it, and on their ability to act in unison, and to insist upon and pay for effective work. There is every reason to believe, however, that even if the chestnut forests must be lost, individual trees of special value on account of size or situation can be saved if they are worth the expense of special treatment. The cost of treatment will probably be the only limitation. Experiments have been inaugurated at various points in Long Island to show just what can be done to save valuable individual trees and young orchards. Owners who desire to save such trees should communicate with Dr. Haven Metcalf, Pathologist in charge of the laboratory of Forest Pathology of this Department, who will advise with them according to the requirements of the individual cases, and make arrangements to give detailed instructions, so that the methods used by the Department of Agriculture may be followed as closely as possible.

Unless something can be done in the way of extensive and inter-state quarantine, there is nothing to prevent this disease from spreading to the chestnut forests and chestnut orchards throughout the country. Possibly the disease will run its course and cease to be serious before such a thing could happen, but we cannot depend upon this, as there are many diseases, and notably pear blight, which so far as we know, are more serious today than they were a hundred years ago.

There is not the slightest possibility that any method except cutting the disease out of a tree and protecting the tree by spraying or otherwise from further infection, will be of any avail. Such measures as watering the roots with copper sulphate, or boring holes in the wood and putting in chemicals or other substances, are particularly futile.

(Continued on Page 5.)



# The Nut-Grower

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Advertising Rates Sent Upon Application

FEBRUARY 1908

Sulphuring fruits is a controverted subject in California. The pure food law seems to have rubbed up against its excessive practice.

Among nursery reports recently gathered, here is one selected at random: "Our business has increased every year at least 25 per cent. for the years named. We do not sell any seedling trees."

Just as rapidly as the supply of choice varieties of nuts increases, so fast will the native seedling be relegated to a back seat as a commercial product. Quality always wins in a general market.

The *National Grange* is making a strong plea for government appropriations for improvement of the public highways. It seems that their claims are just ones, since the railroads formerly had large grants of land and the inland waterways are annually voted large amounts.

France and Germany export large quantities of walnuts to this country. If the home demand for pecans is ever supplied we can send this superior nut not only to France and Germany but to all the world. No pessimistic views as to overproduction should deter any sensible person from planting pecans.

"Beneath the Old Shade Tree," is the name of a new popular song. It does not say what genus the old shade tree belongs

ed to, but it is not out of place for us to remind our readers that when it comes to combining shade, ornament and usefulness it's pretty hard to beat a nut tree.

Closely allied to nut growing is the production of peanuts and chufas. These are valuable farm crops in the pecan belt and, especially while pecan trees are small, can be grown as intermediate crops. These ground nuts, as well as cowpeas have a benificent effect on the orchard land, beside making substantial returns for cultivation.

Bulletin No. 98 of the Texas experiment stations contains a summary, in condensed form, of previous bulletins. The subjects cover many important interests but a close examination of this list of nearly a hundred separate publications fails to find a single one—as far as the titles indicate the contents—that refers to nuts of any kind. From our viewpoint it seems as though the most valuable product of the state, the famous pecans is like the prophets of old, unhonored in its own country.

While edible nuts suited to all parts of the country are given general and particular attention in *THE NUT-GROWER* as circumstances permit, still the fact remains that, owing to the superiority of the pecan to any of the many nuts indigenous or introduced into this country, much attention must be given to it. Its cultivation in southern territory, where it is a commercial success, engages the attention of thousands; while other nuts, aside from the walnut and almond are not grown on a commercial basis.

A Texas writer says, "There is meat, money and luxury in pecans." This is a strong combination of desirable qualities to have associated in a single product. While all these are

in the nut, it takes a man of ability, industry and perseverance to realize the full benefits, which its cultivation makes possible. Any one can relish a plump, rich, kernel. Others can make money out of the crop, while still others may enjoy the luxury, by means of money coming from other sources, but the persons who get all there is to be had from the pecan are few and far between.

When the planting season is over the nut nurseryman will begin figuring on his catalog and price list for another season. We wish to suggest that these trade publications can, and should, urge membership in and support of the National Nut Growers' Association. Another thing should not be overlooked, and that is not only to mention *THE NUT-GROWER* as a desirable publication, but also offer it as a premium to new patrons, as several of the leading firms have already been doing. This aids the new grower besides helping the publication which has been and is, the moving spirit in this work, by extending its field.

Investors demand security and must be convinced that the collateral offered is safe and sufficient before they will put out their money at a low rate of interest. Just in proportion as the risk increases does the rate of interest increase, until the matter becomes speculation. Confidence is the reason why well conducted banking institutions are able to assemble large sums for which they pay but a small interest. The time seems to be coming when a well managed pecan orchard will be recognized as affording the ideal or gilt-edged security for loans or bond issues as well as direct investment. The more closely a proposition of this kind is examined, the better it appears in all important particulars. The element of safety is unrivalled, its value increases for years in-

stead of deteriorating, it is exempt from industrial fluctuation and is permanent enough to suit the longest lived individual as well as his children, "even unto the third and fourth generation."

### NEWS NOTES

Mr. Wm. Gilbert, of California, an authority on nut culture in that state, died last month.

A report from one of the important nut nursery centers says that a large number of grafts—about 300,000—have been set there this season.

Atlanta, Georgia has a new popular organization known as the Home-made Club. The purpose is to encourage people to patronize home industries.

The Texas Nut Growers' Association held their semi-annual meeting at Abilene last month. The State Agricultural Department will publish the proceedings as a bulletin.

A California correspondent says that the Ranchito and Los Nietos Walnut Growers' Association shipped 123 ten-ton cars of walnuts during October and November, 1907, which was a light crop.

The Jefferson County Horticultural Society was recently organized at Monticello, Fla. The pecan men are evidently an important factor in the organization, as the list of officers embraces names that are very familiar in nut growing circles.

Mr. John P. Brown, editor of *Arboriculture*, is spending the winter at Carney, Alabama, planting trees on the L. & N. railroad's forest plantation. During November last he received two carloads of seedling catalpa *speciosa*, containing over 600,000 trees.

Now that the Jamestown Ter-Centennial Exposition is over, all eyes are turned toward the next great world's fair, the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition which will be held at Seattle, Washington, opening June 1, and closing October 15, 1909.

This exposition will be held in a section of the country where world's fairs are new, and for that and many other reasons it is expected to be a success, beneficially, educationally, artistically and financially.

### CLAREMONT PECAN

By H. E. VAN DEMAN

The original tree of this variety stands near the dwelling on the Pecania Plantation, near Ferriday, La. It was grown from a selected nut planted with a few others at this plantation about 35 years ago and four of those seedlings stand together in the house yard. The plantation was then called Claremont, hence the name given to this variety. This history I got from old darkies who planted the trees where they have since stood.

The Claremont is the best of the lot in tree and in quality of nut. It is very regular and productive in bearing for it has never failed to bear a fair crop for about 20 years past, so those living on the plantation and in that vicinity have told me; and since I have known it, which is four years, it has had nuts each year, never less than 50 pounds and in 1906 fully 200 pounds.

The tree is very tough in its branches, which are rather slender. It passed through a very heavy sleet, in February 1905, which broke many branches of all the other pecan trees about it, though not one was broken on the Claremont tree.

The nuts average 55 to the pound, are roundish oblong, and fair in color. The kernel comes out of the shell very easily, is very plump and light in color. The shell is of medium thickness. The season of ripening is earlier than the average.

### BARK DISEASE OF THE CHESTNUT

(Continued from Page 3.)

The Department is deeply interested in ascertaining just how far this disease has spread and it

is very much desired that parties who know of this disease in their vicinity report it to the laboratory of Forest Pathology. It is already known that the disease has spread to all parts of Greater New York and Nassau county, and information from parties outside of these limits is particularly desired.—Circular, Department of Agriculture.

### PEANUTS IN COMMERCE

Peanuts are beginning to form an appreciable and rapidly growing item in the foreign commerce of the United States, especially in the import trade. Despite the fact that the United States produces probably twelve million bushels of peanuts per annum, her exportations have been in such inconsiderable quantities that the Bureau of statistics has only recently found it necessary to include peanuts in its list of articles exported. Meantime the imports have also rapidly increased and the total foreign commerce in this article in the year about to end will aggregate nearly one million dollars, the imports having grown in value from less than \$6,000 in the year 1900 to about a half a million dollars in the present year, while exports for the year will approximate about three hundred thousand dollars.

Prices of peanuts have also greatly advanced in the foreign markets, the average valuation of imported peanuts, based upon wholesale prices in the markets from which they are sent to the United States, having advanced from 1.1 cents per pound in 1898 to 3.1 cents per pound in 1907, for those in the natural state, and that of shelled peanuts in 1898 was 2.4 cents per pound, and in 1907, 4.5 cents.

West Africa and the East Indies are the principal sources of supply of the peanuts entering the international markets of the world. The exports of peanuts from the French colony of Senegal on the west coast of Africa were, in the latest available year, over three hundred million

pounds; those of British India, a little less than two hundred millions; Gambia, on the west coast of Africa, about one hundred millions; the Dutch East Indies, about fifty millions; while China, Japan, Argentina, Spain and the United States also supply comparatively small quantities.—*California Fruit Grower*.

In reading over the minutes of the annual meeting of the National Nut Growers' Association we are reminded of the pertinent fact that more people are coming to realize that in the nut they have an element in the daily diet that has been overlooked and neglected. The public now realizes that the nut is one of the most nourishing foods given us by nature. Some call nut eating a fad. This is wrong. It is simply the result of investigation and experiment, which show that instead of being a luxury the nut is a necessary factor in the food problem.—*American Fruits*.

### OBSERVATIONS ON PECAN GROWING

(Continued from Page 1.)

fertilizers, and in this way the orchardist may secure early and abundant crops, as well as reasonably long-lived trees.

One other phase of this adaptation question, and perhaps the most important of all, should receive the continued earnest attention and study of fruit growers. This is the adaptation of the newer varieties to different conditions from those in which they originate. As a general rule, a variety succeeds best under conditions of its native environment. This does not hold always, for we have seen cases where imported plants thrive luxuriantly in entirely new land, where conditions were inevitably very different from those which prevailed in the place of their nativity. For instance, note many of our introduced weeds. Nevertheless, the

pecan culturist has a great deal to learn in regard to the adaptation of varieties to soils, elevations and temperatures. At the outset, inasmuch as the whole field is unexplored, the grower must perforce proceed rather blindly. But let each take advantage of the opportunities at hand, collect data and present it when he thinks it is reliable and safe. The subject of adaptation of fruits of all kinds is practically in its infancy. The pecan grower has the advantage of the pioneer orchardist of half a century ago. He knows what problems are awaiting solution, and he can shape his studies toward these ends.

### II. SANITATION

The remark that nurserymen should act conscientiously in propagating from healthy trees only may be looked on as gratuitous. Nevertheless, it is a characteristic of the human race that it needs to be reminded from time to time of its weaknesses. And in the attempt to keep up with the demand for certain varieties of pecans, may there not be a tendency to overlook weakness of stock or evidences of disease? Of course this is a short-sighted policy on the part of the propagator. While rosette, for instance, may not assume serious form in the near future, or may never develop so that it is to be classed with the serious enemies of the pecan, yet it is unquestionably wise to exercise the greatest possible precautions in propagating, to keep stock healthy and uncontaminated. Something over a generation ago the peach and plum industries of the Hudson River Valley of New York were practically wiped out by yellows and black knot. These parasites had been gradually spreading for a number of years somewhat unnoticed. When favorable climatic conditions for their growth appeared, they suddenly developed as an epidemic, and orchards went down with great rapidity. As pecan culture extends we must expect the ene-

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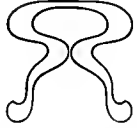
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trees, 12 to 18 years old. A bar-  
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## PECANS

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CANS. BEST VARIETIES.

**Hartwell Nurseries**  
S. W. PEEK, Prop'r. HARTWELL, Ga.  
Established 1882. Send for Catalogue.

mies of the trees to increase in  
number and develop with great-  
er virulence. This is a law of  
nature, as the food of animals or  
plants increases, so it may be ex-  
pected that the parasites of  
these will take advantage of the  
opportunity and develop propor-  
tionally. We have learned our  
lesson in connection with the  
cultivation of peaches, plums,  
grapes and the like. We know  
how to combat their enemies.  
Let us profit by this experience  
and in the fostering of the pecan  
industry, let us exercise judg-  
ment and discrimination in  
propagating from healthy stock  
to the extent of destroying con-  
scientiously and carefully all  
trees harboring dangerous dis-  
eases.

### III. UTILIZING SEEDLINGS

The pecan industry will be  
promoted by growing the best  
varieties. A good product pop-  
ularizes any industry, i.e. it nat-  
ural or artificial. Shoddy goods  
do not promote business. So in  
fruit growing a high quality will  
advertise a fruit better than poor  
or mediocre quality. There are  
thousands of seedling trees in  
the pecan regions ranging all  
the way from poor to worthless.  
Many of these could be utilized,  
and with astonishing ease and  
rapidity, by top-working. The  
expert top-grafter will transform  
a seedling tree in a comparative-  
ly short time, and nature will  
develop a new top, and bring it  
to bearing age with wonderful  
rapidity. In my opinion, this  
type of investment is one of the

most profitable kinds that many  
southern pecan growers can en-  
gage in. Instead of continuing  
the shipping of diminutive, hard-  
shelled and comparatively poor  
flavored varieties, they can se-  
cure the improved kinds with  
very little effort, thereby great-  
ly increasing their returns and  
encouraging larger consumption.

### IV. TILLAGE

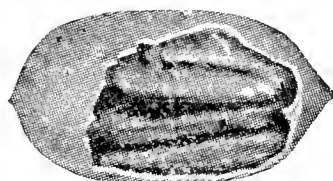
In examining pecan orchards  
in all parts of the country, I have  
been impressed with the fact  
that the same principles which  
apply in fruit growing obtain  
here in equal force. Tillage with  
feeding, spraying, pruning when  
necessary, these commonly rec-  
ognized orchard practices are  
sure to give reward. Of course,  
tillage and feeding are parts of  
orchard management which must  
be practiced with due regard to  
the character of soil and the  
amount of fertility present. I  
can easily conceive of conditions  
where comparatively little feed-  
ing would be necessary and,  
again, I can imagine soils where  
thorough tillage and annual feed-  
ing will richly repay the owner.  
Study the soil, watch the growth  
of the tree, attempt to maintain  
an equilibrium between vegeta-  
tive growth and fruit production:  
these are the principles on which  
intelligent soil management  
rests.

### V. MARKETS

Inasmuch as the great markets  
of the country have not been  
touched by the improved varie-  
ties of pecans, it is a little diffi-  
cult to say what will happen  
when these are produced in  
quantity. But the grower has  
great comfort in the fact that  
the imports of nuts are increas-  
ing from year to year, notwith-  
standing the increased home  
production. There is no reason  
why this country should not pro-  
duce all the nuts our people  
need. The walnut growing pos-  
sibilities of the Pacific coast are  
great; the pecan growing future  
of the Gulf states is unlimited.  
Personally I have every faith in  
the market and the firmest be-  
lief that the consumer will appre-

"A Short Talk on Pecans,"  
by Fred S. Dawson, Starke, Fla. It is  
free. Write a postal card for it.

N  
E  
W  
P  
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For growing **Pecans, Pears,  
Peaches**, etc., at a profit—**Free**  
50 per cent. reduction in price of trees  
Sure to live. No agents. Freight paid.

**B. W. STONE & CO., - Thomasville, Ga.**

ciate a good product and that the improved nut of the future will bring more profit to the grower than the native product of the past.

### BOOKS AND CATALOGS

*Maintainence of Soil Fertility*. Bulletin No. 182 of the Ohio Experiment Station, is of much interest.

Proceedings of the fourth annual meeting of the Alabama State Horticultural Society, held at Montgomery. R. S. Mackintosh, Secretary, Auburn, Ala.

Proceedings of the fourth annual meeting of the Louisiana State Horticultural Society, held at Lake Charles. F. H. Burnette, Secretary, Baton Rouge, La.

*Southern Woodlands*, a bi-monthly journal devoted to forestry, lumbering, wood manufacturing, etc. Published at Athens, Ga., by the Georgia Forest Association.

*Promising New Fruits*, by Wm. A. Taylor, of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Washington, D. C. Illustrated. A 20-page reprint from the Department's 1906 Yearbook. The following varieties of pecans are described and illustrated: Alley, Teche, Curtis, Georgia and Delmas.

Bulletin No. 53, of the Bureau of Statistics, gives figures on exports of farm products. The value of nuts exported, exclusive of peanuts, in 1906 was \$140,959, and over half of this amount was taken by Canada. With imports of fifty times that amount in the same year it looks as though the home demand alone ought to furnish a wide market for nuts.

Proceedings of a Congress of Horticulture held at the Jamestown Exposition, September 23, 1907. 108 pages; price, 25c. This publication includes the formal addresses and discussions of the papers read at the meeting, which covered the various phases of horticulture. This meeting was pronounced by authorities to be one of the greatest horticultural meetings ever held in a single day. H. C. Irish, Secretary, Missouri Botanical Garden, St. Louis, Mo.

Bulletin No. 38, of the Department of Agriculture, connecting the subject of good roads with farm values, says: "When the facts secured by this Department become known to the farmers of the country, and they realize that the establishment of a complete system of properly constructed public roads will have the direct effect of greatly increasing the value of their farms, they will be the foremost advocates of a broad, comprehensive policy of public road improvement by the nation, states, counties and townships."

## THE NUT-GROWER

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(60 are  
in Test Orchard)

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OUR CATALOGUE WILL INTEREST YOU

# THE NUT-GROWER

Volume VI  
Number 8

Poulan, Ga., March 1908

5c per Copy  
50c per Year

## A TALK ABOUT NUTS

By DR. ROBERT T. MORRIS

An address delivered at the Sportsmen's Show of the Forest, Fish and Game Society of America.

Nut culture promises to open one of the great new fields in horticulture, and it is closely related to forestry questions because so many kinds of nut trees are valuable for their timber. Conservative business men sometimes confine all of their investments to convertible securities, and nut raising presents a field in which we can exchange back and forth between timber values and nut values, both securities being of such nature that they are readily disposed of in the market.

I believe, further, that nut trees are largely to take the place of the useless trees, which are at present planted for decorative purpose in public and private grounds. The reason for this belief is, because there are no more beautiful trees or more attractive trees than those to be found in the nut bearing group. Is there, for instance, a more stately or more inspiring tree in the world than the pecan, which will grow from New Orleans to Boston, and which rears its head a hundred and fifty feet into the heavens with a corresponding spread, and with the grace of an elm? Is there a more luxuriantly growing tree, almost tropical in appearance, than the heart nut, which will grow as far north as Ontario, Canada? We have in America at least twenty-five kinds of nut bearing trees that are notable for their beauty as well as for their value.

### HICKORY

Hickories belong exclusively to North America. So far as we at present know, there are eleven

species and many varieties. At the present time the pecan is perhaps the most valuable member of the group, and thousands of acres of cotton and corn land in the south are now being turned over to pecan culture.

The first specimen which I show you is from a wild pecan tree, and this next specimen represents a cultivated variety. More than two hundred dollars has been paid for the crop of a single pecan tree in a single year. The tree reaches its highest degree of development in the Gulf states, but I know of two trees in New Jersey which have borne crops of excellent pecans for about a hundred years. The demand for cultivated pecans is so much in excess of the supply that the highest priced nuts of the species do not even get so far as the New York market.

The shagbark hickory is perhaps the next most important member of the family. It has not as yet been cultivated, but I am locating the most desirable trees of the species through prize offers in the agricultural papers, and have orchards of grafted trees under way.

The largest hickory nut we have is the western shellbark. Here is a nut measuring more than six inches in long circumference, and the nuts in their thick green hulls on the trees look almost like apples. The cross section of the nut, you will observe, shows it to have a very thick shell. The nut is really of excellent quality, although rather coarse, but the thick shell will prevent this species from becoming of great value in the market, unless I can find for cultivation some individual tree of the species which produces

(Continued on Page 5.)

## IMPORTANCE OF INITIAL STEPS IN NUT CULTURE

By DR. CHAS. A. VAN DUZEE

Address delivered at the Jamestown meeting of the National Nut Growers' Association.

Having trodden the unfamiliar pathways which the novice must follow, and knowing the dangers which surround him, it is a pleasure to contribute my mite toward the glorious effort which this association is making to help every worthy man and woman to know, appreciate and enter upon the business of growing nut trees for the betterment of the world, and for profit to themselves and those that live after them.

I was first interested in this subject by conversation with a young man whom I met on a steamer coming from New York to Charleston, and for two years or more I applied myself to gathering evidence and investigating the merits of the business, with constantly increasing enthusiasm and growing faith in the subject. And now that I have entered upon the actual growing of nut trees, I would be very glad to give what I have learned that those who may become interested may, perhaps, profit by my labors.

The growing of nut trees is a business which responds to intelligent effort in exact measure with the amount of brains and energy employed, and is also as ready to prove unsatisfactory if same are not forthcoming. Rightly managed and vigorously followed, I believe it offers greater possibilities of success and more sure reward than any other business with which I am familiar.

There are various ways of entering upon the business of nut growing and for this time my re-

marks will be confined to the business of pecan nut growing, a subject large enough to require far more time and space than is at my disposal, and much greater than my limited experience would warrant me in attempting to cover.

To speak briefly, the establishment of a successful nut orchard requires suitable soil in a favorable locality, planted with the very best stock, in the best manner and subsequent care, upon which, largely, the success or failure of the orchard must rest. Some one has said, "Don't plant more trees than you can well care for," and I believe that is one of the most important factors in gaining success.

While it is true that success may follow on various grades of soil, and also that the question of which soil is best has not been settled, nor will be settled for many years, it is wise and proper to select the land upon which the orchard is to grow with great care, and best results will hardly follow carelessness in this matter.

The orchard site should be upon good land, the best to be had, well drained and not too broken, and the advice of honest men residing in the locality is not to be scorned. The general limits as to the locality in which pecan orchards may safely be planted are matters of history, on which the novice must inform himself. As our knowledge grows and experiments are proven, I believe the zone in which orchards may be safely established will extend; but at this time, for commercial planting, it would seem wise to confine our efforts to those localities in which the results of years are clearly in evidence.

The locality and the land having been decided upon, it remains to secure the trees which are to occupy the site of the orchard for generations, and it is here that the novice may wisely pause and spend much time and effort in making his selection of varieties. I believe that the

very best are none too good and, further, that only those which have been proven in the locality, under similar conditions, and upon soil of like quality and character, are best to be used; and in case such information is not to be had, I would advise the greatest care in studying the results in similar localities, that the varieties selected may be as suitable as possible. In this connection, the advice of an experienced grower, if such can be had at a fair price, would be well included in the amount invested, and could easily prevent great loss and subsequent disappointment.

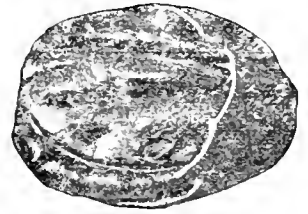
The character of the nursery stock next requires careful consideration, and it is my honest conviction that the saving of money here can work a greater loss than is generally comprehended. Nothing but the very best of trees, purchased from some reliable nurseryman of unquestioned integrity, should be planted. Why save a few cents on the price of trees that may entail the constant loss of dollars each year for a hundred years or more? We are contemplating an investment which shall contribute to our support in old age or perhaps to that of our children's children, and poor nursery stock will render all of our efforts fruitless. A good tree may reward us if planted in poor soil and an unfavorable locality, but a poor tree will forever fail to accomplish that for which we are striving.

Having the soil, the locality and the best trees obtainable properly planted, we then enter upon a period of years wherein the measure of our success will be in exact ratio with the watchful care and constant cultivation which the orchard receives; and without such care and cultivation everything that has gone before can not prevent failure from entering in and robbing us of the fruits of our labor.

Indifferent trees, planted on poor soil and carelessly attended, will frequently return more than

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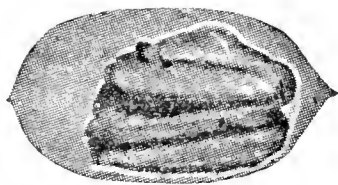
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J. F. WILSON, POULAN, GA.

a reasonable compensation, but I firmly believe there is no industry in which care, judgment and conscientious effort will more surely meet with a large and ever increasing reward than in the growing of pecan trees.

To those who contemplate entering this inviting and most fascinating field, I would earnestly urge that you subscribe to one or more journals devoted to this particular subject; that you become a member of the National Nut Growers' Association, and that you come to our meetings.

I waited two years before planting my first tree, and did just what I suggest above, and I have no regret; but on the contrary, each year finds me more deeply interested, and more thoroughly impressed with the things I have tried to tell you.

## NUT CULTURE

The increase of interest in nut growing has been steady and strong during the past decade. But the last five years have seen a remarkable development of interest in this special branch of pomology. The interest is spread practically over all the cotton growing states. It is fair to say in this connection, however, that much of this interest is to be credited to the activity of the organization which stands for nut growing interests in the country, the National Nut Growers' Association. The president of this Association is Prof. Burnette, of the Louisiana College of Agriculture and Experiment Station, and the secretary Dr. J. F. Wilson, of Poulan, Georgia. The society has held several successful meetings. It has issued much valuable matter. Like most young organizations the financial problems are the most difficult to solve. It has on hand at the present time a great deal of valuable material awaiting funds which will enable the secretary to publish it. Increase in membership in the Association will make this possible. Let all who

are interested in nut culture and desire the information these reports contain join the society and help along the good work.—*National Nurseryman.*

## FUNGUS ON PECANS

Editor NUT-GROWER:

I send under separate cover two small limbs from a four-year-old Van Deman pecan tree. Last season's growth on the lower part of the tree has a reddish color like the small twig, and many of the branches of the same size have that color and more or less of the brown spots. One of the branches had a streak of dead wood in it about one and a half feet long, like the sample enclosed. The whole tree above four or five feet from the ground is rough and pebbly (*i. e.*, the bark). The tree has made an average growth, or perhaps a little better than the rest of the twenty Van Demans we have—12 feet high and 7 inches in circumference of stock.

Was not here last summer to know whether the leaves showed any signs of disease or not. Last year we had some peach trees affected with the San Jose scale (which I have cut out and burned), but have not seen any scale on this pecan tree nor on the others.

I don't know that this is anything that will seriously affect the tree but would like to have an opinion on it.

W. E. DAVID.

Citronelle, Ala.

The twigs mentioned in Mr. David's letter were referred to the Bureau of Plant Industry, which makes the following report:

"The canker on the larger limb is caused by the conidial stage of one of the black fungi. As the specimen is somewhat immature, we have not yet been able to identify it with certainty but will probably be able to do so a little later.

"The disease is one that need not excite any alarm. These  
(Continued on Page 7.)

# The Nut-Grower

Published by The Nut-Grower Co.

Entered as second-class matter at the Postoffice at Poulan, Ga., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Subscription Price: - 50c per Annum

Advertising Rates Sent Upon Application

MARCH 1908

The arid lands of the southwest will eventually become great nut-producing sections as irrigation makes them available for planting.

The pecan is the coming nut of America, and can scarcely be grown in so great quantities as to become unprofitable.—*Arboriculture*.

Plans and preliminary arrangements for the National Nut Growers' 1908 convention at Chattanooga are already under advisement and will take definite shape soon.

Some recent figures indicate that the importation of walnuts and almonds in 1907 were about 40 per cent. greater than in 1906. This is about the rate of increase shown the year previous.

We wish to again call attention to the importance of co-operative observations as outlined in a recent issue of THE NUT-GROWER. Blanks for recording the desired data will be furnished all who apply for same to this office.

A few years ago the large thin shelled nuts were eagerly sought for propagating purposes. Now the tendency is to find nuts of medium size, with plump kernels, that are produced by trees that bear regularly and abundantly.

The shellbark hickory is probably more widely distributed than any other edible native nut. It has been a long time in secur-

ing the recognition it merits, but its value is now appreciated since the supply of native trees has been so largely exhausted.

The value of each volume of *Proceedings* published by the National Nut Growers' Association is beyond computation at this time. One member says that each copy is worth much more than the amount of the annual dues to anyone interested in nut growing.

"More members for the National Nut Growers' Association and more funds for the work in hand," was the slogan urged by the Ways and Means committee at the Jamestown meeting. Every member is asked to obtain at least one new member. This plan, if carried out, will double the association's efficiency.

Intermediate crops in the nut orchard are more important than some may suppose, in remembering what should not be used as well as in finding out what will benefit rather than retard the orchard's growth. Cereal crops are generally understood to be detrimental to the orchard, but legumes enrich the land.

During recent years much attention has been given to the selection of seed for general farm crops—especially corn—with such tangible results that the yield in quality and quantity per acre has been wonderfully increased. We are satisfied that the same—though possibly more tedious—experimenting with seed nuts will be productive of equally beneficial results.

The following extract from Dr. Van Duzee's address at the Norfolk convention may be aptly likened to the plump kernel of a selected nut:

"To speak briefly, the establishment of a successful nut orchard requires suitable soil in a favorable locality, planted with the

very best stock, in the best manner and subsequent care, upon which, largely, the success or failure of the orchard must rest."

With the demonstrated fact that pecan trees can be brought into bearing as promptly as the apple, we see no reason why the bugbear of long waiting for trees to come into bearing should not be banished. Any one who refuses to plant apple trees because it takes time for them to grow to sufficient size to yield is not given credit for much good sense or business capacity. If there are reasons for planting apples, there is wisdom in planting nuts.

As an investment, nut culture seems to be exempt to a great extent from some of the ills attending ordinary industrial stocks. The production of nuts never exceeds the demand; the business does not have the fixed charges for insurance, wear and tear of machinery, strikes or lockouts so common in other lines. Besides, thus far, the only movement in the value of nut properties has been upwards, as orchards increase steadily in value for about 25 years.

It seems that parties operating power nut crackers are not anxious to give out any information about them, as our repeated efforts have thus far failed to elicit the data which some of our subscribers desire. The impression thus given is that the work performed by these machines is so satisfactory and profitable that the fortunate possessors prefer to quietly profit by their enterprise than to invite competition. Several years ago the editor of THE NUT-GROWER was one of a party of nut growers who spent a day in New Orleans looking into various phases of the nut industry. The members of the party were not backward in asking questions and probing for information, but their efforts to see a machine at work cracking nuts or to get any

intelligent description of its operations failed utterly. One of the party had previously had a similar experience in another city, although in this instance he was generously informed that the shells were a commercial by-product, being ground up and used for giving weight to ground spices. This did not, however, fully satisfy the nut grower, who is still wanting to see the machine which can make two marketable products out of one.

### A TALK ABOUT NUTS

(Continued from Page 1.)

thin shelled nuts. I shall also cross the shellbark with the shagbark, in the hope of getting a very large nut of finest quality.

The next specimen which I pass about is the nutmeg hickory, a southern species. The meat is diminutive, while the shell is so thick that it makes the boys laugh when they look at it, and it may make the squirrels weep.

Here is the ugly-looking, dark brown, rough-shelled nut of the water hickory, also a southern species. The meat is bitter and inedible, as a rule, but occasionally we find a sport of the tree bearing excellent nuts, and I have found one tree of this sort which will be used for cultivation.

The next specimen is the small sweet-meated Carolina hickory. I am looking for trees of this species which will give high quality nuts, which can be cracked like hazels at the table with a small hand cracker.

The pignuts and the mockernuts are very large in many cases and the meat is sweet, but inclined to have too strong a flavor. The thickness of the shells of these species is such that the nuts are not valuable as a group. The trees, however, are very beautiful and valuable for their wood, and an occasional tree bears thin shelled nuts.

This bitternut hickory has a thin shell and plump meat, but it is not good enough to be used

for food. The tree is valuable for its timber, and is the best grafting stock for other hickories, unless we except the pecan.

#### WALNUTS

Perhaps the walnuts form the next group of importance among our nut trees, but of these an introduced species is more valuable than any of our native ones.

The Persian, commonly called the English walnut, is now being cultivated extensively in this country, and much of the land in California formerly devoted to fruit culture is now turned over to the Persian walnut. It is a somewhat capricious tree in its choice of soils and of temperatures, but thrives in many places from the Gulf of Mexico to Massachusetts.

Three Japanese walnuts have been introduced into this country, and of these the heart nut promises to be the most desirable one. The specimens which I pass about show the large meat and comparatively thin shell of this species.

We have four native walnuts in North America. Of these the common black walnut is most important, both for its nuts and timber. The nuts of this species, as a rule, are thick shelled and of too strong a flavor, but I have found some trees with nuts of excellent flavor and comparatively thin shells.

The California black walnut closely resembles the common black walnut, but the tree is smaller and the nuts not as good.

The Arizona walnut is a small tree, almost a bush in some localities, and bears little hard shelled nuts like bullets. The tree is chiefly valuable as grafting stock for other kinds.

The butternut, while a favorite with the boys, is not as yet a walnut of much market value, but I hope in time to find some tree bearing particularly desirable butternuts, and this tree, if found, will be used for grafting purposes.

#### CHESTNUTS

The chestnuts form an important list of nut-bearing trees.

Some of them have been cultivated for centuries in Europe and in the Orient, but most of these foreign chestnuts are inferior in quality to our native ones. Some of the foreign chestnuts are much larger than our native nuts, but they are chiefly used for cooking purposes. Including the chinkapins in this group, we have six kinds of chestnuts in America; the common sweet chestnut, the alder-leaved chestnut, the golden chinkapin, the common chinkapin, the bush chinkapin and the tree chinkapin. The nuts of all the group are valuable, and two of the trees, the common sweet chestnut and the golden chinkapin, are magnificent for est trees of great timber value. Some trees of the common sweet chestnut bear remarkably large and fine nuts, and these are to be used for grafting.

#### HAZELS

Hazel culture in Europe and Asia has developed to a very large extent with many valuable varieties, but none of these hazels as yet have been found which could be cultivated in this country in localities where they are stricken with the blight. This means almost all of North America, but Mr. Felix Gillett, of California, who has interested himself deeply in the question, has found that hazel culture in Washington and in Oregon promises to give great results.

We have three kinds of native hazels in North America, and one of these is superior to any of the foreign kinds in point of flavor, but the nuts are rather small and inclined to have thick shells. After examining many thousands of native hazels I have found two individual bushes which bear large thin shelled nuts of high quality, and these are now being cultivated. The bushes have the advantage of being resistant to the blight, which is so destructive to introduced species of the kinds that have long been cultivated in other parts of the world.

#### ALMONDS

Almonds are now being culti-

used extensively in many parts of the South, and the group has become a very important one for California. The tree is hardy over pretty much the whole area of the peach, but on account of its early blossoming the flowers are usually caught by frost in the North, so that the tree in the North bears too irregularly to be of value for horticultural purposes.

The pistache, like the almond, is becoming an important nut of the South, but its range does not extend so far as that of the almond.

#### BEECH NUTS

Every boy and every pig and every turkey knows that the beech nut heads the list for quality, but the nuts are so small and so hard to get out that in a land where time is valuable the beech nut is not as yet of market importance. I have been looking for years for an individual beech tree which bears large nuts, and have this year found the first one of promise.

#### OAKS

Among our forty-eight species of oaks in North America, only one bears an edible nut. This is the pin oak. While the nuts are edible, they are only fair in quality, like a fair egg for instance. It is possible that crosses between the oaks, chestnuts and beeches will give us some desirable hybrids.

#### PINES

We have in North America at least twelve species of pine trees that bear delicious nuts. The species belong chiefly to the Southwest and are much used for food by the Indians. Several of them are found in the California markets. One of the Korean pines which bears large fine nuts is hardy and adaptable pretty far north, but my own trees of this species are too young to bear yet.

While America has more kinds of edible nuts than any other country in the world, we have given less attention to nut culture than any other country until quite recently. Most of the

millions of dollars worth of nuts which are annually imported by this country can be raised here, and we can export millions of dollars worth of nuts of kinds which can be best raised in this country. The chief reason for our tardiness in developing this profitable field of nut culture appears to be the fact that grafting of nut trees requires very expert work. Nuts, like apples or pears, do not come true to varietal type from seed, and the nuts from a particularly valuable tree, if planted, are almost certain to give inferior progeny. The tendency to prefer work that is easy and to raise nuts from planted seeds has ended in such disappointment that nut culture from this direction has been profitless; but now that grafting methods are being perfected, it is probable that America will soon lead the world in the cultivation of nuts.

Another reason for tardy interest in nut culture is due to the belief that many years are required for nut trees to come into profitable bearing. This applies only to wild trees that have to spend a good part of their lives in fighting rivals and getting established. A walnut, for instance, that would begin to bear at twenty years of age if left to itself, may begin to bear heavily at five years of age if grafted and cultivated. Some of the foreign chestnuts that have been long cultivated, will begin to bear in the second year from the seed.

Set a greening apple somewhere in a fence corner and let it fight for foothold and light in the midst of other trees, bushes and grass, and ask your grandchildren to note when it begins to bear. Ask them also to try and discover if the apples that finally appear are remarkable for size, beauty and quality. Precisely this test, and no other, has been applied to our nut trees until very recently. We can have wonderful nuts, borne at an early age of the tree, by applying the simple principles that

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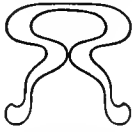
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Established 1882. Send for Catalogue.

are so well known to fruit orch-  
ardists.

### FUNGUS ON PECANS

(Continued from Page 3.)

fungi, as a rule, are found at-  
tacking various trees that have  
been injured in some way. They  
enter through wounds that have  
not been protected and may  
cause injury to the healthy wood  
when once established, but there  
is little to fear in the case of a  
healthy tree.

"W. A. ORTON, Pathologist."

### SHRINKAGE IN CURING

On October 22, 1907, we took  
directly from the trees, samples  
of two different pecans. One  
tree furnished an ovate nut of  
medium size, with a thin shell  
and plump kernel, weighing,  
when gathered, 75 to the pound.  
The other tree furnished a small  
oblong nut of similar character  
of shell and kernel weighing,  
direct from the tree, 135 to the  
pound.

These samples were carefully  
preserved and at the end of a  
week were again weighed. The  
larger nut had by this time lost  
nearly 15 per cent. in weight and  
and required 86 nuts to make a  
pound. The small nut showed a  
loss of but 10½ per cent., running  
150 to the pound.

This small nut had not lost  
any more in weight by the twenty-  
first day after gathering. The  
larger nut, however, had lost  
slightly during the second week,  
and at the end of the third week  
a still smaller loss was recog-  
nized.

The test is interesting in show-  
ing the extent to which the lar-  
ger nut lost in weight and also  
indicates that the nuts are sub-  
stantially cured in a week's time  
if kept under favorable condi-  
tions. It shows also that the  
small nut not only lost less in  
percentage of weight, but cured  
in less time than the larger one.

A Florida nut nursery sold  
1,000 budded and grafted pecan  
trees during the season of 1905-6.

The following season this firm  
sold 3,000 and had ready for sale  
the past season 20,000 trees. They  
expects to grow 60,000 trees per  
year hereafter. They grow no  
seedlings.

### THAT NIAGARA FALLS NUT TREE

The following letter is Prof.  
Craig's reply to our inquiry re-  
garding the supposed pecan tree  
near Niagara Falls, mention of  
which has previously appeared  
in these columns:

Editor THE NUT-GROWER:

I am of the opinion that the  
nut tree referred to is a variety  
of English walnut, which has  
been grown from seed near Lock-  
port, N. Y., and has been thriv-  
ing very satisfactorily in that  
locality. I do not know of any  
pecan bearing near Niagara Falls,  
although it is possible that such  
might occur, for the tree suc-  
ceeds as far north as Vincennes,  
Ind., and if so, one might ex-  
pect it to grow in protected po-  
sitions near Lake Ontario.

Yours sincerely,

JOHN CRAIG.

Ithaca, N. Y.

The Starke Pecan Nurseries,  
of Starke, Fla., have been pur-  
chased by Dr. A. J. Boss, of  
Monroe, Ga.

The Albany Georgia Pecan  
Company has purchased a large  
tract of land at Hardaway, Ga.,  
and has already planted 400 acres  
of choice pecans.

During the past few months  
all the nut nurseries have been  
actively engaged in grafting pe-  
can stock, and reports indicate  
a large increase in the number  
set.

The inter-state meeting of the  
Gulf Coast Nut Growers, which  
is booked for Monticello, Fla., is  
likely to be held about the mid-  
dle of May.

Imports of nuts for the three  
years ending December 31, 1907,  
were as follows:

|            | 1905        | 1906        | 1907        |
|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Almonds    | \$1,641,989 | \$1,940,273 | \$2,751,142 |
| Walnuts    | 1,826,473   | 2,493,167   | 3,331,758   |
| All Others | 1,241,561   | 1,355,148   | 2,331,758   |

## JAPANESE CHESTNUTS AND BARK DISEASE

BY HAVEN METCALF

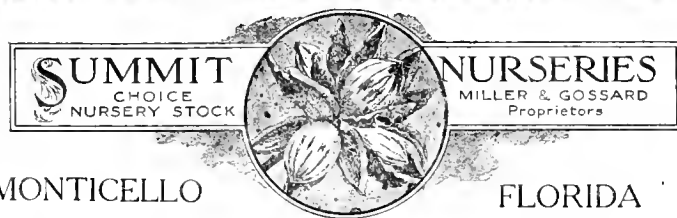
The bark disease of the chestnut, caused by the fungus *Diplorhiza parasitica* Murrill, has spread rapidly from Long Island, where it was first observed, and is now reported from Connecticut, Massachusetts, Vermont, New York as far north as Poughkeepsie, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and possibly Delaware. It is no exaggeration to say that it is at present the most threatening forest tree disease in America. Unless something now unforeseen occurs to check its spread, the complete destruction of the chestnut orchards and forests of the country, or at least of the Atlantic states, is only a question of a few years' time.

Observations made by the writer during the past year indicate that all varieties and species of the genus *Castanea* are subject to the disease except the Japanese varieties. All of the latter observed in the field or tested by inoculations have been found immune. This fact can hardly fail to be of fundamental importance to the future of chestnut culture. Although the nuts are distinctly inferior in flavor to the European varieties, such as Paragon, the Japanese chestnut is already grown on a large scale as a nut-producing tree. There are, however, many trade varieties of dubious origin. Some of these may prove later to be subject to the disease. Immunity tests of all known varieties of chestnuts have been undertaken.

Attempts will also be made to hybridize the Japanese with American and European varieties, with the hope of combining the immunity of the former with the desirable qualities of the latter.

Florida and Louisiana are the only states which have thus far issued experiment station bulletins or special information regarding pecans.

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This property belongs to the Heikes-Biloxi Nurseries Co., Biloxi, Miss., and is paying good dividends. The company has no debts. It is operated as a branch of the Huntsville Wholesale Nurseries, Huntsville, Ala., and the only reason for selling is the desire to concentrate all business at Huntsville.

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# THE NUT-GROWER

Volume VI  
Number 9

Poulan, Ga., April 1908

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## PROPOSED EXTENSION OF ASSOCIATION WORK

A proposal to amend the constitution of the National Nut Growers' Association, with a view to enlarging and extending its operations, will likely be a feature of the Chattanooga convention. As the Association is now constituted, with its control largely in the hands of southern members who are specialists in pecan culture, the erroneous impression that it is a southern pecan growers' organization, rather than a national nut growers' society, sometimes gets out.

While it is true that pecan interests predominate in the Association, it is because of the fact that this nut is receiving more attention as a commercial product than all others grown in this country—aside from the almond and Persian walnut, which are confined to the Pacific slope, as the pecan is to the Gulf coast.

The pecan men were first to move in the organization, but they recognize the importance of nut culture to all sections of the country, although each section may have its own special or exclusive nut.

It is argued that by the establishment of sections, or standing committees officered by earnest members, for each of the more important nuts, that interest on several specific lines, similar to the rapidly growing pecan interests, can be developed in many localities.

To illustrate: a standing committee, or section of the Association work, might be formed for giving special attention to the chestnut. This committee would naturally be made up of practical men in that section of country where this nut is naturally

at home. A majority of such a committee would likely be located within easy reach of each other and could hold occasional meetings, as well as local conventions devoted to the chestnut, and, in fact, do for that nut just what the national society is doing for the general industry. It also becomes a strong arm of the Association in gathering the most authentic and up-to-date information, which would in the form of reports find a place in the annual proceedings of the Association.

The same line of work can be made to apply to the hickory, which, however, will have a larger field, territorially, than the chestnut, and, in fact, would rival the pecan as to the number of states from whence it would draw support and information. The black and white walnuts would naturally classify as to territory with the hickory. The almond and the Persian walnut would be centralized on the Pacific slope, while the pecan section would include all the Gulf coast.

This arrangement, it will be noticed, practically covers the entire United States and puts in each section an organized body, especially equipped for promoting the interests of the particular nuts suited to the different conditions and circumstances.

There is still more to the matter of standing committees. The introduction of new nuts from foreign countries, their cultivation and adaptation to the varied conditions of this country, offers an interesting field and is of sufficient importance to warrant regular attention. In this particular the Department of Agriculture would doubtless extend material assistance in prosecut-

(Continued on Page 7.)

## GIRDLING PECAN TREES BY G. M. BROWN

I have often heard the suggestion, made by nurserymen and others, of planting pecan trees close together and thinning them out when they begin to crowd each other. But I have noticed that no one making this suggestion has ever given a plan for killing the trees. If the trees are cut down, the roots will live and throw up sprouts that will rob the roots of the other trees as badly as though they were left standing. Here in the Arkansas river valley there are thousands of trees that have been sprouted down every year for a number of years, but the sprouts keep coming up and the tree seems to be no nearer killed than it was the first time it was cut down. In fact, the sprouts are regarded as considerable of a pest.

After a pecan tree gets very old it will not sprout from the stump when cut down, but just how old it will have to be before it can be killed in that way I am unable to state. However, I stumbled across something that may lead to a solution of this problem. As I was crossing a neighbor's field recently, I passed a pecan tree that had been girdled about six years ago. I remembered when this tree was girdled. It was a double tree, each trunk about ten or twelve inches in diameter, and stood in a cotton field. A man who was renting the farm got tired of plowing around it, so in order to kill it he stripped off a ring of bark about a foot wide from each trunk. The girdling was done in the spring, about the time growth started, but the tree threw out leaves and bore a fine crop of nuts that year. The next spring the tree threw out



leaves again, and when I examined it there was a ring of new growth pushing out from under the bark at the top of the girdle. Below the girdle the bark was alive, but did not appear to be making new growth. I did not see the tree again until last winter, but as it had almost rotted down, it could not have lived longer than the second season.

What attracted my attention as I was passing was, *there were no sprouts coming from the roots.* I had just passed through a pecan grove where the owner had, a few years ago, cut down some of the trees to thin them out. Some of the trees cut down were larger than the girdled tree, and from every stump large sprouts were growing. I was somewhat puzzled, at first, to account for the sprouts failing to grow from the roots of the girdled tree, when they were growing so thriftily from the stumps. But after consulting the books and studying the matter, I think it admits of a plausible explanation, which, without entering too much into detail, I will attempt to give.

When a tree is girdled, the crude sap passes up to the leaves through the sapwood, as usual, and as this relieves the root pressure the roots do not send up sprouts. The sap returns, in condition to form new growth, through the cambium layer and bast. As these layers are destroyed at the girdle, it does not reach the roots. The roots, however, will continue to grow by drawing on the plant food that was stored up in the cells during the previous year's growth. When this supply is exhausted they cease action and the tree lies. In other words a girdled tree dies of starvation of the roots, instead of the top.

As it is not safe to draw conclusions from a single instance, I would like to have others who have girdled pecan trees give their experience, stating size of tree, time and manner of girdling, etc.

I know this plan does not work

## THE NUT-GROWER

on sprouts that come up in the fields when the roots so overbalance the top that more sprouts would be thrown up anyway, but when the top and roots balance, I believe the plan would be worth testing.

### WILD NUT CONTEST

Robert T. Morris in *American Agriculturist*.

This journal's prize contest for the best American nuts of the 1907 crop has many surprises. In fact, 1907, like 1906, was an off year for nuts. There is something remarkable in the general failure of the nut crop in any one year, when we realize that a large number of species of nuts are involved, and when we realize that a large number of species of nuts are involved, and when the territory covers an area in which the conditions of climate are widely different. *Forest and Stream* has been publishing a series of letters from correspondents, showing a sudden and remarkable decrease in the numbers of ruffed grouse in 1907. The decrease has occurred over an area in which conditions, as with the nut trees, were widely different. Letters in reference to the nut crop was notable over all of North America, over parts of South America, from which letters were received, over all of Europe and over parts of Asia.

In the prize contest for 1907 not a single specimen of the western shellbark, *Hicoria laciniata*, was sent in. A number of specimens of the eastern shagbark, *Hicoria ovata*, were received, and most of these show the effect of imperfect pollination. The first prize for the shagbark goes to H. P. Carty of Burlington county, N. J., who won first prize with the same nut a year ago. The nut is barely above third-class in size, and is second-class in thinness of shell; but it is first-class in quality and cleavage. It is a long, compressed nut, very white in color, and is not remarkable for keeping quality.

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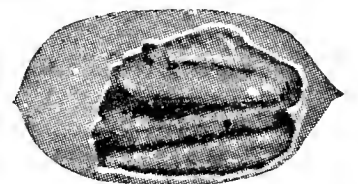
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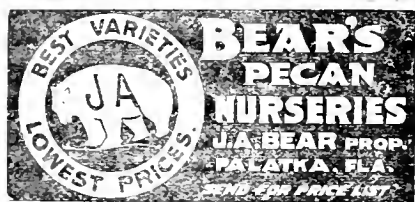
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Ocean Springs, Mississippi

The second shagbark prize goes to L. M. Benham of New Haven county, Ct. The nut is third-class in size and thinness of shell, but first-class in cleavage and quality. It is an irregular quadrate nut, white as the Carty nut, and is probably a better keeper, although that point cannot be determined for some months.

The third shagbark prize goes to H. S. McLons of Cayuga county, N. Y. It is fourth-class in thinness of shell, but second-class in quality, size and cleavage. The nut is compressed, oval and shouldered, and has a light brownish red color.

There is more or less tragedy in making prize selections of nuts, and perhaps more heart-aches result than after the judgment of Paris. Many of the specimens were sent in with letters expressing an affectionate regard for the particular trees, and it shows how close the hickory tree is to the home. A good many specimens were sent by children with painstaking letters, and we would at least like to give every one of the children a kiss. There were specimens neatly done up in little bags, with careful needlework and an expression of feminine hopes that the prizes would be awarded judiciously.

The most interesting and the largest collection of nuts came for the special prize for small, thin-shelled shagbarks. The first prize easily belongs to S. R. Leonard of Orange county, N. Y. Mr. Leonard sent the first lot from this tree in November for competition in the general list, but the nut had no chance in that list because it was so very small. In December he sent another lot from the same tree in response to the special prize offer for small thin-shelled hickories. In this class the nut wins, and it demonstrates the fact that Mr. Leonard was quite right in his persistence in standing as a champion for the actual value of his favorite shagbark. The nut is not a pretty one. It

is is quadrate, pyramidal in shape and of an unevenly stained plain dirt color, but the shell at the thinnest points is quite as thin as the shell of a chestnut; cleavage is nearly perfect and the flavor is exquisite.

Second prize in the special class goes to Miss Nellie Mae Wright of Belmont county, O. The nut is broad, fusiform in shape, and of light reddish brown color; shell nearly as thin as the Leonard nut, and quality and cleavage a very close second.

There was no third prize offer in this special class, and it was somewhat difficult to choose between the Wright nut and one sent by Clarence C. DuBois of Ulster county, N. Y. The latter nut resembled the Leonard nut so closely as to appear to belong almost to the same tree, but of better color. If the nuts were really from the same tree, the selection for even color made a choice of individual nuts which did not happen to be stamped because of their rather thick shell. The DuBois nut, on repeated trial, did not show the remarkably good cleavage of the Leonard and Wright nuts, and cleavage is an important score point for this class of nuts, because what is wanted is a small, thinshelled shagbark of high quality that can be cracked like a hazel with the dessert hand cracker at the table. Three lots of very beautiful white symmetrical flat nuts were sent in for competition in the special class, and we regret that their quality was below the standard. Perhaps next year we shall be able to get a combination of beauty with quality in the special shagbark class.

Some very fine and beautiful pecans were sent in by two Halberts and by Mr. Snodgrass of Texas. Prize offers for hickories were purposely limited to eastern and western shagbarks and shellbarks. It was thought best to leave out the southern hickories, because the pecan industry has become such a very large

(Continued on Page 5.)

# The Nut-Grower

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APRIL 1908

Mr. E. E. Risien's communication on "A Dwarf Pecan," in this number will be found to be of much interest.

A nursery at Ocean Springs, Miss., which began business in 1902, reports that they sell budded and grafted pecans only and that their business has increased on an average, 25 per cent. each year.

"Cut-over Pine," is a subject discussed editorially in a recent issue of the *New Orleans Lumber Trade Journal*. In a subsequent issue of THE NUT-GROWER we will have something to say on this subject from the view-point of the nut orchardist.

There are in the United States about twenty-five kinds of nut-bearing trees which are notable for their beauty as well as for their valuable products, not only of food, but of the high-priced timber they furnish as well.

Constant efforts are being made to produce pecan trees with a better system of roots than the single long taproot so common. Many of the failures in transplanting are laid, with more or less reason, to the charge of this same taproot.

In another column will be found a glowing description of Chattanooga, where the next convention will be held. Such attractions, the central location and the cordial welcome which is promised by the local chamber of commerce, speak well for a large attendance.

As industrial stocks sink in value and dividends diminish, the nut orchardist should improve the opportunity to show the superior merits of nut culture as an investment. Think it over and see how independent nut culture is as compared with the ordinary stocks and bonds.

The presentation, in this number, of suggestions for enlarging and making more general the work of the National Nut Growers' Association, will doubtless be given careful consideration by many, if not all, of the members. It is an important matter and will doubtless be up to the Chattanooga convention for general discussion.

Our news notes make mention of the inter-state meeting of nut growers to be held at Monticello, Fla., in May. These gatherings may not attract much public attention or be largely attended, but they serve a most useful purpose which will, later on, prove a strong agency in crystalizing commercial movements that are now being projected.

We have many subscribers who show their appreciation of THE NUT-GROWER in various ways, but nothing is so reassuring to the editor as is the extent to which advanced subscriptions are voluntarily paid. The state of Arkansas was in the lead in this respect for quite a while, but recently a Georgia subscriber paid up to October 1910 and now holds the record.

The announcement of the second meeting of the inter-state nut growers at Monticello, Fla., May 19-20, is suggestive of the increasing importance of nut culture in that locality. Such gatherings are very helpful to those who attend. They attract attention to a new horticultural product and also bring the locality into public notice. Other sections of the Gulf coast can well afford to follow the exam-

ple set by the Florida and Georgia growers.

Some months ago, THE NUT-GROWER joined with two other publications in making a combination offer for new subscriptions. Some complaints have come to us stating that one of these journals does not reach the patrons who ordered through us. We regret such failures but wish to assure all who subscribed under this arrangement that their subscription to THE NUT-GROWER will be extended to make up for any deficiency on the part of the other journal.

The work of practical nut growing is so allied with, and parallel to forestry, that the preservation of timber and the reforestation of denuded tracts become matters of much interest, especially since there seems to be a general awakening to the importance of forests in the public economy. The planting of large nut orchards cannot fail to be recognized, sooner or later, as no small factor in solving the problems which now confront the government in its efforts to maintain the conditions so essential in many industries, as well as in agricultural operations, which now suffer immense losses annually as a direct result of forest devastation.

The dream of every father is to lay up something that his children can enjoy after he is gone. Those who plant pecan orchards find an easy solution to this problem. They are better than stocks and bonds and are away ahead of life insurance, besides they are easily within reach of many to whom stocks, bonds or even life insurance are prohibitive. Add to all this the permanence of a pecan orchard, its safety as an investment and the large profits which eventually follow from a comparatively small outlay, and you have a prospect which ranks higher than the alleged "gilt-

edged" securities which the financial institutions offer.

Some years ago a prominent horticulturist, now dead, urged that the nut industry should be encouraged because it tends to settle down many of our moving, restless southern farmers. This is a good argument, though one seldom used. The sooner a farmer becomes permanently located on land of his own—even if but few acres—the sooner does he begin to make provision for his declining years, and no agricultural product has more to offer in this respect than nuts. He provides for himself and family by planting nut trees, and can make the farm so beautiful and attractive that the al-

lurements of city life cannot overcome the love of home which these trees foster.

One of the strange and almost unaccountable conditions connected with the growing scarcity of hickory timber for vehicle manufacturing is the almost entire lack of provision for replenishing the supply of this most valuable timber. The diminishing supply, with the increasing cost, has been heralded for years and strenuous efforts have been made to find a satisfactory substitute, but as far as this writer knows no systematic move to grow the hickory as a timber crop has yet been made. Such an enterprise certainly promises large returns, while there is scarcely any section of the country where it cannot be grown. It seems as though the nut growers may be forced to fall into the breach in order to save the pecan from the fate of the hickory.

#### WILD NUT CONTEST

(Continued from Page 3.)

one, and such competent committees take the matter in charge in the south every year, that we did not feel qualified to make decisions relative to pecans. A few years ago we would gladly have expressed an opinion, but after reading Hume's comprehensive book on the pecan, we are now properly humble.

Entries in the black walnut class were disappointing, and with one exception consisted of most ordinary specimens. The exception was a nut sent by B. F. B. Woodall of Kent county, Del., who is awarded first prize. It is a small nut, but of remarkably good flavor, and thin shell, for a black walnut. Cleavage is first-class. Mr. Woodall writes that the tree bears when very young and is unusually prolific, bearing the nuts in clusters of from four to six. The tree is eight years old, and has borne three crops, varying from five to fourteen bushels.

The second prize for black walnuts goes to J. A. May of Onondaga county, N. Y. The nut is a little larger than the Woodall nut, but is not so good in quality, and the cleavage is only fair. Mr. May writes that the tree, which is seventy-five years old, bore a crop of thirty bushels in 1907. A tree that will bear thirty bushels of anything—coal, spools, anything—is worth propagating.

Third prize for black walnuts goes to H. M. Gee of Buena Vista county, Ia. First prize butternut goes to M. L. Caldwell of Allegan county, Mich. The nut is rather large, and with the thick, rough shell and rather strong meat that are characteristic. M. J. Persing of Sandusky county, O., has second prize.

Harry R. Williams of Aroostook county, Me., takes third prize for butternuts.

Among the hazels, C. W. Kraft of Montgomery county, Mo., takes first prize.

Clara E. Nelson of Lafayette county, Wis., takes second hazel prize.

Third prize in hazels is for Miss Clara C. Nickel of Butler county, Pa.

There was only one entry in the beechnut class, but that nut is certainly remarkable for size and quality. Harold B. Howard of Madison county, N. Y., sends the beechnut.

The chestnut class is, on the whole, inferior, due to the general failure of the chestnut crop for 1907. Horace A. Jones of King George county, Va., takes first prize.

Second chestnut prize goes to Claude Abel of Dutchess county, N. Y.

Miss Maybelle Graves of Hampshire county, Mass., takes third chestnut prize.

#### DWARF PECANS

Editor NUT-GROWER:

Dwarf pecans? We have them—a fixed type, not just one or two that might be regarded as freaks, but whole rows of them,

## Tybee by the Sea

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Offers the greatest attractions for a Summer Outing. Fishing, Boating, Dancing, Surf Bathing, Skating, Bowling and many other forms of amusement.

## Hotel Tybee

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## Gainesville Nurseries

Of Gainesville, Fla.,

Make a specialty of Budded and Grafted Pecan trees of such standard varieties as have a good record behind them. Our Catalogue will not only help in the selection of varieties but will assist you in the planting and culture; its free for the asking.

H. S. GRAVES, Prop., GAINESVILLE, FLA

not over 18 inches high but loaded with catkins. Next year, if these are not disturbed, big clusters of nuts will be on these little trees. Nuts, and plenty of them, are what we want.

E. E. RISIEN.

San Saba, Tex.

### INTER-STATE MEETING OF NUT GROWERS

The second semi-annual meeting of Alabama, Florida and Georgia nut growers will be held at Monticello, Fla., on May 19 and 20, 1908. A cordial invitation is extended to all interested parties, irrespective of their locality.

An interesting and practical program is being arranged, one which will bring out and make public the exceptional commercial advantages which this section of country offers for nut culture.

It will also show the rapid extension of work in the orchard and nursery, besides illustrating how foreign capital and skill are utilizing opportunities which local interests fail to recognize.

The first session will be held on the afternoon of the 19, upon arrival of trains from different directions, and adjournment will take place early enough on the 20 to enable all to return on that date.

The matter of permanent organization, which was left in the hands of a committee, will come up for consideration, as well as the matter of an expressive and significant name for the belt of territory which embraces our favored area.

At some convenient time a meeting of the executive committee of the National Nut Growers' Association will be held and plans for the Chattanooga convention discussed.

It is expected also that the nut nurserymen will find the occasion convenient for a conference regarding trade matters which promise to come up at the next national convention.

The meeting can hardly fail to

## THE NUT-GROWER

be of much interest and importance, and since the time and place are as favorable as can be selected, every nut grower within this territory is urged to attend, while those from other sections who can be present are cordially invited.

W. C. JONES,  
*Chairman.*

### CHATTANOOGA

Chattanooga is a city of historic environs. It lies at the foot of Lookout Mountain. Its eastern boundary is the famous Missionary Ridge; its western boundary, Walden's Ridge—the future home of the great Inter-State Club of the United States. Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park and Fort Oglethorpe (army post) are distant only a few miles to the southeast. All these and many other points of interest are easily accessible over the one hundred and twenty miles of free United States Government boulevards, by carriage, automobile and electric cars.

Chattanooga challenges the world to name a city of like commercial advantages located in the midst of more marvelous natural scenic beauty.—Circular issued by Chattanooga Chamber of Commerce.

### PROPOSED EXTENSION OF ASSOCIATION WORK

(Continued from Page 3.)

ing inquiries along such a line.

Again, the time will soon come when a standing committee on markets and transportation will be needed, in order that the full benefits due the producer may be realized.

It is possible that some of the special committees of the Association which have been continued for several years, may be made permanent. It should be borne in mind that the great public value of the Association during its brief history is due in no small part to the efficient work of the few standing com-

## Monticello Nurseries...

Monticello, Fla.

Offer a choice lot of grafted pecan trees of the best varieties. Nice, thrifty, stocky trees. None better. For prices address

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...FOR SALE...

Grown without fertilization, hence hardy and stocky. Propagated from our own bearing orchard and true to name. Ready for delivery after Dec. 10, 1907.

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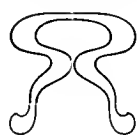
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No. 11. Mill—fine water pow-  
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trees, 12 to 18 years old. A bar-  
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Budded, Grafted and Seedling Trees  
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CANS. BEST VARIETIES.

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Established 1882. Send for Catalogue.

mittees established at the time  
the body was organized. The  
work of the Association has  
grown so rapidly and is reaching  
out in so many different direc-  
tions that it seems not only de-  
sirable but necessary to make  
the most ample provision for  
the Association for reliable data.  
This is the keynote of the con-  
stitution of the Association, "to  
give publicity to authentic infor-  
mation regarding nut culture and  
to encourage its development  
along scientific and substantial  
lines."

It will be readily seen that  
the increased facilities contem-  
plated are directly in line  
with the work in hand and are  
designed to increase the efficien-  
cy of the Association as well as  
facilitating its operations.

### TOP-WORKING PECANS

Read by F. E. Risien at the recent meet-  
ing of the Texas Nut Growers' Asso-  
ciation.

The advice that has lately ap-  
peared in print about the ease  
with which large pecan trees  
two, three or even four feet in  
diameter can be budded with  
the choicer varieties and at once  
become profitable, is sufficiently  
misleading to make it the duty  
of some one who knows better to  
exclaim against it. My twenty  
years' experience in this line  
ought to be worth something,  
and for this reason I say they  
won't do anything of the kind.  
For various reasons the handling  
of such very large trees is a waste  
of time and labor. One is, the  
heart wood is already too old  
and when cut into commences to  
decay, sometimes rapidly, from  
the large wounds that of  
necessity are made in cutting  
back so severely. In a few years  
you will find some trees hollow  
and generally full of water; they  
take the dropsy (I call it), their  
health becomes impaired, the  
fruit is small and inferior. To  
some extent, however, there is a  
remedy and that is to draw off  
the water (as is the case with  
the human family.) Tap them  
by boring a hole in the body of

the tree where the water is. I  
have some trees this way that if  
neglected will accumulate eight  
and ten feet of water from the  
rains that run down the body of  
the tree from above into the hol-  
low made where sawed off. As  
holes bored into a live tree grow  
over and close up, a good plan is  
to insert a piece of pipe. This  
ends the trouble for several years  
anyway, but as decay goes on  
another opening will be neces-  
sary lower down. Trees that I  
have treated this way are yield-  
ing fairly good crops that other-  
wise would be worthless. Pecan  
trees, like everything else, have  
their best days, and when you  
see that a tree has seen its best  
days, don't waste any more time  
on it, but turn your attention to  
the more vigorous ones, for they  
must be vigorous in the stock to  
perfect the fruit of the choicer  
varieties. Sometimes it hap-  
pens that we find a tree not do-  
ing well on its own roots, as is  
the case with the Marechal Neil  
rose or the Duchess pear, etc.,  
but will be greatly improved if  
grown on a more vigorous stock.  
The fruit will be a third larger,  
the yield will be a third more,  
and in a given time the growth  
will surpass the mother tree a  
third and be longer lived.

This work calls for close obser-  
vation, for it is not always that  
there is a congeniality between  
the stock and the scion, and  
while it is seldom there is lack  
of affinity, we have proof that it  
does occur, because we see some  
unions that refuse to do any good;  
they don't start off right, and if  
compelled to grow together, in  
some way they are disappointed  
and generally die back. Some-  
times I think we may just as  
well let them separate, as is the  
case with some married couples.  
But, on the other hand, when  
we see the scion starting off  
thriftily all will be well. My  
theory of these exceptions is that  
there is something lacking in the  
quality of the sap of the stock.  
As a plainer illustration of my  
meaning, we all know how much  
richer some cow's milk is than

others, notwithstanding all may eat the same feed. Just so it appears with a row of trees all grown out of the same piece of ground and all living under the same conditions. Some furnish better sap than others, but just how we are to ascertain which trees furnish the best quality of sap is hard to determine. The limit of size in profitably working over large pecan trees I think to be about eighteen inches in diameter, and for a detailed account of how I do the work I refer to a treatise now obtained for the asking by addressing a letter to Prof. E. J. Kyle, College Station, Tex.

Pecan culture is like everything else; there are those who succeed and those who fail. This industry cannot be dreamed out—it must be worked out, and while this language is a flat contradiction to some writers, it is a fact just the same. We hope to see less in print about "get rich quick" and "stay rich" when writing about pecans; neither do we think that it is the thing to do to advise anyone already busily engaged in producing the stuff of life to quit it and raise pecans. We can live without pecans. President Roosevelt said the greatest need today was more sense, more courage and more honesty.

The Dallas (Tex.) *News* is publishing some interesting and able articles on the budding of pecan, contributed by Mr. C. R. Edwards.

#### NEW MEMBERS

During the first quarter of 1908 the following new life members were enrolled by the National Nut Growers' Association:

M. J. Niblack, Vincennes, Ind.

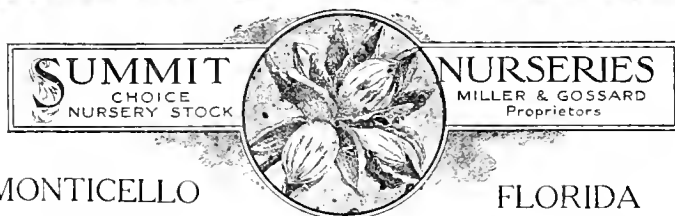
W. C. Stubbs, New Orleans, La.

H. W. Smithwick, Americus, Ga.

W. L. Watkins, Tyler, Tex.

M. J. Killing & Co., Chicago, have been added to the list of active members.

## THE NUT-GROWER



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CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED---INSPECTION INVITED

### PECAN and ROSE NURSERY FOR SALE

In Connection with a Delightful Home on Back Bay, Biloxi, Miss.

Biloxi is a noted health resort, patronized by city people and planters of the South in summer and Northern people in winter.

40 acres, more or less, with a water front on Back Bay of over one half mile. Over 50,000 grafted pecan trees. Over 100,000 pecan seedlings will be in fine condition for grafting winter of 1908-9. Over 50,000 budded roses for market of 19, 8 and of 1909. Also a fine stock of magnolia *grandiflora*, figs and Japan persimmons.

This property belongs to the Heikes-Biloxi Nurseries Co., Biloxi, Miss., and is paying good dividends. The company has no debts. It is operated as a branch of the Huntsville Wholesale Nurseries, Huntsville, Ala., and the only reason for selling is the desire to concentrate all business at Huntsville.

This is an ideal rural home on one of the most beautiful bays on the Gulf Coast.

This is an unusual opportunity of combining pleasure and business.

This property will admit of division into eight lots, four fronting on the Bay.

Address W. F. HEIKES, Manager, Huntsville, Ala.

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800 Acres in Pecans

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This Company makes a single

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WE received the only Medal awarded specifically for Pecan trees which were planted and growing on the Exposition Grounds at St. Louis. Convincing and valuable object lessons on all phases of Pecan culture and propagation are to be seen in the Company's orchards and nurseries at DeWitt, Ga. Visitors always welcome.

Budded and grafted trees of meritorious commercial and home varieties for sale in small or large quantities at prices consistent with first-class trees—Wholesale and Retail. *The Pecan Tree: How to Plant It, How to Grow It, How to Buy It*, (third edition) will be mailed free to those interested. Mention THE NUT-GROWER when writing. Address

**The G. M. Bacon Pecan Company, Inc.**  
DeWitt, Mitchell County, Ga.



# THE NUT-GROWER

Volume VI  
Number 10

Poulan, Ga., May 1908

5c per Copy  
50c per Year

## NUT-GROWING IN MARY- LAND

Address delivered at the Jamestown meeting of the National Nut Growers' Association by Prof. C. P. Close.

In order to obtain information on the present status of nut growing in all parts of Maryland, the speaker sent out letters of inquiry to every man or woman who owned a nut tree of any kind so far as he was able to learn. Ninety-five people were enough interested to reply more or less minutely to the various questions asked. From nearly every portion of the state the native chestnut, black walnut and hickory are reported. Occasionally an extra large and sweet native chestnut is mentioned. A few magnificent black walnuts and hickories of thin shell and large sweet kernel have been located. Other natives of less importance, such as the butternut, hazelnut, chinkapin and beechnuts, abound. From one place the wild pecan is reported.

Scattered efforts have been made to improve a very few of the native nuts of special merit, and some effort has been made to introduce cultivated nuts from other supposedly more favorable climes. Being so favorably situated as she is, on the boundary line between the severe cold of the North and the intense heat of the South, Maryland may well aspire to add the new industry of nut production to her varied resources. A few old pioneer Persian walnut and pecan trees have blazed the way, and extensive orchards of the hardiest of improved varieties of these nuts will surely follow.

Since the state is of such peculiar shape and varies in elevation from sea level in the east to quite respectable mountains

in the west, it is well to divide it into sections of similar soil and climatic conditions and discuss each section briefly.

In the two westernmost counties of high elevation and winter temperature dropping occasionally to 20 degree below zero all of the native nuts succeed well and thousands of pounds of native chestnuts are shipped from there annually. One man alone gathers and sells a hundred bushels per year. Very little effort has been made to grow improved chestnuts or Persian walnuts and only a few of these trees were reported. In the third county of Western Maryland, about 75 Persian walnut trees were reported, and most of them are doing well without even ordinary attention in a winter temperature which occasionally reaches ten degrees below zero. Insects and diseases do not trouble the trees to any extent and the cold of winter does little injury. Most of these trees seem to be seedlings not over 30 years old except one which has reached the age of 80 years. In most instances, the nuts produced are reported to be equal to and even better than those purchased in the market. Seedling trees are reported to produce true to type and begin to yield at from 6 to 9 years of age. The yield varies from a few nuts to one peck, or even one bushel per tree. A certain tree, now 12 years old, has averaged one bushel of nuts annually for three or four years.

One tree cleft grafted on black walnut produced 300 nuts the third year from grafting and more than 1000 nuts the fourth year. The man who did this grafting thinks that black walnut stocks promote earlier and more abundant yields and that

(Continued on Page 5.)

## PECAN INVESTMENTS

Paper prepared by Dr. J. F. Wilson for meeting of Inter-State Nut Growers at Monticello, Fla., May 19-20.

There are few if any agricultural specialties or industrial openings which adapt themselves more readily to a great variety of circumstances than does the growing of pecan nuts. This industry invites patronage from all ranks, regardless of conditions or locality, and promises satisfactory returns to the small non-resident owner of an orchard as well as to the capitalist who finds it a safe and permanent line, provided a few cardinal principles are faithfully observed.

It is the purpose of this paper to show in part, but as far as the present status of the industry warrants, what these essential requirements are, and how they are within reach and at the command of all interested parties. An effort will be made to point out different plans which are available for different classes of investors, so that each may find one that will be not only to his liking, but adapted to his pecuniary circumstances and knowledge of—or even lack of—practical cultural experience, as well.

Briefly stated, to establish a nut orchard requires:

1. Suitable land in a practicable locality.
2. Good trees—budded or grafted—of recognized valuable varieties, suited to the section where planted.
3. Competent horticultural experience and good business management.
4. Such cash capital as the work demands.

In the discussion of these fundamental principles, we take them up in reverse order as the

orchardist of the future will use them in this order. Before passing, however, we are warranted in regarding these points as corner stones, no one of which can be omitted or even slighted without greatly handicapping the prospective orchard. The better the foundation, the better and more permanent the superstructure, which in this case means more money.

These cornerstones, as they have been called, constitute the capital required, and this can be brought together as cash or by association of interests, to such an extent that the work is accomplished by a comparatively small amount of ready money. In round numbers the orchard will entail an investment of \$100 an acre. Approximately one-fourth of this represents the value of the land; another fourth is required for trees; still another fourth goes for the labor necessary while trees are reaching bearing age, while the remainder is absorbed by buildings, implements, taxes and cost of administration. Thus it is readily seen that land, trees, etc., when put into an orchard for a relative interest, reduce the amount of the necessary cash outlay.

Presuming that the capital for a fixed acreage is at command, the next step involves the use of practical skill on the part of some one connected with the work, or employed, in selecting suitable land and location. Closely following this comes the very important matter of the selection of trees of known quality and bearing habits and the planting of the same.

These particulars are of the utmost importance and demand undoubted ability on the part of those directing them. Mistakes at this stage are permanent and fatal, because it requires years to demonstrate the errors.

With this understanding of the general foundations which should underlie all orchard operations, we come to the consideration of how different classes of investors can become pos-

## THE NUT-GROWER

sessed of a first class orchard. We group into several classes:

1. Those who are able, and disposed, to have full control of the investment.
2. Those who prefer, or who are obliged, to enlist the services of others as agents, or who patronize orchard companies selling individual holdings on installments or regular payments of fixed amounts.
3. Those who purchase the secured bonds of orchard companies.
4. Those who become stockholders in regular orchard companies.

All of these classes of investors desire sound business methods, skillfully handled and directed by horticultural experience and thorough knowledge of the business.

The last mentioned plan, that of the stock company, provides for large or small investors who share in proportion to their paid up holdings of stock and reap their full share of all benefits without the responsibility of management, and regardless of whether they are experienced in the business or not. Their stock being transferable, it can be sold readily should a sale be desirable, and as the property becomes more valuable with added years and increased crops the value of the stock goes far beyond par.

In the purchase of secured bonds of orchard companies the rate of interest is fixed at a comparatively normal per cent, but sometimes a part of the profits go to the bondholder in addition to the agreed interest. The advantage of this plan is urged as eliminating the risk assumed by stockholders, while the bond security becomes more stable as the orchard attains age.

The installment plan, of paying for a specific acreage planted and cared for up to bearing age by some responsible company or individual, is at present a popu-

## For Season of 1908-1909

**Budded and Grafted Pecan  
LeConte and Kieffer Pears  
Hardy Oranges  
Plums, Persimmons, Figs  
Mulberries, &c.**

A full line of Ornamental and Shade trees. Quantity and Quality. Correspondence solicited.

**Arcadia Nurseries**  
Monticello, Fla.

**Gillgrove Pecan  
Nurseries** J. P. Gill  
*Propr. & Mgr*  
Albany, Georgia

Budding and Grafting Wood for sale from bearing trees. Contracts taken for top working seedling trees and caring for groves. My grove contains over 4000 budded trees of the best standard varieties and is the oldest budded grove of over 300 trees in Georgia.

## Pecan Trees...

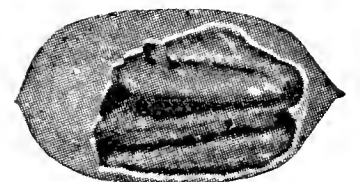
That are Properly Grown is  
**My Specialty...**

**BUDDED and GRAFTED  
TREES of the Best Varieties for sale**

Write for prices of trees and information as to growing and care of groves.

**J. B. Wight, CAIRO  
GEORGIA**

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For growing **Pecans, Pears, Peaches**, etc., at a profit—**Free** 50 per cent. reduction in price of trees. Sure to live. No agents. Freight paid.

**B. W. STONE & CO., - Thomasville, Ga.**

## Monticello Nurseries...

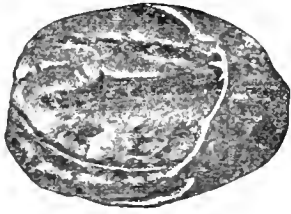
**Monticello, Fla.**

Offer a choice lot of grafted pecan trees of the best varieties. Nice, thrifty, stocky trees. None better. For prices address

**STANDARD PECAN CO.**  
MONTICELLO, FLA.

## BECHTEL PECAN NURSERIES

"SUCCESS"—Natural Size



The nut that has never failed to bear and never failed to fill at both ends with kernel of best quality : : :

Ocean Springs, : : Mississippi

## Proceedings of the Scranton Convention



Price, 50 cents

For copies address  
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J. F. WILSON, POULAN, GA.



## Ocean Springs Pecan Nursery

Season 1908-9

Will be pleased to  
book orders now for  
Grafted Pecans.  
No Seedlings. Send  
for Price List

CHAS. E. PABST, Prop.

lar mode for obtaining such a property on easy terms without the care or responsibility which attaches to a private business. The patrons of this plan, however, contribute substantially to the profits earned by the company furnishing the orchard. At the same time the service rendered is most important and merits a liberal profit as the purchaser is ultimately the full beneficiary, while the promoter has only the compensation earned.

The first plan mentioned will always have a large percentage of investors in its class. Where the party engages in the business purely for profit he employs competent help, which is not abundant, and directs affairs according to his own ideas. When he makes it his business, he first learns what to do and how to do it, and his success and profits will be measured by the ability, industry and perseverance he applies to its prosecution.

With all these various plans it seems as though almost anyone can get a foothold in the industry. It is now up to us, as practical and experienced growers, to furnish such opportunities as patrons may select, and give to them such encouragement, support and services as circumstances may require. This means direct and indirect benefits to us and to the industry, and profits for our patrons.

### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON NOMENCLATURE AND STANDARDS

In the matter of adoption and use of the varietal names of pecans that have been recommended by this committee and accepted by the Association in former years, we have to report a continued and gratifying improvement in commercial practice. Few cases have been observed during the year where varieties have been catalogued by any nursery under more than a single name, and not many under names

word. The most important feature of this phase of the question at the present time, in the judgement of your committee, is the avoidance of propagating under the names of existing standard varieties, seedlings of them which, even though closely resembling the parent variety, are in fact distinct, and undoubtedly in a large majority of cases, inferior sorts. While it is not considered probable that any experienced and reputable nurseryman would adopt this practice, which would speedily and inevitably result in confusion of varietal identity and the disappointment of the orchardist, your committee feels compelled to warn beginners in the propagation of nut trees against the dangers of this practice. Scions or buds for propagation should be taken only from trees of unquestioned authenticity and should preferably be traceable directly to bearing trees.

Comparatively few new sorts have been submitted for examination since the Scranton meeting, and of these only one was formally passed upon by the committee. This was the "Caspiana," pecan, submitted by Mr. W. J. Hutchinson of Caspiana, Louisiana, which, as graded by four members of the committee received an average rating of 79 points.

We would strongly recommend that in submitting new varieties for scoring, the following points be observed:

1. That no varieties be submitted until they have shown distinct evidence of superiority in some important characteristic.
2. That an average sample of at least one pound of nuts, showing the average run of the crop, be furnished; and that such sample be forwarded as soon after the crop is harvested as possible, to insure their examination

# The Nut-Grower

Published by The Nut-Grower Co.

Entered as second-class matter at the Postoffice at Poulton, Ga., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Subscription Price: • 50c per Annum

Advertising Rates Sent Upon Application

MAY 1908

A new nut product, known as Sliced Nut Flakes is put on the market by a Minneapolis firm. A popularity which promises a heavy business is claimed for it.

One of the substantial reasons for planting a nut orchard is that you can have a regular and ample support from it. This is very reassuring when one feels like retiring from active business life.

There is a wide range in habit and growth of nut trees. In size they run all the way from the six foot hazel bush to the monarch walnut, and, as to longevity, from the ten years of an almond to the centuries of the pecan.

Considerable space will be given in our June issue to the Monticello, Fla., meeting of nut growers. Extra copies of this number can be furnished only on orders sent in before we go to press, on the 10th of the month.

Horticultural week at the Jamestown Exposition last fall brought together a large and distinguished body of men. It is estimated that over one hundred addresses were made before the five national bodies which convened there during that time.

The old-time shagbark hickory is gradually receiving the increased attention it merits. The attention it attracted at the Norfolk convention has done

much toward helping it into public favor. The growing scarcity of hickory timber is another factor that is bringing the nut to the attention of the public.

A nut nurseryman in northwest Louisiana shows that he is keeping up with the procession by reporting an increase in the number of budded and grafted pecan trees sold, of from 10 per cent. during the season of 1901-2 to 95 per cent. in 1906-7. He also reports a large and comparatively regular increase in the amount of business.

The date for the 1908 convention at Chattanooga is likely to be fixed for October 27, 28 and 29. There was a pretty strong sentiment in favor of the first week in November, but that being election week was impracticable. The impression is that the nuts will be ready for exhibition by the earlier date. Special attention is to be given to the exhibition feature of the convention.

In this number of THE NUT-GROWER appears the full page advertisement of Mr. Sam. H. James, of Mound, Ia. We are glad to learn that Mr. James has fully recovered from the illness which so handicapped his work during the past two years. Few men have as great faith in the industry as has Mr. James, but then there are but few who have his experience or who are reaping the profits as largely.

There are many opportunities for the pecan grower to study his trees with a view to gaining practical knowledge. Suppose we all make a study of the size of nut clusters. See how many they average to the cluster on your pet tree and then hunt for a tree which shows a larger number. Jot down your observations and have something specific to report at the Chattanooga convention, or send it to THE NUT-GROWER at once.

Many sections of the country are giving increased attention to work classed as civic improvement. This is certain to produce good effects in various ways, but in order to accomplish the greatest good and most permanent effect, it will be necessary to make a liberal use of nut trees. In beauty of form and foliage they rival any trees of equal hardiness, so that the added pleasure and profits from crops make them of double value for such uses.

Dr. J. J. Taylor, of Philadelphia, editor of the *Medical Council*, like many others of the medical profession takes a lively interest in nut culture and has repeatedly called attention to its attractions as a side line for physicians. In a recent issue of his journal he referred kindly to THE NUT-GROWER and its editor, as well as to Dr. Robert T. Morris of New York, commending the good work he is doing. As a direct result, we received letters for several days from physicians in all parts of the country, asking for sample copies and for information regarding the pecan and other nuts. These men recognize the importance of nuts as a food, as well as the prospective profits of growing them. The interest shown by such men in the general business of nut growing means much in various ways and merits the attention of our active workers.

About thirty years ago we read regularly a little paper called *Orchard and Garden*. That was before we knew much about the pecan, but our only distinct recollection about the paper was its advocacy of nut growing. An old scrap book still shows the extent to which it contributed to our store of nut knowledge. Recently we noticed a quotation from this publication in the catalogue of a Georgia nurseryman, which says: "Nut growing for profit will grow into a mighty industry, and become one of the

most important branches of horticulture. It cannot help it. The *Orchard and Garden* is too patriotic to see the large annual importations of nuts of all kinds into this country without making every effort to convince the public that by far the larger per cent of this supply could be produced at home with far greater profit than the grower can hope to realize from the cultivation of apples, pears, peaches or small fruits. The prospects in nut growing are enticing, the field is wide and we should see to it that it is properly cultivated."

### NUT GROWING IN MARYLAND

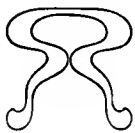
(Continued from Page 1.)

trees on such stocks stand the winter better than those on Persian walnut stocks. Another correspondent believes that trees on black walnut stocks do not stand the winter well. He crown grafts on Persian walnut seedlings only three inches high.

**No Farm is  
Complete  
Without a  
Grove of**

**BUDDED  
PECAN  
TREES**

They are Safe  
Sure and Profitable



GRIFFING'S CATALOGUE TELLS  
ABOUT THEM

Twenty leading varieties of Pecans. Also a complete line of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubbery. Catalog free. Address

**The Griffing Bros. Company**  
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

The only nut tree nursery reported in the state is in this section and contains about 1200 young trees.

Pecans are said to grow slowly and bear at 15 years. There was, however, only one report on pecans.

There was only one report on improved chestnuts, and in this the grower says that after ten years he gave up in disgust.

The section north of the District of Columbia and extending east to the Chesapeake Bay is more favorable for nut culture because of a milder climate than that of Western Maryland. From 75 to 100 Persian walnut trees less than 25 years old are reported in this section. There are also a few old ones. One old landmark, planted before 1860 and killed by the blizzard of 1900, bore as much as five bushels of nuts per year. The younger trees behave like those mentioned a few moments ago. Most of the nuts are of good quality and some are thin shelled and of good size. One man reports grafting on black walnut with fair success by the bark grafting method. He cuts Persian walnut scions early in March and stores them in an icehouse until the last of April or first part of May. Then he saws off the stock slanting, splits the bark, makes a four inch slanting cut on one side of the scion, slips it in and waxes the wounds securely.

Only a few pecans are mentioned in this section, as are also a few Japan walnuts, chestnuts and filberts. The improved chestnuts have not proven profitable generally, and since the various native nuts are so abundant there has not been much incentive to grow cultivated ones.

In the section south of the one just mentioned and between the Potomac River and Chesapeake Bay, there are without doubt many nut trees, but only a few were located by this survey. The climate is mild, comparatively speaking, and the production of

nuts ought to be a most tempting vocation in this section.

Doubtless the best portion of the state for the nut industry is the entire Eastern Shore, that is, all of that portion east of the Chesapeake Bay. The climate of this section is modified somewhat by the waters of Chesapeake and Delaware Bays, and the soil is especially adapted to fruit and nut culture. Eighty-five Persian walnut trees were specially reported and others mentioned as being in the various neighborhoods. There are quite a number of magnificent old specimens from 50 to 80 years old, producing from one to five bushels of nuts annually. One tree 50 years old is said to have produced from 3 to 10 bushels of nuts per year for the last 30 years. Many of these trees yield a product that is equal to and even superior to "store" nuts. Nearly all of the younger trees are productive, but a few are not. These are mostly seedlings and usually bear nuts as good or even better than those from the parent tree. Several grew from nuts grown in California. They began bearing at from 5 to 10 years after planting. One correspondent, 84 years of age, reports that 50 years ago Persian walnut trees were as common as plum trees in his section, but now they are very scarce. The Grenoble is the only variety mentioned. This began bearing when 6 years old.

Strangely enough, pecans are reported in larger numbers than Persian walnuts in this section, over 200 trees being mentioned. They grow luxuriantly, are not troubled with insects or diseases, and are much used for lawn trees. A few are seedlings grown from nuts obtained in New Orleans. Many of these trees bear thinshelled nuts of good quality but usually small in size. One tremendous tree, 100 feet high and 100 feet in spread of branches with trunk five feet in diameter, is said to have grown from a nut planted

## THE NUT-GROWER

107 years ago. Two other venerable companions of Father Time are each 100 years old, and one bears extra good nuts. It is also five feet in diameter. A third old timer is 83 years old. I measured one tree whose spread of branches is 75 feet and the trunk diameter 4 feet, but unfortunately the nuts are not edible. Other trees nearby bearing good large nuts are 2½ feet in diameter.

One man has 50 seedlings, 12 years old; another has 125, 15 years old, which are just beginning to bear choice nuts. Only a few named varieties were mentioned. One correspondent has 6 Stuart and 6 Van Deman trees 15 years old; the former began bearing at 6 and the latter at 10 years of age. Another correspondent has the Pabst and Alley varieties.

In this section are a few Japan walnuts, filberts, improved hickories and improved black walnuts and an abundance of native nuts. There was one report of three almond trees in full bearing.

In order to stimulate interest in planting nut trees, the Experiment Station last spring sent out 74 Persian walnut trees of improved varieties to 16 localities throughout the state. Next spring we expect to send out several hundred more and perhaps also to establish several nut orchards in various parts of the state.

Nearly every correspondent from every part of the state except the extreme west voices the opinion that the Persian walnut, particularly, can be profitably grown in Maryland if the trees are cared for. Many think the pecan may also be produced with profit.

Nut growing in Maryland may be briefly summarized as follows: The native black walnut, butternut, hickory, chestnut, beech, hazel and chinkapin abound almost everywhere. A few of the black walnuts and hickories are of especial merit and will be utilized as a basis

for improving these nuts. Most of the state has produced excellent Persian walnuts and some pecans for more than a hundred years. Only a few named varieties of the improved sorts have thus far been tried. The improved varieties of chestnuts are not generally profitable, but may become so, if the immense crop of native chestnuts is cut short as is now threatened by a disease which is causing the death of hundreds of trees from two to three feet in diameter. The Japan walnut is not much grown and is not likely to be. There is an awakening to the possibilities of nut culture, probably caused by the intensely active earnestness with which several of the Southern states are taking hold of this problem, and in a few years Maryland will rank as a nut producing state. She has the requisite soil, climate and incentive, and since satisfactory varieties are to be had, it is now only a question of launching the industry systematically and this movement has already begun.

### PECAN DAINTIES

**NUT BALLS:**—Melt an ounce of granulated sugar until it turns a pale brown, add an ounce and a half of pecan nuts, chopped quite fine, and stir over the fire for a few minutes. Spread on a buttered dish to harden; when quite cold the candy is chopped and mixed with an equal quantity of French cream. Flavor with vanilla, rose, orange and roll into marbles to be laid aside until somewhat hardened. Melt chocolate and dip the marbles as for ordinary chocolate creams. A piece of butter, size of a walnut, gives the chocolate a peculiarly soft, rich taste.

**NUT CAKE:**—Six eggs, half pound butter, one pound of flour, one teacup sweet milk, two light tea spoonfuls of baking powder, one pound of chopped pecans, two teacupfuls of raisins, one teacupful each of cinnamon and allspice, one nutmeg. Mix and bake in a deep pan. This cake

## 7 0 0 0 0 0 ...GRAFTED... PECAN TREES ...FOR SALE...

Grown without fertilization, hence hardy and stocky. Propagated from our own bearing orchard and true to name. Ready for delivery after Dec. 10, 1907.

NURSERIES: Lafayette, La.  
Ocean Springs, Miss.

PECANS EXCLUSIVELY

PECAN ORCHARDS:  
Jackson County, Miss.  
Lafayette Parish, La.  
St. Landry Parish, La.

For particulars and illustrated literature address

**Southern Nut Nursery Company**  
LAFAYETTE, LA.

**Nuts for Profit** A BOOKLET of 158 pages; 60 illustrations. Propagation, Cultivation, etc., of Nuts best adapted to the various sections. Interesting and instructive. Price by mail, 25 cents. JOHN R. PARRY, PARRY, N. J. From Jan. 1 to April 15, ORLANDO, FLA.

## PECANS

AND NOTHING BUT PECANS. BEST VARIETIES.

**Hartwell Nurseries**  
S. W. PEEK, Prop'r. HARTWELL, Ga.  
Established 1882. Send for Catalogue.

## Grafted Pecan Trees OF SELECT PAPER SHELL VARIETIES

*Not the Most—  
Only the Best*

For Descriptive List write  
**BAYVIEW NURSERY**  
C. FORKERT, Prop. Ocean Springs, Miss

## Gainesville Nurseries Of Gainesville, Fla.,

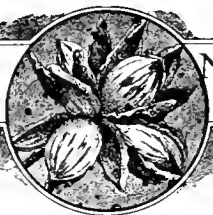
Make a specialty of Budded and Grafted Pecan trees of such standard varieties as have a good record behind them. Our Catalogue will not only help in the selection of varieties but will assist you in the planting and culture; its free for the asking.

H. S. GRAVES, Prop., GAINESVILLE, FLA.

may be baked in layers and put together with plain icing or caramel.

**NUT CREAMS:**—Chop almonds, hickory nuts, pecans, English walnuts or butternuts quite fine. Take French cream. before adding all the sugar, while the cream is quite soft, stir the nuts into it, then form into balls, bars or squares. Three or four kinds of nuts may be mixed together.

**SUMMIT**  
CHOICE  
NURSERY STOCK



**NURSERIES**  
MILLER & GOSSARD  
Proprietors

MONTICELLO

FLORIDA

**Nut Trees--Satsuma Oranges--Roses**

Our Specialties

**The Admiral Schley Pecan**

**The Pecan of  
the Future**

OUR CATALOGUE WILL INTEREST YOU

## The Nut Nursery Company

Monticello, Fla.

For next season's planting we will have an  
extra large supply of

### Grafted and Budded Pecan Trees

We can furnish a standard varieties—*Stuart, Van Deman, Schley, Frotcher, Pebst, Money Maker, Russel, Young, Alley, Nelson, Hall, Bolton, Delmas* and others. At Monticello we have soil and climate which are peculiarly adapted to the production of high grade pecan trees. Our trees grow faster and more stocky than we have seen elsewhere. Special prices on large shipments and Car Load Lots.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED---INSPECTION INVITED

## PECAN and ROSE NURSERY FOR SALE

In Connection with a Delightful Home on Back Bay, Biloxi, Miss.

Biloxi is a noted health resort, patronized by city people and planters of the South in summer and Northern people in winter.

400 acres, more or less, with a water front on Back Bay of over one half mile. Over 50,000 grafted pecan trees. Over 100,000 pecan seedlings will be in fine condition for grafting winter of 1908-9. Over 50,000 budded roses for market of 1908 and of 1909. Also a fine stock of magnolia *grand-flora*, figs and Japan persimmons.

This property belongs to the Heikes-Biloxi Nurseries Co., Biloxi, Miss., and is paying good dividends. The company has no debts. It is operated as a branch of the Huntsville Wholesale Nurseries, Huntsville, Ala., and the only reason for selling is the desire to concentrate all business at Huntsville.

This is an ideal rural home on one of the most beautiful bays on the Gulf Coast.

This is an unusual opportunity of combining pleasure and business.

This property will admit of division into eight lots, four fronting on the Bay.

Address

**W. F. HEIKES, Manager, Huntsville, Ala.**

## The G. M. Bacon Pecan Company, Inc.

800 Acres in Pecans  
(60 are  
in Test Orchard)

DeWitt  
Georgia

This Company makes  
a single  
Specialty of Pecans

WE received the only Medal awarded specifically for Pecan trees which were planted and growing on the Exposition Grounds at St. Louis. Convincing and valuable object lessons on all phases of Pecan culture and propagation are to be seen in the Company's orchards and nurseries at DeWitt, Ga. Visitors always welcome. Budded and grafted trees of meritorious commercial and home varieties for sale in small or large quantities at prices consistent with first-class trees—*Wholesale and Retail. The Pecan Tree: How to Plant It, How to Grow It, How to Buy It*, (third edition) will be mailed free to those interested. Mention THE NUT-GROWER when writing. Address

## The G. M. Bacon Pecan Company, Inc.

DeWitt, Mitchell County, Ga.

ENGLISH WALNUT CREAM—Use French cream as directed, having ready shelled English walnuts, taking care not to break the meats. Make a ball about half the size of a walnut, place a half nut meat on either side of the ball pressing them into the cream. Lay aside to dry.

The April number of *Iowa Horticulture* contains several articles on the importance of nut growing in that state.

### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON NOMENCLATURE AND STANDARDS

(Continued from Page 3.)

when in proper condition.

3. That a detailed statement of the origin, history, age, crop record and location of original tree be required before formal report on the variety is published.
4. That originators or owners of seedlings delay the application of names to them until evidence of marked improvement over existing sorts has been obtained, with the to avoiding too rapid increase in our list of varieties that may ultimately prove of little merit.

Rivera—The ranchers who own the 7,000 acres of walnuts in this section agree that the crop will be a fine one. The absence of long stretches of damp weather, with a more comprehensive knowledge on the part of the growers of the best methods of caring for the orchards, have resulted in putting the trees in almost ideal condition. There is little trouble from blight. Many orchards show a heavy setting of nuts, now about the size of small almonds.—*California Fruit Grower*.

Have you renewed your subscription?



# Mr. Sam. H. James of Mound, La.

**W**ISHES to announce to his many friends and customers that his health has been entirely restored. Mr. James has had over thirty years of experience in growing fine pecans, and is the largest grower of fine pecans in the world. He will have to offer this season grafting wood and budding wood of all leading kinds such as

**Stuart, Van Deman, Pabst, Moneymaker  
Russell, Frotscher, Georgia Giant  
James, Columbian, Schley  
Centennial, &c. &c.**

He will also have for sale next fall a fine lot of grafted trees, also eating pecans from a hundred acre grove now in bearing.

Mr. James was awarded Gold Medals on his pecans at the St. Louis, the Charleston, the Portland, Oregon, and the Jamestown World's Fairs. Also First Prizes at all State Fairs where ever exhibited.

**Address**

**SAM. H. JAMES**  
**MOUND                    ::                    ::                    LOUISIANA**

# THE NUT-GROWER

Volume VI  
Number 11

Poulan, Ga., June 1908

5c per Copy  
50c per Year

## GEORGIA-FLORIDA NUT GROWERS

### Annual Meeting at Monticello, Florida---Permanent Organization Effected and Officers Elected

At the 1907 convention of the National Nut Growers' Association, the Committee on Resolutions advised the formation of local societies of nut growers. Acting upon this recommendation, Vice-President J. B. Wight of Georgia, held an inter-state meeting at Thomasville, which was well attended. The matter of permanent organization was placed in the hands of a committee which reported, "In our judgment a meeting of this kind serves a public purpose in bringing a knowledge of the industry into greater prominence. The intelligent promotion of pecan culture in this favored section should be encouraged. Occasional meetings at convenient points seem to be desirable. We recommend that the temporary officers of this meeting be continued and the matter of permanent organization be deferred until a subsequent meeting."

This report was adopted and Monticello, Fla., was selected as the place for the next meeting. Mr. W. C. Jones, of Cairo, Ga., who presided, designated May 19-20 as date for the Monticello meeting.

On this date a goodly number of Georgia and Florida growers assembled at the St. Elmo Hotel and work began at 2 p. m.

Chairman Jones set the ball rolling with his address. He dwelt upon the growing commercial importance of nut culture in general and in particular as to the territory represented, the trend of his argument being that the National Nut Growers' Association is a scientific and deliberative body furnishing the basis for development, on sound

practical lines, while local bodies, such as he was addressing, were auxiliary to the national body, having more specific functions closely allied to the working out of commercial problems incident to orchard work and the realizing of a fair profit from the labor expended in its development.

Prof. H. H. Hume spoke on the subject of possible over-production of nuts in nursery and orchard. He said that since he was engaged in nursery work he would leave that part of the subject for others to discuss and then proceeded in his clear and forceful way to give his views on the subject, which he summarized by saying that in his judgment the production of nuts would not be overdone until the annual crop amounts to 30,000 carloads. In his opinion, increased consumption would keep pace with increased production for years to come.

Dr. J. F. Wilson, secretary of the national association was present and gave considerable information regarding that body, explained the work of the Publicity committee, spoke of the efficient use of the "Nut Notes" which are being sent monthly to all the leading agricultural and horticultural journals and read a sample of the numerous letters he receives from interested persons from all over the country.

A subject of much interest was the reports from different counties in Georgia and Florida. The only one of these made in writing was that of Mr. D. L. Williams, of Grady county, Ga., which can be found in another column. However, other coun-

ties got in the list with figures which, on being tabulated, make a surprising showing as to the recent activity in the planting of budded and grafted trees. In the following table no account was taken of seedling orchards.

By counties, all of which are within a limited area in south-west Georgia and west Florida, the totals were:

#### FLORIDA

|                   |            |
|-------------------|------------|
| Jefferson county  | 870 acres. |
| Leon and Gadsden  | 600 acres. |
| Wakulla . . .     | 25 acres.  |
| Central and South |            |
| Florida . . .     | 370 acres. |

Total for Florida 1865 acres.

#### GEORGIA

|                  |             |
|------------------|-------------|
| Dougherty county | 1000 acres. |
| Grady . . .      | 400 acres.  |
| Thomas . . .     | 423 acres.  |
| Mitchell . . .   | 3200 acres. |

Total for Georgia 5023 acres.

Grand total . . 6888 acres.

It was conceded that a more thorough canvass would carry the acreage up to 7000. As the plantings will average 20 trees to the acre, this would give an aggregate of fully 140000 trees.

A survey of prospective plantings already projected and likely to be consummated as soon as the general financial condition permits, was also made. This footed up 2875 acres.

The Question Box proved a fruitful source of general discussion, which lasted till adjournment for a visit to places of interest in the town. Many large and historic seedling pecan trees were found in yards and gardens. The first stop was made at the home of Mr. W. A. Lindsay, to see the large tree which bore a crop of 638 pounds in 1906, when it was 21 years old. That crop sold for 17½ cents per pound. The tree has been bearing for about 12 years and averages

## THE NUT-GROWER

about \$70.00 per crop. It is about 60 feet high, with spread of 50 feet and circumference of five feet a short distance above the crown.

In the grounds of Mr. Carroll some precocious budded trees were inspected, one in particular said to be a variety known locally as Moore's, showed nearly every terminal with a cluster of well-set nuts, and they averaged better than three or four to the cluster. The tree had the appearance of being about six or seven years old. Several estimates as to the probable yield were made, some of which placed the prospective crop as high as fifty pounds. Other trees on the same grounds showed remarkable growth and early fruiting.

The second session convened at 8:00 p. m. Prof. Miller, of the committee on permanent organization reported as follows:

"It is the sense of this committee that we form a permanent organization.

"That we have two meetings a year, one in conjunction with the meeting of the national association and another during the growing season.

"That the name of this body be the Georgia-Florida Nut Growers' Association.

"That the object and purpose of the association is to stimulate commercial interest in pecan culture.

"That the association be auxiliary to the National Nut Growers' Association.

"That the present incumbents remain in office until a committee can report on rules and regulations."

This report was adopted and the chairman designated the same committee, which consisted of J. F. Wilson, H. K. Miller, J. B. Wight, J. P. Gill and J. B. Curtis, to draft the constitution and bylaws.

Dr. J. F. Wilson then read a paper on "Pecan Investments" in which he outlined essential requirement and classified the different plans under which dif-

ferent classes of investors can obtain interests in orchard properties.

The meeting then adjourned to accept the invitation of the Jefferson County Horticultural Society to attend an ice cream festival given for the benefit of a local club.

On the morning of the 20th a committee of the Jefferson County Horticultural Society acted as a steering committee, showing the visitors the various orchards and nurseries in the vicinity. The first drive was made to Wordland Plantation, which is owned by the North Florida Pecan Company. Here were seen 8000 pecan trees, covering 400 acres that had been planted out last winter. The trees have had careful cultivation.

Next a block of pecan trees owned by Simon & McRae and to be planted on the Springdale Pecan Company's plantation was visited. These trees had made a remarkable growth, as have most of the nursery trees grown around Monticello.

The time being short, a hurried drive was made to the orchards of the Standard Pecan Company. Here were shown trees in their fourth growing season that were 12 to 13 feet high and nicely branched. This company has 200 acres in orchard—partly in its fourth and partly in its fifth year. They are also the owners of the Monticello Nurseries, which were visited.

A drive to Miller & Gossard's place showed some beautiful six and seven year old orchard trees with nuts on them, also a general supply of nursery stock. Mr. H. K. Miller, who is in active charge of the business, has a beautiful home on the grounds.

The nurseries of Simpson Bros. were partially visited, their main holding being a little off the direct route. They have several hundred acres of land and have 50 acres of orchard on this besides a large pecan nursery.

The Arcadia Nurseries, J. H. Girardeau, Jr., manager, were

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LeConte and Kieffer Pears  
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Plums, Persimmons, Figs  
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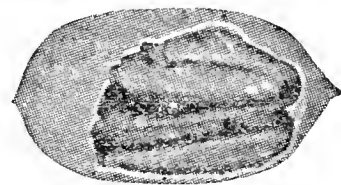
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**BUDED and GRAFTED  
TREES of the Best Varieties for sale**

Write for prices of trees and information as to growing and care of groves.

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GEORGIA**

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For growing **Pecans, Pears, Peaches**, etc., at a profit—**Free** 50 per cent. reduction in price of trees. Sure to live. No agents. Freight paid.  
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Offer a choice lot of grafted pecan trees of the best varieties. Nice, thrifty, stocky trees. None better. For prices address

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## Grafted Pecan Trees OF SELECT PAPER SHELL VARIETIES

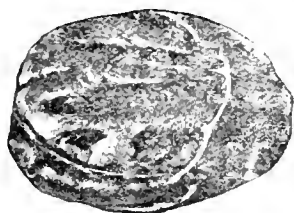
*Not the Most—  
Only the Best*

For Descriptive List write  
**BAYVIEW NURSERY**  
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**Nuts for Profit** A BOOKLET of 158 pages; 60 illustrations. Propagation, Cultivation, etc., of Nuts best adapted to the various sections. Interesting and instructive. Price by mail, 25 cents. JOHN R. PARRY, PARRY, N. J. From Jan. 1 to April 15, ORLANDO, FLA.

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"SUCCESS"—Natural Size



The nut that has never failed to bear and never failed to fill at both ends with kernel of best quality : : :

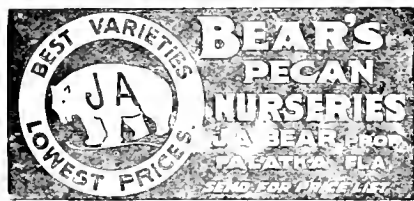
Ocean Springs, : : Mississippi

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Season 1908-9

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H. S. GRAVES, Prop., GAINESVILLE, FLA.

next visited. They are largely engaged in growing pecans, oranges and other varieties of stock.

One of the newer nurseries, Barrows & Granger, was not visited owing to the shortness of the time.

In addition to the nurseries named above, the Commercial Nurseries have purchased land near Monticello and will begin operations in the fall. Monticello is the largest pecan nursery center in the United States. The soil is especially adapted to the growing of a thrifty, stocky pecan tree. Trees are shipped from here to every pecan growing section of the United States and into Mexico.

At 11 a. m. the association was called to order and listened to the report of the committee on Constitution and Bylaws, which was as follows:

"Whereas, nut culture is a promising horticultural pursuit, well suited to Georgia-Florida territory, and

"Whereas, the use of modern methods greatly enhances the commercial opportunities the business affords, and

"Whereas, co-operation among growers is desirable,

"Therefore, we, the undersigned, associate ourselves for the purpose of mutual and public advantage of the industry, and hereby adopt for our guidance the following constitution and bylaws:

"ARTICLE I—This body shall be known as the *Georgia-Florida Nut Growers' Association*.

"ARTICLE II—Any acceptable person interested in orcharding or commercial business incident thereto may be elected to membership.

"ARTICLE III—The officers of this association shall consist of a president, a vice president, a secretary and a treasurer, who shall be elected annually at the spring meeting.

"ARTICLE IV—The annual meeting shall be held during the month of May each year at such place as has been previously

designated. Semi-annual and special meetings may be held at call of the presiding officer.

"This constitution may be amended or altered by a majority of member at any annual meeting, previous notice having been given of the proposed change.

### BYLAWS

"1. Duties of officers shall be such as usually pertain to such offices.

"2. The annual dues of members shall be \$1.00, payable in advance.

"3. Duties of members shall be to encourage the production and consumption of edible nuts.

"4. The officers of the association shall constitute an executive committee and manage its affairs.

"5. The president shall appoint the following committees: 1st, Membership; 2nd, Statistics; 3rd, Markets and Transportation.

"6. The Membership committee shall consist of three persons who shall consider and report on all applications, as well as encourage the obtaining of new members.

"7. The Statistical committee shall consist of three members who shall tabulate and report annually the progress and growth of the industry in the association's territory.

"8. The committee on Markets and Transportation shall consist of three persons who shall assemble such information as may promise to secure to members the full market value of their products and advise as to irregularities in transportation."

This report was considered *seriatim* and adopted. Following this, officers were elected as follows: President, W. C. Jones, Cairo, Ga.; vice-president, A. A. Rich, Lamont, Fla.; secretary, R. C. Simpson, Monticello, Fla.; treasurer, J. B. Wight, Cairo, Ga.

Cairo, Ga., was selected as place for the next annual meeting, in May 1909.

**The NUT-GROWER**

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**JUNE 1908**

A feature of the Chattanooga convention will be the exhibit of nuts, nursery stock and nut products.

From the viewpoint of the investor, the elimination of risk is a very important consideration in all transactions other than those purely speculative. In the article on Pecan Investments, which appeared in our May number, this matter is indirectly treated in the enumeration of essentials to success in the foundation work of establishing an orchard.

A statement made by Prof. Hume, at the recent meeting of nut growers at Monticello, furnishes food for thought on the part of those who fear that the production of edible nuts will be overdone. He said that when the annual product amounted to 30,000 cars, that this amount might supply the market. He illustrated his point by giving figures as to the production of oranges in Florida and California. It will take many trees and a large orchard acreage to produce the number of cars mentioned. Nuts are a concentrated product and, like all valuable goods, are put up in small parcels. Most growers will be overjoyed when they harvest a thousand pounds from an acre. At this rate it will require about

30 acres to make a carload, while to make 30,000 cars would require upwards of a million acres of bearing orchards. Those who are now planting will not live to see the time when any such acreage will be planted. So the danger of over-production is in the dim future.

One of the nut growers who attended the recent inter-state meeting at Monticello, wanted to know why it was held, what was to be done, etc. It did not take President Jones very long to throw light on inquiries of this kind, and in his address gave various reasons for holding the meeting but he probably developed his long suit when he said, "We are here to take stock; to find out what is being accomplished and to let the public know that something is doing in our line in this locality." Mr. Jones stuck to his text through the meeting and no further questions of this kind were heard after the reports began to show up the surprising figures, which totalled nearly 7000 acres already planted in budded and grafted pecans and half as many more already projected in the limited territory represented at the meeting. While other portions of the pecan belt claim, and doubtless have, equal advantages, it is now up to them to show what they are doing and bid for a portion of the attention which is being directed to South Georgia and West Florida. Vice-president Wight, of Georgia, started a very important movement for his section when he acted on the suggestion of the national association to encourage the formation of local organizations. Benefits are already in evidence.

One of the nut problems now pressing for solution is the adaptation of varieties to localities best suited to them. Negative results are beginning to appear to some extent and in process of time much will be learned in

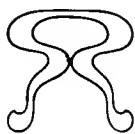
the way of finding out the defects of the popular nuts as manifested in different places. More positive and direct evidence, however, is now needed, and needed badly, by the commercial grower. Experimental orchards in all sections of the country are needed. This is the only way to obtain the necessary authentic knowledge. Results from such observations are of public benefit, but the time and expense involved places the work beyond the reach of individuals, and the Association has no funds with which to organize and maintain the work. There is no doubt that it belongs to the Department of Agriculture to handle this work, but it takes a lever longer than so young a body as the National Nut Growers' Association can bring to bear to secure the necessary appropriation. Possibly but few of our most earnest workers have figured on the cost of such work. Nothing is gained by underestimating the cost. From our view point, \$50,000 annually for twenty years might be used to great advantage and would in time return to the public in general many times the amount expended. Since federal help will require more influence than we can command at present, it may be well for us to cultivate the acquaintance of the Laird of Skibo Castle, as he is able and supposed to be willing to aid such meritorious movements.

Convention goes all remember jovial C. Falkner of Texas. Mr. Falkner is now taking a hand in shaking up the Agricultural and Mechanical College of that state. Among other things he calls attention, in the *Dallas News*, to the cold shoulder the Texas Nut Growers' Association got from this source in connection with their laudable efforts to establish a Hogg Memorial Park in their capital city. After making a strong plea for the recognition of the pioneers who have labored hard to further the industry, he winds up his re-

marks with: "In conclusion, allow me in a friendly, yet earnest spirit, to sum up the situation as I see it. Our state, growing more and finer pecans than all the other states combined, has done practically nothing toward developing this great and important industry. The vast possibilities and ease of converting our wild pecan trees, now growing all over this state, into improved varieties, by top-working, is beyond computation. Our Agricultural and Mechanical College, whose mission should have been to lead and encourage this highly important work, has done but little, and after these many years has not a single top-worked tree on or about her grounds to show with what ease this work can be done. She has issued no bulletin, and as I see is humiliating herself by using the bulletin of a private grower, which is good as far as it goes, but is not now up to date."

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PECAN  
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Twenty leading varieties of Pecans.  
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A few years ago it was common to speak of a nut tree plantation as a "grove." Exception was taken to this name, and "orchard" was urged as the proper designation. Among the members of the National Nut Growers' Association there was a tentative agreement on the latter term. But as time passes it seems as though the association cannot control public opinion in this particular any better than it could regulate the pronunciation of the word "pecan." Since large areas of hundreds of acres of nut trees in solid bodies are no longer rare, there seems to be a fitness in applying some other term than "orchard," as that name is usually applied to plantings of fruits. Possibly "grove" or "plantation" are not proper terms for these large and new enterprises, so there may be room for the coinage of a new name. Suppose some of our progressive readers think the matter over and see what they can evolve.

Texas growers give much attention to top-working native trees, a problem from which the Alabama, Georgia and Florida growers are practically free. We sometimes think that our Texas friends would save time and money by growing seedlings in the nursery and budding and grafting them as we do in Georgia. One of our subscribers, Mr. Chas. L. Edwards of Dallas, is giving the people of Texas, through the state papers, much practical instruction in this line.

## THE MISSISSIPPI CROP OUTLOOK

The severe storm of April 24 hit the pecan industry in this section quite severely. Besides breaking off many young, tender leaving branches, considerable numbers of nutlets just forming were whipped off.

The budworm is not quite so bad this season as it was last year. This is our worst pecan enemy. The "leaf-roller," a

small whitish larva with black head is now at work, disfiguring and eating to pieces the very end and young and tender leaves and are rather bad on young and especially newly planted trees where the new growth is slow. We spray with arsenate of lead, proportion one pound to fifty gallons of water, to stop their ravages.

The blooming season with the pecan was not very favorable in this section, and was even less so for cross-breeding. Frequent high winds and heavy showers made short work of the available pollen, and many of the pistillate flowers were ruined by the constant whipping of the leaves. May the final results be better than the prospects now indicate.

C. FORKERT.

Ocean Springs, Miss., May 6.

## ARTHUR BROWN

The name of Arthur Brown, of Bagdad, Fla., is familiar to nut growers who twenty years ago were planting seedling groves. Mr. Brown sold many seed nuts from his trees and up to the time of his death he clung to the idea that seedling trees were the best.

No one doubted Mr. Brown's honesty of purpose, but recent years have shown how good men can be in error. On account of his prominence as a pecan pioneer and from the number of popular varieties originating from seed he furnished, the following extracts from a letter written in 1897 to Dr. J. B. Curtis, of Orange Heights, Fla., have an industrial interest which makes them worthy of record.

"Years ago I decided not to advocate budding or grafting for the pecan and since have advised against it, and many have followed this advice. However, I do not pretend to be a Solomon and neither do I wish to force my ideas on anyone, for 'convince a man against his will, he is of the same opinion still,' and therefore what is the use? If I am right, time will prove it; and if wrong, will also prove it.

"I am entirely convinced that the nuts from grafted pecan trees (even if the trees ever bear nuts, which I doubt) will be "mules" and consequently barren. I know of such a tree. The nuts are large, but will not germinate; still these nuts are sold for big prices, when the owner knows they will not germinate.

"Now what will be the condition of the pecan industry in future years if people continue to plant pecan trees that will produce only mules? Again, do you believe there is a sane man living who would willingly cut off branches from a bearing tree to sell a few buds or grafts? Again, what becomes of the grafted tree when the limbs are girdled by the worm that comes more or less on every pecan tree sooner or later.

"Why accept an uncertainty for a certainty, or choose a doubt with uncertain results that may come therefrom? As a rule, and so far as I know, some nurserymen favor the grafted tree. It brings more money—yes, ten times more money—and hence they favor it.

"Your experiment gives you proof in favor of the grafted tree *as far as it goes*, but of the 18 pounds gathered can you state how many of said nuts grown in trees will produce nuts that *ever will bear*? While of the seedling nuts, I believe every nut will germinate and produce trees that will likewise produce nuts. So which is the safest and most certain?

"I have never said that a grafted tree would not produce nuts, but if pecan planting is to be kept up on the nuts from grafted trees it will prove to be the biggest humbug ever produced in America, and I am thankful to know this belief is upheld by some of the wisest men of the South.

"My old grove, as well as my new one, suffered severely by the hurricane of last July and the loss of nuts was complete on every tree. The ground was

strewn with limbs from 6 inches to 10 feet long. However, all my trees being seedlings, new limbs will soon take the place of those lost, but had they been grafted trees the loss would have been complete.

"If the seedling be planted or the tree raised from the nut, time will duly bring the reward hoped for in nuts that will sell for eating and also furnish seed that will germinate, and, in due time, produce trees that will likewise produce nuts that will germinate, and thus provide nuts to produce trees and nuts for all time to come without a doubt or uncertainty. Now, can anyone give that absolute certainty for the nuts coming from a grafted pecan tree? Will such nuts germinate at all, and even if the tree grows will it bear nuts, or will it simply be a "mule" and entirely barren? Now, these are serious questions, and, as such, must be decided by each planter for himself. The simple fact of my belief in the premises does not prove anything."

The Texas Nut Growers' Association meets with the Farmers' Congress at College Station, July 7-8-9.

The Yazoo Valley Pecan Co., is a new organization offering stock to the public.

Bulletin No. 128 of the Colorado Experiment Station, on Alfalfa Studies, is of much interest.

CARD FROM DR. MORRIS  
Editor NUT-GROWER:

The proposed extension of the National Nut Growers' Association, to which you refer in the current number of THE NUT-GROWER, is certainly very important and in line with progress. We should even have Canadian

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S. W. PEEK, Prop'r. HARTWELL, Ga.  
Established 1882. Send for Catalogue.

## "Pecan Investments"

A four page leaflet, reprint from May NUT-GROWER of paper read at meeting of Georgia-Florida Nut Growers' Association by Dr. J. F. Wilson. The first edition was exhausted in a few days. Second will go to press at once if orders warrant. This is good matter for nurserymen and promoters to send to prospective customers. Prices:

500 copies, \$2.00 100 copies, .50  
250 copies, 1.25 50 copies, .25  
10 copies, .10

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**The Nut-Grower Co.**  
POULAN, GA.

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Standard varieties of

### Budded and Grafted Pecan Trees and Nuts

Also Budding and Grafting Wood from bearing trees. Contracts taken for top working seedling trees and curing for groves. Our groves contain over 1.00 budded trees of the best standard varieties and is the oldest budded grove in Georgia.

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J. P. Gill, Mgr.

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And we will send THE  
NUT-GROWER to your ad-  
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**Nut Trees--Satsuma Oranges--Roses**

Our Specialties

**The Admiral Schley Pecan**      **The Pecan of the Future**

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### Grafted and Budded Pecan Trees

We can furnish a standard varieties—*Stuart, Van Deman, Schley, Frotscher, Pabst, Money Maker, Russell, Young, Alley, Nelson, Hull, Bolton, Delmas* and others. At Monticello we have soil and climate which are peculiarly adapted to the production of high grade pecan trees. Our trees grow faster and more stocky than we have seen elsewhere. Special prices on large shipments and Car Load Lots.

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## PECAN and ROSE NURSERY FOR SALE

In Connection with a Delightful Home on Back Bay, Biloxi, Miss.

Biloxi is a noted health resort, patronized by city people and planters of the South in summer and Northern people in winter.

400 acres, more or less, with a water front on Back Bay of over one half mile. Over 50,000 grafted pecan trees. Over 100,000 pecan seedlings will be in fine condition for grafting winter of 1908-9. Over 50,000 budded roses for market of 1908 and of 1909. Also a fine stock of magnolia *grandiflora*, figs and Japan persimmons.

This property belongs to the Heikes-Biloxi Nurseries Co., Biloxi, Miss., and is paying good dividends. The company has no debts. It is operated as a branch of the Huntsville Wholesale Nurseries, Huntsville, Ala., and the only reason for selling is the desire to concentrate all business at Huntsville.

This is an ideal rural home on one of the most beautiful bays on the Gulf Coast.

This is an unusual opportunity of combining pleasure and business.

This property will admit of division into eight lots, four fronting on the Bay.

Address **W. F. HEIKES, Manager, Huntsville, Ala.**

## The G. M. Bacon Pecan Company, Inc.

800 Acres in Pecans  
(6) are  
in Test Orchard)

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WE received the only Medal awarded specifically for Pecan trees which were planted and growing on the Exposition Grounds at St. Louis. ¶ Convincing and valuable object lessons on all phases of Pecan culture and propagation are to be seen in the Company's orchards and nurseries at DeWitt, Ga. Visitors always welcome. ¶ Budded and grafted trees of meritorious commercial and home varieties for sale in small or large quantities at prices consistent with first-class trees—*Wholesale and Retail. The Pecan Tree: How to Plant It, How to Grow It, How to Buy It.* (third edition) will be mailed free to those interested. Mention THE NUT-GROWER when writing. Address

**The G. M. Bacon Pecan Company, Inc.**  
DeWitt, Mitchell County, Ga.

committee members. The future market for nuts will depend upon the character of the nuts grown rather than upon their quantity, and the tendency of committees will be to bring out the best sorts for propagation. Committees also can have a great deal of influence in lessening the disappointments of men who go into nut raising without proper information. During the past year I have learned of a number of men who were putting out large quantities of seedling chestnut and shagbark hickories, for which they paid fancy prices, not knowing that they would have to wait about twenty years for the seedling trees to come into bearing, that the remarkably fine nuts planted represented freaks, and that the progeny of such freaks was almost certain to be degenerate, or at least to show a return to the mean type. Furthermore, nurserymen are selling large numbers of seedlings under varietal names, and this must be stopped.

The many failures resulting from improper selection of kinds of nuts for any given soil or locality can also be avoided by committee work. If honest and scientific men give proper direction to nut raising through organized effort, it would quickly mean an income of millions of dollars to this country from exports, because we have more kinds of valuable nuts in America than are found in any other country in the world, so far as we at present know.

When I was a boy I could not have been driven off the farm if we had had in those days an opportunity for developing the field of nut culture, which gives full scope for a mind of scientific bent, and which gives more profit than the milk which I got, sitting upon a two legged stool, with the aid of a lantern, at five o'clock in the morning with the thermometer ten degrees below zero.

ROBERT T. MORRIS,  
New York City.

# **Mr. Sam. H. James of Mound, La.**

**W**ISHES to announce to his many friends and customers that his health has been entirely restored. Mr. James has had over thirty years of experience in growing fine pecans, and is the largest grower of fine pecans in the world. He will have to offer this season grafting wood and budding wood of all leading kinds such as

**Stuart, Van Deman, Pabst, Moneymaker  
Russell, Frotscher, Georgia Giant  
James, Columbian, Schley  
Centennial, &c. &c.**

He will also have for sale next fall a fine lot of grafted trees, also eating pecans from a hundred acre grove now in bearing.

Mr. James was awarded Gold Medals on his pecans at the St. Louis, the Charleston, the Portland, Oregon, and the Jamestown World's Fairs. Also First Prizes at all State Fairs where ever exhibited.

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**SAM. H. JAMES**  
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# THE NUT-GROWER

Volume VI  
Number 12

Poulan, Ga., July 1908

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## NUT CULTURE AND FORESTRY

There is now much public attention given to matters classed with the forestry interests, which affect the private citizen as well as the body politic. Many distinct features of importance are embraced under this head, some more or less local and others far-reaching in results. It includes the conservation of primeval forests as well as the reforestation of denuded areas. It includes the computing of damages caused by floods, the cost of keeping streams and waterways open all the year, and the elimination of the damage done to farm lands by soil washing and the overflowing of bottom lands. It figures the changed conditions of climate as well as the diminished rainfall traceable to the decreasing forest area.

The drying up of streams during part of the year not only stops their use for navigation, but seriously compromises their great industrial potentiality as sources of power. State and national organizations are now wrestling with these problems. The national government is spending millions in keeping rivers open for navigation, and projects looking to the expenditure of millions more in the construction of large dams and storage reservoirs for controlling floods and regulating the flow of streams, are in prospect.

The enormous consumption of lumber and the rapidly increasing demand for forest products are sufficient cause for anxiety when viewed from the standpoint of one who looks ahead to the future supply, aside from the more acute conditions which result from a still greater reduction of forest areas.

Forest reserves, while desir-

able, can at best only retard the march of destructive conditions. The reforestation of cut-over districts, which is the only practical solution of the difficulty, has thus far received but scanty attention, while nature's kindly aid in repairing the ravages of man is ruthlessly checkmated by forest fires which are permitted to complete the work of destruction.

In the great southern pine belt, where lands have been cut over, if forest fires were prevented there would promptly spring up a new growth, which, within the period of a single generation would yield new supplies of naval stores and lumber, but it is only in very limited areas where this is permitted to occur. These cut over lands are not allowed to make a new pine growth but are reserved for agricultural purposes.

This may seem a long prelude to the arguments we have to present as having a direct, important and permanent bearing on the situation for the remedying, in part at least, of these difficulties with their attending losses and costs. It seems to the writer, that by planting, cultivating and caring for the many edible nut trees indigenous to the various sections of country we would be getting back to nature's way for maintaining the necessary equilibrium of climate and rainfall, with the consequent avoidance of floods and their destructiveness, while at the same time there would be produced an enormous and regular supply of the most valuable timber and annual crops of nuts, which for actual food purposes would equal in value all that has been gained by the destructive methods which have

(Continued on Page 2.)

## GRADY COUNTY, GEORGIA

Report read by Mr. D. L. Williams at the recent meeting of Georgia-Florida nut-growers.

Without any desire to have our nut men pose as philanthropists, I think that just at this time, when wise and thoughtful men all over our nation are agitating the importance of forest preservation and forest planting, that our pecan orchardists should have due credit for having already set on foot one momentous factor in the solution of this most important problem. It may deduct somewhat from the credit due in that the trees, in most cases at least, were set with no thought to this end; but certainly it takes nothing from the importance of the matter, and the day will come when the thousands of acres set to pecan trees will not only furnish our country with a supply of the most delightful of all nuts, and perhaps largely supply our vehicle manufacturers with their material, but will also be recognized as a mighty economic factor in the preservation of those conditions that the destruction of our forests so seriously threatens.

The work already done toward this end by the pioneers in the business is no mean one, but the real work will only begin when a few more years of success and practical demonstration shall convince and convert the skeptical and ultra-conservative ones who have not yet discovered that there is money in pecans. To my mind, no better task could be set our association than that very one of converting our neighbors to the pecan business.

In my section, I believe that under the enthusiastic, but eminently conservative, work of

## THE NUT-GROWER

J. B. Wight, W. C. Jones and Dr. C. A. Van Duzee, our walls of prejudice are beginning to totter. I have unbounded faith in the potentialities of the pecan business, but I have no patience with anyone who magnifies the advantages and minimizes the difficulties connected therewith. He who starts in the pecan business with the vague idea that he can set the trees and return after a time and gather the harvest has a rude jolt coming. There will be enough to employ all of his energies of body and brain in a battle royal if success is to crown his efforts. I believe it is no mistake to say that many will yield the field early in the conflict, making more sure the reward of the doughty ones.

In the vicinity of Cairo I have to report something more than 400 acres set to pecan groves. A good percentage of these are in bearing and the entire acreage, so far as I can learn, is doing quite well. Plans already under way will carry our plantings beyond 1000 acres, while in a more indefinite way many additional ones are being considered.

Our nurserymen have in the various stages of growth about 200,000 nursery trees. In quality these will rank with the best anywhere.

On the whole, the pecan business of Cairo and Grady county is on a safe foundation and is ready to go forward to a great future.

### NUT CULTURE AND FORESTRY

(Continued from Page 1.)

brought about the conditions which we now confront.

This is not all. The annual losses from floods and the millions regularly spent on keeping waterways open, goes on with increasing figures each year. The value of streams for industrial purposes is constantly diminishing. Where and when will it end? We answer: When the cut over pine lands of the South are flourishing pecan

groves; when the Appalachian mountains are covered from foot to summit with chestnuts, chinkapins and hazels; when the waste places on hills and in valleys all over our land are again stocked with hickory and walnut. Then we will be following the road which avoids the dangers already encountered, and which leads to permanent prosperity by cutting out the cost entailed by unnatural conditions which have been self-imposed.

Thus we begin to recognize the commanding position which the nut growing industry merits, and which must, sooner or later, be publicly recognized.

### BEST VARIETIES FOR TEXAS

Paper read by Mr. E. W. Kirkpatrick before the Texas Nut Growers' Association.

Many hundreds of varieties of excellent pecans have been discovered in Texas, each variety having its champions who are profuse with conclusive claims of the excellence of their favorite variety.

A variety may excel in one locality and fail in another locality. Probably no variety will excel in all localities.

In seeking best varieties one must first determine what characteristics attach to the best varieties. This calls for a standard of perfection. Standards vary with the conceptions of individuals and since no two individuals are exactly alike, it follows that it is next to impossible to fix universal standards. We may approximate standards in a general way and thus attain a high degree of success. For an extended search after standard pecans we refer to page 193 of the Proceedings of the ninth annual session of the Farmers' Congress.

Some of the most favored varieties suited to Texas soils are San Saba, Texas Prolific, Hollis, Halbert, Gregg, Stuart, Success, Schley and Russell. There are many others not inferior to these.

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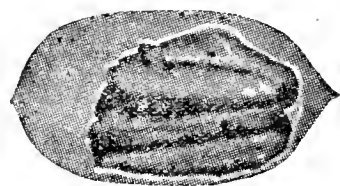
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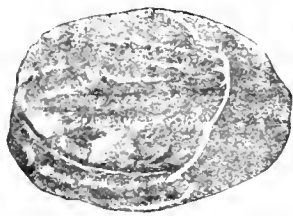
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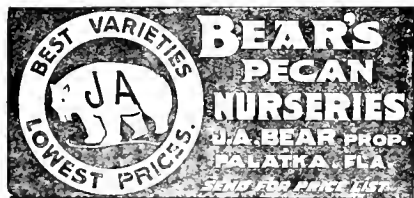
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A few persons are experimenting with a collection of varieties for the purpose of finding those varieties best adapted to given localities. Many others should engage in this work. Our colleges and experiment stations should join, and thus help to make Texas the leading nut producing state in all the world.

SUMMER TREATMENT OF  
NUT ORCHARDS

By J. E. WIGHT.

The first requisite in the treatment of the nut orchard is to give the trees thorough and regular cultivation. Without this they cannot thrive. With this, if the land is of reasonable fertility, well established trees will at least make a fair growth. If the orchard has not yet reached the bearing stage, then the trees should be as carefully cultivated as is cotton or cabbages or potatoes.

To allow the weeds and grass to grow up about a pecan tree is almost or quite as injurious as it is about any other of the above crops. Furthermore, it is important to keep the ground well loosened about pecan trees, and as this cannot be done with a plow, then the narrow space about the tree that is not reached by the plow should be kept cultivated and loosened up with a hoe.

It is an advantage to an orchard to have well cultivated crops planted among the trees, provided the planting is not allowed to come too near the trees. While small grain is injurious and should never be planted in a pecan grove, yet corn may be planted provided a sufficient space is maintained between the corn and the pecan trees. The roots of corn or cotton frequently run from 4 to 6 feet in all directions. For this reason it is not well to allow these crops to grow any nearer than this distance to a pecan tree.

Any crop that is grown in a pecan grove should be highly fertilized. If this is done the

pecan trees will get their share of the fertilizer. Where special fertilizing is given to trees there is great danger of putting it too near the trees and so causing a congestion of roots in the soil close to the tree.

Where orchards are older it is important to cultivate them well, but it is not so important to maintain a dust mulch about them as it is around younger trees. For a bearing grove, there is nothing better than planting some leguminous crop, such as peas, pinders or velvet beans. The precaution necessary to be observed in planting the latter crop is not to allow the bean vines to take possession of the trees.

The negro who can plow among pecan trees and never skin one has not yet been born; at least he has not made his appearance in these parts. Great damage is frequently done by the bark being knocked from growing trees, and of course this should be avoided as far as possible. But when trees are skinned, the wound should be covered as soon as possible with a thin coat of paint. For this purpose I prefer ordinary white lead, slightly thinned down with oil, though any good paint having sufficient body will answer the purpose. Occasionally limbs are broken by the wind during the summer. Where this is done the wound should be carefully painted as above. Where trees are growing rapidly limbs are occasionally broken off by heavy winds and storms. Wounds made in this way should receive the same attention as above. There are two reasons for this application of paint: first, the wound is protected until nature has a chance of covering it with a new growth of bark; second, a convenient place for the deposit of eggs of injurious insects is protected.

Caterpillars and worms in general should be looked after during the spring and summer. If this is properly done and at the right time, one person can look

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**The NUT-GROWER**

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**JULY 1908**

The old fable of money growing on trees comes to mind as we hear of the dollars harvested annually from nut trees.

One of the Mississippi nut nurserymen began business in the season of 1903-4 with budded and grafted trees only. His report show a steady growth without the aid of seedling trees.

As late as June 1 a Texas horticulturist was using budding wood which had been cut last February. Cold storage of the scions makes this practicable. At this date new wood is sufficiently mature to furnish buds.

Parks and pleasure grounds for city people are receiving much public attention now. Nut nurserymen should be interested in this matter and should urge the planting of pecans and other nut trees on such grounds. They should be able to make a strong argument in their favor.

A good way to learn the desirable qualities of a pecan nut is to study the careful and elaborate descriptions of famous nuts, by enthusiastic admirers. Some Texas growers have great ability in describing Texas nuts. If other states have better nuts than the Texas varieties, they have not yet been exploited with the same skill.

We have a subscriber in Texas who has no pecan trees or land on which to plant any. In renewing his subscription he says, "If I ever get hold of an acre of land that will grow pecans I expect to plant it, even if I am 75 years old at the time. It will be a permanent contribution to posterity and to the real wealth of the country."

We hear much about diversification in farming and its importance in general. This is something that touches the nut grower, as his farm operations during the early years of the orchard, the cultivation of the land and the rotation of crops, so as to best maintain soil fertility, all demand attention. Then as the orchard attains age, its use for stock range, poultry raising or bee keeping offers side lines with indirect benefits to the orchard, as well as additional profits.

Sam. H. James, the veteran Louisiana pecan orchardist, says, "I have been searching all my life for a pecan that would ripen early, that would bear heavily on young trees, that would bear heavily nearly every year, that was a vigorous grower, that was large enough to sell well on the market, the kernel of which would come out whole and be rich enough to suit the popular fancy." This is a good description of the ideal commercial nut. Any nut fulfilling these conditions should be tested in all sections of the pecan territory.

In urging the planting of nut trees the promoter or nurseryman has a number of strings to pull, and when one of them fails to land a customer, one of the others may accomplish the purpose. There are few trees which furnish so many substantial reasons for planting as do nut trees. In the first place they are profitable for the crops they produce. Again they are unrivalled for shade and ornament and hund-

reds of thousands of trees are planted each year for these purposes alone. Then the timber value of nut trees is so great that planting for this purpose only would be a good investment. If there is any other class of trees which can make as good a showing, we would be glad to hear about them.

The question is sometimes asked, "What benefits do members of the National Nut Growers' Association receive?" Briefly stated, those who actively cooperate are benefitted socially and commercially. This embraces a great deal, but there are other rewards aside from any personal or selfish gain, viz., the public good, which is far reaching in beneficent results. The present supporters of the Association are pioneers in a new industry which has great potentialities now recognized by but few people. If viewed simply from the standpoint of personal interests the members have much to gain, and, whether they care for the public interests or not, they are serving a public purpose as well. All of this, however, is measured by the active interest in, and support of, the work in hand.

We have a memoranda on our editorial desk which directs the publication of the names of those who secure new life or active members for the association. It will be recalled that the Ways and Means committee at the Norfolk meeting recommended that each member be urged to secure at least one new member. We regret to say that so few have yet reported that we have but little copy for the list. It is time to get busy, as this help is needed now. As far as we are able to determine, the membership fees received recently came in a general way and not as the result of individual effort. A hundred new active membership fees or twenty additional life membership fees would put

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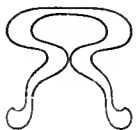
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## THE CHATTANOOGA CONVENTION

The seventh annual convention of the National Nut Growers' Association will be held in Chattanooga, October 27-28-29, 1908. This gathering promises to be of particular importance to the industry. All members are urged to attend. All interested in nut culture are cordially invited. Those looking toward this fascinating work from purely commercial considerations will learn much by attendance at the sessions, which are open to all.

The time has been carefully chosen and, while it is not possible to select dates suiting all interests, holding the meeting late in October makes it possible to have a large and varied exhibit of nuts selected from this season's crop. This feature of the convention is to have particular attention and will doubtless prove of surpassing interest to the large numbers from the central and western states, who will for the first time be in attendance.

The official program is being carefully arranged and will embrace subjects of vital importance, while the speakers will represent the greatest skill and ripest experience which the country affords.

Many important business matters will come up from the various special and standing committees for consideration and action. New plans for perpetuating and extending the work will be discussed.

Another feature of the program will be the reports from state vice-presidents and from auxiliary organizations, showing progress and achievements in the various sections of country.

The place of meeting has attractions and historic associations which will warrant the allotment of considerable time for sightseeing excursions and social gatherings.

Let it be borne in mind that this convention is in the interest of general nut culture in all parts of the country, and although the pecan interests of the South may seem prominent, it but illustrates the potentialities of other sections and other nuts.

The importance of this work is beyond computation. The achievements of the past few years, while wonderfully significant, are simply the initial steps in a new movement, fraught with the richest promises for the future.

We invite the hearty co-operation and liberal support of all who recognize in this organization a potent agency for public good.

J. F. WILSON, Secretary,  
Poulan, Ga.

## SUMMER TREATMENT OF NUT ORCHARDS

(Continued from Page 3.)

after several hundred acres of trees. Take, for example, the fall webworm. A few clusters of these appear soon after growth begins in the spring. If these are removed, much trouble for the future will be saved. The worms in one cluster, if allowed to reach their maturity, go into the pupal stage, and soon are hatched out mature moths, which lay the eggs for the second generation of this pest. In this manner, the worms contained in one web, if unmolested may produce a hundred webs in the next generation. Keep these webs off as they appear and no serious damage will come from this source. The experienced orchardist needs no instructions as to how to remove these.

A more serious pest than this, at least one that is liable to do greater harm, is the borer. In my groves I am acquainted with only two forms of this insect. One of these resembles very much the "flathead" found under the bark in dead pine trees. In the pecan it is usually found working just under the bark and is most readily removed by cut-



ting out with a knife. The other more nearly resembles the borer found in the bodies and roots of peach trees. In the pecan they usually bore into the wood, and it is generally impossible to get at them to kill them in the ordinary way. Some recommend running a small wire into the hole; but the trouble lies in the fact that the hole is often crooked and of unknown depth, and it is impossible, therefore, for one to know whether or not he has killed the worm. A better, if not an easier way, is to inject with a common medicine dropper a few drops of carbon bisulphid into the hole, stop it up with wax and the work is done. It sometimes happens that the hole runs up, and consequently the bisulphid when injected runs out. In this case dip a small bit of cotton into the bisulphid, push it into the hole, stop up as before and your borer will never trouble you further. Wounds made by the borers are best covered by paint. Orchard trees should be gone over at least every two or three months and searched for these borers. An intelligent person will soon learn how and where to find them.

These are the essential points in the proper care of the nut orchard during the growing season. As in every other business it is important to do the right thing at the proper time.

### KILLING PECAN TREES

Editor NUT-GROWER:

I note in your April issue an article by G. M. Brown regarding the girdling of pecan trees. For the benefit of all interested, I would like to give the following information in regard to the manner in which pecan trees can be killed immediately.

Though I have never advocated planting pecan trees close together and thinning them in later years, those who have done so and who now desire to cut out the surplus trees and kill the stump at once, can do so by

following this method. Cut the trees down in the spring, after they are in full foliage—don't wait too late—and on the stump pour a bit of kerosene oil or crude petroleum. Put enough on the stump to cover it completely. This will penetrate very deeply down into the wood and in nine times in ten the stump will be completely killed.

Now and then, generally when the job has not been done thoroughly, a stump will put up a few sprouts. In that case trim off the sprouts and give a good dose of kerosene. For a perfect job, a small quantity of sulphuric acid in place of the kerosene will do the work.

J. H. GIRARDEAU, JR.  
Monticello, Fla.

### A CORRECTION

Editor NUT-GROWER:

In a back number of your journal there appears a communication from Mr. H. A. Halbert, in which he says, "There *was* a man named W. L. Watkins," etc. Now, for fear some of my friends may think I am out of the business, I will ask you to correct this impression. I am still alive and more enthusiastic, and am making more experiments than ever before.

For instance, the inquiries I made last year in THE NUT-GROWER and *Farm and Ranch* about filberts have brought me several letters from Felix Gillet, of Nevada City, Cal., that I prize very highly.

I succeeded in getting his four best varieties, all grown from layers. I also have the European White and some I grew from seed, making six varieties in all.

I have now out about 1200 nut trees, as follows: 100 budded pecan trees of the Stuart, Halbert, Daisy, Frotcher, Morris,

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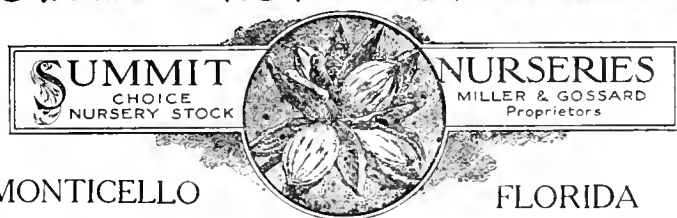
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San Saba, Texas Prolific, Success, James' Paper Shell and Moneymaker. I have also about 300 seedlings from the largest and finest soft shells I could buy and about 300 seedlings from ordinary nuts that I expect to bud when about 4 years old. Then I have about 75 black walnuts and 25 budded varieties of the Franquette and Mayette and some fine English seedlings. I have also about 250 filberts, 25 chestnuts, chinkapins and scalybarks, and 25 almonds that may have some few nuts on this year. So you see that I am not dead yet.

W. L. WATKINS.  
Tyler, Tex.



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This property belongs to the Heikes-Biloxi Nurseries Co., Biloxi, Miss., and is paying good dividends. The company has no debts. It is operated as a branch of the Huntsville Wholesale Nurseries, Huntsville, Ala., and the only reason for selling is the desire to concentrate all business at Huntsville.

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WE received the only Medal awarded specifically for Pecan trees which were planted and growing on the Exposition Grounds at St. Louis. Convincing and valuable object lessons on all phases of Pecan culture and propagation are to be seen in the Company's orchards and nurseries at DeWitt, Ga. Visitors always welcome. Budded and grafted trees of meritorious commercial and home varieties for sale in small or large quantities at prices consistent with first-class trees—Wholesale and Retail. *The Pecan Tree: How to Plant It, How to Grow It, How to Buy It*, (third edition) will be mailed free to those interested. Mention THE NUT-GROWER when writing. Address

**The G. M. Bacon Pecan Company, Inc.**  
DeWitt, Mitchell County, Ga.

## PECANS IN THE NORTH

Editor NUT-GROWER:

I am interested in the statement made in your issue for March 1908 that there are "two trees in New Jersey which have borne crops of excellent pecans for about 100 years." I have advised the experimental planting of pecan trees in Cape May county, but nowhere else. It will be of great value to find thrifty, fully developed trees in this state.

ALFRED GASKILL,

Trenton, N. J. State Forester.

An inquiry regarding these pecan trees, sent to Dr. Robert T. Morris, elicited the following response:

Editor NUT-GROWER:

The two pecan trees in New Jersey which have been bearing for about a hundred years, are on the Lorillard property, Rancocas Stock Farm, Jobstown, N. J. Dr. R. W. Carter is the manager of the farm and my correspondence has been with him.

Dr. D. S. Sager, of Brautford, Ont., says that he has heard on good authority that a bearing pecan grows near Niagara Falls, N. Y., along the site of the present trolley line, and he was to find out if it was cut or not.

There are several young pecans that I know about near New York, but none over ten years of age and they have not borne yet. They have not suffered in winter.

Prof. Sargent, of the Arnold Arboretum, Jamaica Plain, Mass., writes me that he has a thrifty young pecan, not yet bearing. Three grafted Mantura pecans from Petersburg, Va., sent me by Mr. W. N. Roper, went through last winter—their first—without any injury, but I protected them with straw. The straw was blown or pulled away from one during the winter.

We can undoubtedly select a race of pecans for this latitude. The main trouble will probably be the tendency of dioecious trees to become monoecious when out of their normal range.

ROBERT T. MORRIS,

New York City.

# Mr. Sam. H. James of Mound, La.

**W**ISHES to announce to his many friends and customers that his health has been entirely restored. Mr. James has had over thirty years of experience in growing fine pecans, and is the largest grower of fine pecans in the world. He will have to offer this season grafting wood and budding wood of all leading kinds such as

**Stuart, Van Deman, Pabst, Moneymaker  
Russell, Frotscher, Georgia Giant  
James, Columbian, Schley  
Centennial, &c. &c.**

He will also have for sale next fall a fine lot of grafted trees, also eating pecans from a hundred acre grove now in bearing.

Mr. James was awarded Gold Medals on his pecans at the St. Louis, the Charleston, the Portland, Oregon, and the Jamestown World's Fairs. Also First Prizes at all State Fairs where-ever exhibited.

**Address**

**SAM. H. JAMES**  
**MOUND                    ::                    ::                    LOUISIANA**

# THE NUT-GROWER

Volume VII  
Number 1

Poulan, Ga., August 1908

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50c per Year

## NUT CULTURE IN THE PACIFIC NORTH WEST\*

By HENRY E. DOSCH.

"If you can help your fellowman, you must help your fellowman. It is a duty, nay a divine privilege, to lighten the burden of our fellow laborers, by giving them the results of our best thoughts and experience."

Nut culture in the Pacific Northwest has attained the dignity of a horticultural pursuit and we have successfully passed the experimental stage.

It is most gratifying to me to know that English, or more correctly speaking, French, walnut culture is receiving the attention it deserves, though it is over twenty years since I first experimented with walnut culture and introduced into the Pacific Northwest, the French varieties best adapted to our climatic and soil conditions.

All the nut trees planted since in Oregon, Washington, Idaho and British Columbia, even in Montana, Wyoming and Utah, many of which are now in full bearing, were planted at my earnest solicitation, including the now famous walnut grove of Mr. Prince, near Dundee, the nucleus of which was planted by Mr. Zach Davis, for which purpose I visited, at his invitation, at his house and selected the first hundred trees for him, which came from California, being grafted trees and costing \$1.50 per tree. This grove has now grown to one hundred acres.

By persistent effort in keeping this matter before the horticulturists, many groves have since been planted and those who have taken my advice in the beginning and planted on a commercial basis, are now reaping the benefit, as their products

command the highest price in the market, which I will explain later. Hence I am doubly gratified to know that my advice has proven so satisfactory to the planters.

True, we have as yet but half a dozen groves on a commercial basis, but there are many small groves of from five to twenty acres. All of those which were planted on proper soils and of varieties adapted to our climate have proven revenue producers. Even the trees on my own soil, which is absolutely unfit for nut culture, being a heavy clay soil underlaid with six feet of hardpan, have produced some very fine nuts.

When I first planted my own, in order to thoroughly satisfy myself as to the adaptability of our soils and various climatic conditions, I gave away several hundred yearling trees of my own growing. I sent them to friends in various parts of eastern and western Oregon and Washington, the coast ranges and Idaho, and the reports received have been most gratifying. I saw some of these trees eight years after planting which had grown to a height of 20 feet with a spreading top of 14 feet and measured seven inches in diameter four feet from the ground, where planted on good loose soil.

Walnut trees usually go into bearing at five or six years; at 12 years are in full bearing. It is not a slow grower as is usually supposed. Three to four feet is not an uncommon growth in a season on good soils; besides it is a healthy tree, having few pests to molest it and, once established, it lives to a good old age and proves profitable to generation after generation with ordinary good care.

(Continued on Page 5.)

## CUT-OVER PINE LANDS

In a recent issue reference was made to the utilizing of southern pine lands for pecan orchards as a factor in the forestry problems now under discussion. These lands, which are not only non-productive since the cutting of the mill timber, but which entail the cost of taxes, present an opportunity for cooperative work with practical nut growers, which when properly handled should prove of mutual profit as well as becoming a valuable advertisement for the locality in which the operations are conducted. As a rule, these large tracts are being held for an enhanced selling price as the demand for land for agricultural purposes increases.

Our purpose is to show how these lands can be brought into demand at remunerative figures, thus adding to the wealth of the owners, and at the same time subserve the public good in various ways. The plan is a model of simplicity and can be operated on a capital consisting of mutual confidence rather than large amounts of cash resources.

We have previously shown that the requisites for successful pecan growing are (1) suitable lands, (2) choice budded and grafted trees, (3) skillful planting and care of orchards and (4) cash for labor and contingent expenses.

The land is the first—and in this plan the essential feature. The mill men who own these large tracts of idle, cut-over lands are the agency which can make this proposal operative, and do it easily, from a pecuniary standpoint, as it does not call upon them for additional investments, but simply changes a non-productive holding into one which, under proper handling, becomes productive, with the

\*Read by title at the Norfolk meeting of the National Nut Growers' Association.

## THE NUT-GROWER

indirect advantage of making other unproductive lands more saleable.

The essential requirement on the part of these land owners is confidence in the integrity and ability of those nut growers who may undertake the development of such orchard propositions.

To illustrate, say the owner of ten or twenty thousand acres of these cut-over lands agrees to put a tenth of his holding, one or two thousand acres, into an orchard proposition, at its present valuation, provided other interested parties furnish the requisite skillful management and the additional capital needed to establish an orchard of agreed area. This makes a basis upon which a company can be formed.

The prospector who is looking for an orchard location recognizes the advantages of such an offer and joins his working capital and skill to the resources of the land owner. Together they enlist the cooperation of nurserymen who find it advantageous to invest their pecan trees in orchards. This strengthens the company so that the rest of the cash capital can be obtained from other parties who are looking for investments in this line. Such an assembling of interests makes an active organization, capable of working on, in due time, handsome profits for all concerned, while the permanent character of the business and the increase in profits as the years go by, makes it of exceptional importance.

The land owner simply takes some of his capital from one pocket and puts it into another, where it increases more rapidly in value.

The active and skillful manager secures an opportunity to make his services of pecuniary value to himself and his associates.

The nurseryman who furnishes trees as a part of the capital is enabled to perform the paradoxical feat of eating his cake and yet keeping it.

The cash investor is afforded a safe, profitable and permanent opportunity for investing his money.

The writer has frequent opportunities for influencing all the elements mentioned except land, and the great work of this publication and the National Nut Growers' Association in showing the importance of the industry should make the proposition well worthy of consideration by all large land owners. It is not only the direct profits which should appeal to this class, but the great benefit which would result to every place in which such an enterprise is located through the publicity which would result from the planting of large orchards and the consequent demand for additional lands for new plantings which regularly follow the successful initial effort.

A National Apple Show will be held at Spokane, Wash., December 7 to 12 inclusive.

### LUMBER FROM NUT TREES

Hickory lumber to the extent of 203,211,000 feet was cut in the United States in 1907. Of this, the South cut 58.1 per cent, or 118,224,000 feet. Hickory was cut in every Southern state. Arkansas led the United States with 30,446,000 feet.

Chestnut lumber to the extent of 653,239,000 feet was cut in the United States in 1907. Of this the South cut 368,740,000 feet, or 56.4 per cent. Chestnut was cut in every Southern state except Florida, Texas, Louisiana and Arkansas.

Walnut lumber to the extent of 41,490,000 feet was cut in the United States in 1907. Of this the South cut 12,400,000 feet. Walnut was cut commercially in every Southern state except Florida, Louisiana and South Carolina.

Some sections of the California walnut territory report the pre-

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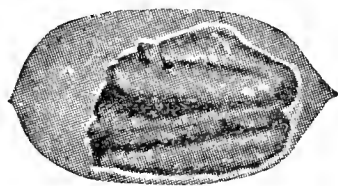
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## THE NUT-GROWER

3

sent crop to be about 15 percent in excess of last year's yield.

### THE 1907 PROCEEDINGS

It is a matter of regret that delay has been encountered in publishing the important and valuable *Proceedings* of the Norfolk convention. The members of the Association as well those who have paid in advance for copies are entitled to know the cause of this delay and the attending circumstances.

The former volumes of *Proceedings* entailed greater expense than the resources of the Association would meet. At Scranton the advances made by several officers were liquidated and a tentative understanding that no debt should be carried in the future was reached.

Following out this wise program, the completion of the Scranton *Proceedings* was delayed until after the date of the Norfolk convention. At that meeting the resources of the Association were carefully considered by the committee on Ways and Means, and recommendations made for enlarging the revenues. The secretary-treasurer understood thoroughly the policy of publishing the *Proceedings* promptly, but coupled with that knowledge was the sentiment which forbade the contracting of debts.

A heavy draft on the 1907 resources was necessary to complete the 1906 work. The estimated resources for the current year were approximately \$100.00. Each member was asked to obtain at least one application for membership during the current year, which would nearly double our receipts, and the secretary was allowed to enter new fields in soliciting advertisements.

The preparatory work for publishing the last convention report was promptly completed and half the printing accomplished early in May, when available funds were exhausted and by direction of the Executive committee work was stopped. In the meantime, diligent efforts

were made to collect all accounts and dues from delinquent members, with only partial success. Enough remains unpaid to finish the *Proceedings* if it could be collected. Besides this, the anticipated increase in membership has materialized only to a very small extent. Finally, owing to inability to fix a date for the publication of the volume, it has been impossible to ask for the advertising patronage contemplated, which, if as generous as formerly, would substantially assist the publication. It is simply a case of work delayed on account of inability to realize on our apparent resources.

Our 1908 dues are another asset, not yet drawn upon. Chattanooga promises a large list of new members at the approaching convention, and will care for sundry expense items which have previously been borne by the Association. The advertisements in the convention *Badge Book* will provide for other incidentals, so that the convention prospects are in no way compromised by the delay in publishing the *Proceedings*, except that we lose the interest it would excite if in the hands of the public several weeks prior to the convention date.

While a conservative and strictly cash policy is the ideal plan for any business, still the National Nut Growers' Association is not a commercial enterprise, *per se*, but really a public utility, in which the public in general and members in particular are the beneficiaries. Doubtless the next convention will be specific in providing for subsequent work.

There is a great future for this industry. Our association is responsible to the public for its skillful and aggressive direction. It costs money to carry on the work and our membership is the only regular dependance. When that fails, the work is delayed.

J. F. WILSON, Secretary.  
Poulan, Ga.

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## The NUT-GROWER

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The Nut-Grower Company

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When this paragraph is marked it means that your subscription has expired and that you are requested to renew promptly, as postal regulations do not permit us to mail to delinquents at second class rates.

The subscription price is 50 cents per annum, but if you will send \$1.00 your account will be credited for three years.

AUGUST 1908

The Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition has renewed the invitation for the 1909 convention of the National Nut Growers' Association to meet at Seattle, Wash.

Among the reports received last season from nut nurseries is one from a Florida advertiser, which shows a gain in volume of business during the first five years following the establishment of THE NUT-GROWER, of 700 per cent.

A great advantage of nut growing is in the keeping quality of the product, which permits its being held till market conditions are favorable as well as admitting of its being sent to foreign lands, thus greatly enlarging the field for distribution.

The offer to send THE NUT-GROWER three years for one dollar has had an encouraging effect in producing prompt renewals, as well as in securing new subscribers. It also promises to greatly reduce our office work in keeping our mailing list up to date.

The ease and certainty with which a crop of nuts can be marketed, in contrast with the troubles and losses experienced in handling peaches and cantaloupes, affords an object lesson

## THE NUT-GROWER

which should meet with careful consideration. This is only one of the strong points claimed by the nut grower in favor of his specialty.

The choice varieties of pecans which are now being propagated by budding and grafting and are being planted so largely in up-to-date orchards are rarely seen in the general market. Many people have never seen them and fewer still have tested them in comparison with the nut from the common seedling. They need to be seen, cracked and eaten in order to appreciate their superiority.

*Texas Fruits, Nuts, Berries and Flowers*, of San Antonio, after some months of innocuous desuetude has appeared at Houston, under a new and shorter name but with an enlarged field which is more extensive than Texas itself. It is now *Southern Orchards and Homes*. The publisher promises to make good all the subscriptions we received for him.

Among the things which should be definitely settled by those engaging in nut culture is whether they will stick to their orchard and give it proper attention for ten years. After that period they can judge whether or not it is a good thing. It requires at least ten years' time for a lawyer or a doctor to get well established his profession, and then his work increases as age comes on and revenues stop when the work stops. Not so with the nut orchard; the work it demands for the first ten only provides for the future.

Many and varied are the requests for special information that come to the editor. In a general way, it is a pleasant and easy matter to answer most of them or to direct to sources from which answers might be obtained. Recently an apparently commonplace inquiry came in

which proved to be too much for the editor—and would doubtless prove a poser for anyone else. The inquirer simply wanted the names of commercial growers of budded or grafted pecans—other than nurserymen—who had planted such trees prior to 1899. We could not furnish this information because that date is prior to the advent of such trees for commercial orchards, except as propagated in a small way by a few nurserymen. That was three years before the National Nut Growers' Association was organized, before THE NUT-GROWER came into being—in fact, although but nine years ago, that period belong to the last century and to a previous era in nut culture.

Prof. Hume declines to stand for the remark about 50,000 carloads of pecans, credited to him at the meeting of Georgia-Florida nut growers. On receipt of his letter, which appears in another column, we dropped our prosy, matter-of-fact routine for a few minutes, and with pencil in hand let fancy play with figures. The results led to the conclusion that the professor might safely have raised the figures instead of disclaiming them. Suppose it will require thirty years to bring the production up to 30,000 cars. By that time this country, if the present rate of increase is maintained, will have a population of 140,000,000. Pecans should then be so cheap that everybody can afford them. Allowing 20,000 pounds to the car, it would mean less than four pounds of nuts a year to each inhabitant if equally distributed. If the nuts ran as high as 90 to the pound it would only afford one nut a day for each person, and the rest of the world would have to go without.

With this number we begin our seventh volume and enter our seventh year of continuous publication. Although sometimes behind time, not a single



issue has been omitted. Since the appearance of the first number in August 1902, some very important changes in which THE NUT-GROWER has been a factor, and in many cases the moving spirit, have been brought about. The publication was three months old when the first convention of nut growers was held at Macon, Ga., surprising the little band of organizers with an attendance and enthusiasm far beyond their most sanguine expectations. Budded and grafted pecan trees were then so new and rare that but few people knew of the practicability of propagating them. Commercial nut orchards were few and far between, and were seldom more than a few acres in extent. Contrast these conditions with those of today and the rapid development of this specialty becomes apparent. All of this, however, is but the beginning, and the fact remains that we have yet much to accomplish in the initial work of founding a great and permanent industry. It may not be amiss to state at this time that we have in the past, as we shall in the future, limited our operations so as to keep within the financial support accorded by subscribers and advertisers. We see many ways in which our work could be extended and shall lay hold on all opportunities for improvement when circumstances will permit. If the hundreds—yes, thousands—of people who are profiting by our work without contributing to its support could be rounded up by our supporters and induced to become patrons, it would mean a doubling up of our subscription list, as well as of our advertising patronage, which would permit us to enlarge the journal or increase the frequency of issue. Six years ago we had to hustle for material to fill a third of the space we now use. Now we could easily assemble four times the matter given monthly. The point we wish to impress is, that all along through these six years, we have been

able to give the National Nut Growers' Association a publicity and a gratuitous support which has contributed largely to its influential and prominent position as a national body.

### NUT CULTURE IN THE PACIFIC NORTH WEST\*

(Continued from Page 1.)

Walnut trees should be "second generation," either grafted or grown from first generation nuts, but as generation is not generally understood and as I emphasize the matter of securing nuts of first generation, I will explain so that no possible mistake can be made.

First generation nuts are produced on original trees. These nuts when planted produce "second generation" trees and the nuts from these second generation trees are a little larger than the original or first generation. This is due to the peculiar soil and climatic conditions of the Pacific Northwest, so well adapted to nut culture. Trees grown from second generation nuts retrograde very rapidly, producing nuts not half as large as even the first generation and finally run out altogether. Hence we must plant nuts from the original trees, or grafted from the original trees, known as first generation nuts, if we desire the best results, and nothing but the best should, or can, be satisfactory.

Varieties I have found by extensive experiment to be best adapted for the Pacific Northwest are Franquette and Mayette as best adapted to our soils, climate and markets, with a few Chaberte for confectioners' use, giving preference in the order named, as I think the Franquette is somewhat hardier, a regular bloomer and a little more prolific, while the Mayette, or Grenoble, under which name this nut is known to the trade, is finer in quality, not quite so hardy or prolific, but the nut generally brings a slightly higher price, which in a measure makes up the difference.

For a number of years past there has been considerable controversy about trees grown from seed of first generation bearing smaller nuts than grafted trees. I have not found it so, for I have just as large and fine nuts on my trees grown from first generation nuts, as those from grafted trees; but I also found that both kinds have some extra large nuts and some smaller ones, which led me to study that point. I have reached the conclusion that the difference in size is due to the perfect pollination of the larger nuts and the imperfect pollination of the smaller ones. I fear that this controversy was started by interested parties to discourage the planting of nuts and increase the planting of grafted trees which generally sell at \$1.50 per tree. Of course, one must be careful to secure the proper variety and generation of nuts, which heretofore have been very difficult to obtain.

Even the nuts I imported from France proved very unsatisfactory as to size and quality. However, there are many honorable dealers from whom first generation nuts, as well as trees grown from first generation nuts, can be procured.

There are, no doubt, many planters who prefer to plant the nut where the tree is to grow, rather than to use the expensive grafted trees, and for their especial benefit I repeat the *modus operandi*.

The nuts for this purpose must be secured in the fall and must be of first generation, either from the original trees or from grafted trees, and known to be true as to that point, else you will be disappointed when the trees come into bearing. Fill a box six inches with light soil and sand mixed; then put in the nuts, pointed end up, about one inch apart, cover three or four inches deep and place boxes out of reach of rats, squirrels or gophers, keeping the soil moist. On examination in the latter part of March or early April you will find all fertile nuts have

sprouted or are ready to sprout. That is, they throw up two sprouts from the pointed end of the nut. One of these sprouts turns down over the nut and forms the taproot and the other continues upward and forms the tree. Now remove them very carefully, as these sprouts are very brittle and easily broken, which would make the plant worthless. Plant them either where you wish the trees to grow (by far the best way) fifty feet apart, or in nursery rows about five inches deep and transplant the following spring. The young trees should be allowed to grow straight up, cutting away all the side branches every year till the tree has reached a height of six feet, when it should be allowed to branch out; but under no circumstances should the main stem be cut off.

The ground between the trees, until they come into full bearing, can be utilized for berries, peaches or vegetables, but no potatoes, grain or grass should be grown.

At harvest time the nuts fall to the ground as soon as the hull bursts, which it does when the nuts are ripe, and can be picked up easily, and must be picked up promptly, as squirrels are very fond of them. They should then be cured, either in the sun or by being subjected to a gentle heat in an evaporator or oven, to prevent mildew or their becoming rancid. Sulphuring is practiced to some extent to supply the demand for bleached nuts—a most pernicious method. This treatment, while improving the color, proves decidedly injurious to the flavor of the nuts and lessens the keeping qualities.

At the California Experiment Station, experiments with bleaching solutions have been carried on and it is reported very satisfactory results have been obtained with a mixture of sal soda, chloride of lime and water. However, it must be borne in mind that the bleaching of nuts is entirely unnecessary and adds absolutely nothing to their food value. This process is simply

## THE NUT-GROWER

carried on to improve the appearance of the nut and will probably be carried on so long as people buy by the eye; but I say to you, don't do it, unless the customer to whom you sell the nuts demands it and prefers spoiled to clean, healthy, wholesome and toothsome nuts.

In the beginning of this paper I promised to explain why walnuts grown in the Pacific Northwest commanded a higher figure in the eastern markets than the California product, and will in a measure allay the apprehension expressed in some quarters that we cannot compete with California in this particular industry, and prove that we are not in the same class.

The output of Mr. Prince's walnut grove of one hundred acres was sold to a New York grocer who makes a specialty of supplying the retail grocers throughout the United States who handle only the finest and costliest brands. This grocer states that the Southern California walnuts do not come up to the requirements of his trade, but that he believes the Oregon nuts will, as they are of the same varieties and similar in quality to the nuts he imports from Europe (Franquette, Mayette, Parisienne and Chaberte) for his trade; in fact, they are better flavored and more nutty than the southern California product. Hence, as said before, we are not in the same class. What is here said of the Oregon walnut is equally true of all French walnuts grown in the Pacific Northwest.

I have experimented considerably with various fruit trees on the Stringfellow method of root pruning when planting, that is, the cutting away all roots except a few stumps about three inches long, and obtained marvellous results. The grand root system these trees developed led me to try it on walnut trees especially to settle the controversy whether it is injurious to cut off the taproot or whether it must be left intact when planting. For this

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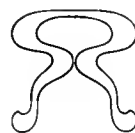
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### 7 0 0 0 0 ...GRAFTED... PECAN TREES ...FOR SALE...

Grown without fertilization, hence hardy and stocky. Propagated from our own bearing orchard and true to name. Ready for delivery after Dec. 10, 1907.

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Ocean Springs, Miss.

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LAFAYETTE, LA.

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AND NOTHING BUT PE-  
CANS. BEST VARIETIES.

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Established 1882. Send for Catalogue.

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Standard varieties of

**Budded and Grafted  
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Also Budding and Grafting Wood from bearing trees. Contracts taken for top-working seedling trees and caring for groves. Our groves contain over 400 budded trees of the best standard varieties and is the oldest budded grove in Georgia.

**Gillgrove Pecan Nurseries**

J. P. Gill, Mgr.

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FOR SALE—Four shares stock in  
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Lock Box 60, Moxeys, Ga.

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A Monthly, Illustrated Agricultural and  
Family Paper

Devoted to every interest of the man and woman in the country. On the Farmers' side of the fence always. Clean, conservative, up-to-date and reliable. An aid to the Farm, Garden and Orchard. Suited to Southern conditions. Send for sample copy, club rates and terms to agents.

**SOUTHERN FARM JOURNAL**  
CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

purpose I used yearling seedlings and grafted varieties from Mr. Felix Gillette, Nevada City, Cal. I cut away all the roots except the stumps to scarcely three inches, and planted them as you would a stick—simply stuck them into the ground the proper depth. I had great faith in the Stringfellow method, but hardly enough to hope for good results on walnut trees especially on my poor, heavy clay soil.

For the first six years these trees managed to maintain themselves and even made some

growth, about three inches each year, but for the past two years these trees grew from four to five feet and a number of them produced most beautiful nuts. They not only grew new taproots but developed a marvellous lateral root system, to which latter fact I attribute the growth, as ordinarily walnut trees have very few lateral roots.

In nut culture of all kinds, but more especially with walnuts, three things are most essential, and it is difficult to say which is most important. They are soil, generation and variety. Nut trees of all kinds do well on most soils, even rocky ground, except, as stated above, heavy, stiff clay soils, but do best in fairly rich soil, as they are gross feeders, but there must be no "hardpan." The subsoil must be loose and open, so the taproot can grow as far down as it desires, for as soon as it strikes hardpan the tree stops growing, and of course this lessens the nut crop, as nut trees make few lateral roots. In fact, it is suicidal to plant nut trees on very heavy stiff clay soils, or on soils underlaid with hardpan. This applies particularly to walnuts. However, if the hardpan is a thin strata with loose soil or gravel underneath, it may be successfully dynamited and broken up.

(To Be Continued.)

### A CORRECTION

Editor NUT-GROWER:

On looking over the June copy of THE NUT-GROWER, I find that you credited me with the statement that "the production of nuts would not be overdone until the annual crop amounted to 30,000 carloads." I am very sorry to note that you misquoted me, as I did not make this statement. The statement which I made was "that at the time of the freeze in Florida, it was said that the orange industry was likely to be overdone. At that time, Florida was shipping between five and six million boxes, and California half the am-

ount. Since that time the California product had increased to 30,000 cars, and yet the citrus industry was not overdone." But I did not state that the pecan industry would stand an output of 30,000 carloads. Kindly make correction.

H. HAROLD HUME.  
Glen St. Mary, Fla.

### THE 1908 CONVENTION

The time is now approaching for the annual meeting of the National Nut Growers' Association, and it becomes necessary to think ahead and plan and prepare for the meeting.

It is very much desired that a good exhibit be shown at the meeting, and members are urged to bring specimens, well prepared and in sufficient quantities to make the exhibition a good one. It might be well also to suggest that they be shown in jars that can be sealed to prevent handling.

This should be the most important meeting of the Association yet held. The industry is growing rapidly, and prominent men are now deeply interested in it. There are many important topics to be considered and the best informed men in nut culture will discuss them.

Each old member should attend and bring a new member for the Association. There is a large amount of dues yet unpaid that should be attended to at once, in order that the affairs of the Association may be kept in a good condition. Hence the need of a stable support will be apparent.

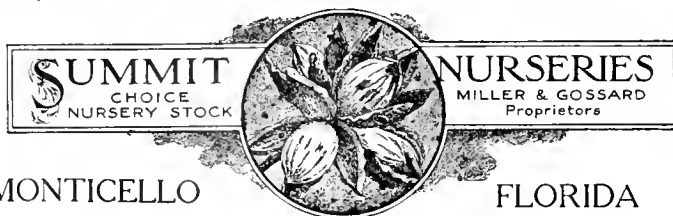
The publication of our *Proceedings* depends upon the membership fees. There has not been sufficient funds to issue the 1907 *Proceedings* as yet. Let us come forward with the dues and publish them in time for the 1908 meeting.

The place of next meeting is very convenient, easy of access and in connection with this meeting many points of historical interest may be visited.

Everyone interested in nut growing should attend the Chattanooga meeting. Come and help to make it a great success.

F. H. BURNETTE, President.

## THE NUT-GROWER



MONTICELLO

FLORIDA

Nut Trees--Satsuma Oranges--Roses  
Our Specialties

The Admiral Schley Pecan The Pecan of the Future

OUR CATALOGUE WILL INTEREST YOU

## The Nut Nursery Company Monticello, Fla.

For next season's planting we will have an  
extra large supply of

### Grafted and Budded Pecan Trees

We can furnish a standard varieties—*Stuart, Van Deman, Schley, Frotscher, Pabst, Money Maker, Russell, Young, Alley, Nelson, Hall, Bolton, Delmas* and others. At Monticello we have soil and climate which are peculiarly adapted to the production of high grade pecan trees. Our trees grow faster and more stocky than we have seen elsewhere. Special prices on large shipments and Car Load Lots.

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Biloxi is a noted health resort, patronized by city people and planters of the South in summer and Northern people in winter.

400 acres, more or less, with a water front on Back Bay of over one half mile. Over 50,000 grafted pecan trees. Over 100,000 pecan seedlings will be in fine condition for grafting winter of 1908-9. Over 50,000 budded roses for market of 1908 and of 1909. Also a fine stock of magnolia *grandiflora*, figs and Japan persimmons.

This property belongs to the Heikes-Biloxi Nurseries Co., Biloxi, Miss., and is paying good dividends. The company has no debts. It is operated as a branch of the Huntsville Wholesale Nurseries, Huntsville, Ala., and the only reason for selling is the desire to concentrate all business at Huntsville.

This is an ideal rural home on one of the most beautiful bays on the Gulf Coast.

This is an unusual opportunity of combining pleasure and business.

This property will admit of division into eight lots, four fronting on the Bay.  
Address W. F. HEIKES, Manager, Huntsville, Ala.

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800 Acres in Pecans  
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Georgia

This Company makes  
a single  
Specialty of Pecans

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The G. M. Bacon Pecan Company, Inc.  
DeWitt, Mitchell County, Ga.

# THE NUT-GROWER

Volume VII  
Number 2

Poulan, Ga., September 1908

5c per Copy  
50c per Year

## NUT CULTURE IN THE PACIFIC NORTH WEST\*

By HENRY E. DOSCH.

(Continued from August Number.)

The importations into the United States have steadily increased in the last few years. The government *Year Book* for 1906 gives the following tables:

| ARTICLE                          | IMPORTED   | QUANTITY    | VALUE |
|----------------------------------|------------|-------------|-------|
| Almonds, pounds,                 | 15,009,326 | \$1,825,475 |       |
| Walnuts, pounds,                 | 24,917,028 | 2,193,653   |       |
| Other nuts, including Chestnuts, |            | 2,055,557   |       |

A good share of these come to Oregon, Washington, Idaho and British Columbia. We of the Pacific Northwest should be exporters instead of importers.

We have the soil and the climate. Hence my earnest advice, plant a few walnut trees if you do not wish to plant a grove, and your children's children will bless you and thank you for your forethought. As a business proposition, I know of no better in agricultural or horticultural pursuits, and, once it is established, a well cared for grove is the best heritage a parent can leave to his family, as it becomes more productive with age—always bearing in mind soil, generation and variety.

To illustrate: A friend called upon me some nine years ago and said he had two acres he wanted to plant to fruit trees, and I advised him to plant Franquette and Mayette walnuts, which he did, as his soil was well adapted to nut culture. These trees are now eight years old from the nut and yielded this fall two tons of very fine nuts, which he sold at 18 cents per pound, or \$360 per acre. These trees will increase in productivity from year to year and will eventually make their owner independent.

To further illustrate: One tree near Albany, Ore., 16 years old, produced \$30 worth of fine nuts.

Another Franquette tree, now 19 years old, near Brownsville, Ore., produced nearly 8 bushels of nuts which were sold for \$40 and there are many others just as productive on proper soils. These are examples of what walnut trees will do when of the right variety and generation and on good and proper soil.

Although this paper was to be on nut culture in general, I have devoted most of the space to the French walnut, because it is a larger business proposition for the Pacific Northwest than all the others combined, but for the benefit of those who desire to branch, I will give varieties and my experience with them.

### CHESTNUTS

My experience with chestnuts has not proven as satisfactory as hoped for, as most of the varieties are too tender, do not bloom uniformly, or in other words, the staminate or male blossoms come from two to four weeks before the pistillate or female blossoms appear; hence no—or, at best, imperfect—pollination. This is especially true of the finer French varieties, such as the Lyon, Merle and Nougillard, while the Grosse, Precose and Combale produce some very fine nuts for home use, but not in sufficient quantity for commercial purposes. Those best adapted for the Pacific Northwest are Numbo, Paragon, Italien and Spanish. The trees require the same soil and treatment as walnuts, are healthy and rapid growers and from an aesthetic standpoint are handsome and ornamental.

### ALMONDS

You will have noted that a large quantity of almonds are imported into the United States, notwithstanding that California alone produced in 1905 4,200,000

(Continued on Page 6.)

## THE EXHIBITS AT CHAT- TLINOOGA

More attention is being given to the arrangements for the exhibition feature of the 1908 convention than at any former meeting of the National Nut Growers' Association. There are several reasons for this, of which we here make mention in order to enlist the extensive co-operation of all members and growers.

1. The meeting is held in a territory in which the commercial aspect of nut growing is comparatively new, and many who attend will view with surprise and interest the collections and varieties shown by their own as well as other states.

2. We now know more about the present and prospective status of the business, and are better able to make up and display the interesting and profitable features of the industry.

3. The 1908 nut crop in many sections is exceptionally fine, thus affording a good opportunity to show results, as well as for exhibiting specimens of many varieties.

4. The date for the convention was selected with a view to making the exhibit of nuts from the present crop a conspicuous feature.

Members, nurserymen, growers and dealers, experiment stations, colleges and societies are invited to make individual exhibits. These will be grouped by states and will be under the superintendence of the state vice-presidents or responsible parties appointed by them.

Members of the Association and advertisers in the *Badge Book* will be furnished space free, while other exhibitors will be charged a nominal fee.

The entire exhibit will be under the direction of the committee on Nomenclature and Stand-

## THE NUT-GROWER

ar's, which will examine and report on all displays and make honorable mention of the most meritorious.

As far as practicable, specimens of varieties should be shown in sealed glass jars, labelled with name of variety, locality where grown and name of exhibitor. Sealed jars are necessary in order to keep the exhibit intact until the close of the convention. There is such an affinity between fine nuts and fine people that attachments resulting in the annexation of the former occur spontaneously unless restraints are imposed.

### CHARACTER OF EXHIBIT

1. Specimen nuts in variety. In addition to showing the standard varieties of pecans, hickory, walnuts, chestnuts, etc., it is desired that selected seedling nuts of all the species indigenous to, or introduced into the different states be shown.

The second feature of the exhibition will embrace displays and specimens of seedling, budded and grafted trees, with such information attached as will be of mutual benefit to the exhibitor and the public.

3. Implements, tools and appliances used in nursery or orchard operations.

4. Photographs of trees, orchards and incidents of interest. Also pictures of pioneer and prominent growers.

5. Nut literature—books, trade journals, catalogs and advertising matter. Open to members only.

To the state vice-presidents is assigned the important duty of assembling the exhibits from their respective states. It is suggested that they enlist the active co-operation, not only of the nut growers, but also of their state agricultural officials, experiment station workers and the agricultural colleges. In order that they may reach all interested parties, letters in the interest of the exhibition, sent to the state agricultural press and the leading daily papers,

will doubtless be given space and suitable mention.

This exhibit means much for the convention, for the territory in which it is held and for the industry in general, and everybody is asked to help make it so much of a success that it will mark an epoch in our rapid progress.

J. F. WILSON, Secretary.  
Poulan, Ga.

### THE 1908 BADGE BOOK

The *Badge Book* of the National Nut Growers' Association will go to press early in September and will be distributed to all members, advertisers and subscribers for copies ten days prior to convention date. It will contain the official program of the Chattanooga convention, a full list of officers and committees of the Association, names and addresses of all members in good standing and advertisements of reputable firms and individuals dealing in lines of trade incident to or closely allied with nut growing interests.

Extra copies will be furnished to members and others desiring same at 10c per copy, provided orders are received by October 1.

A liberal advertising patronage is solicited, as funds derived from this source are needed for incidental expenses of the Association. Rates are as follows:

|               |        |
|---------------|--------|
| Page . . .    | \$1.00 |
| Half page . . | 2.50   |
| Quarter page  | 1.50   |
| Eighth page . | 1.00   |

Kindly send in order for space and copy promptly. If you can secure one or more new members, please send in names at once, so they can appear in the *Badge Book*.

J. F. WILSON, Secretary.  
Poulan, Ga.

Instances of early bearing are always of interest. Mr. G. M. Brown, vice-president for Arkansas, writes that a Georgia Giant tree, set in the spring of 1907, grew a fine, vigorous sprout

## For Season of 1908-1909

**Budded and Grafted Pecan  
LeConte and Kieffer Pears  
Hardy Oranges  
Plums, Persimmons, Figs  
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A full line of Ornamental and Shade trees. Quantity and Quality. Correspondence solicited.

**Arcadia Nurseries**  
Monticello, Fla.

## Pecan Trees...

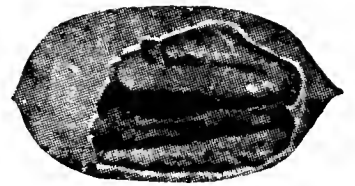
That are Properly Grown is  
**My Specialty...**

**BUDED and GRAFTED  
TREES of the Best Varieties for sale**

Write for prices of trees and information as to growing and care of groves.

**J. B. Wight, CAIRO  
GEORGIA**

NEW  
PLAN



For growing **Pecans, Pears, Peaches**, etc., at a profit—**Free** 50 per cent. reduction in price of trees. Sure to live. No agents.

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## Monticello Nurseries...

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Offer a choice lot of grafted pecan trees of the best varieties. Nice, thrifty, stocky trees. None better. For prices address

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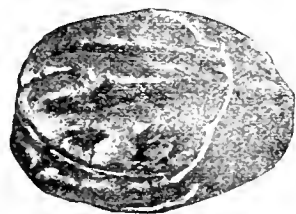
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For Descriptive List write  
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**Nuts for Profit** A BOOKLET of 158 pages; 60 illustrations. Propagation, Cultivation, etc., of Nuts best adapted to the various sections. Interesting and instructive. Price by mail, 25 cents. JOHN R. PARRY, PARRY, N. J. From Jan. 1 to April 15, ORLANDO, FLA.

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Season 1908-9

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Ocean Springs, Mississippi



## Gainesville Nurseries Of Gainesville, Fla.,

Make a specialty of Budded and Grafted Pecan trees of such standard varieties as have a good record behind them. Our Catalogue will not only help in the selection of varieties but will assist you in the planting and culture; its free for the asking.

H. S. GRAVES, Prop., GAINESVILLE, FLA.

## THE NUT-GROWER

which bloomed this spring and set a cluster of five nuts. At date of writing, early in August, three of the nuts had dropped.

### SEQUENCE OF RIPENING

A circular letter has been mailed to members of the National Nut Growers' Association, asking that they report on an enclosed blank certain information regarding the ripening of the different varieties.

The blank provides space for reporting a dozen varieties. The information asked for is:

1. Name of variety.
2. Date of ripening.
3. Size of crop for 1908.
4. Age of tree.
5. General character of tree.
6. Size of nut.

The name of the parties reporting and their addresses serves to establish the location of the trees. These separate reports will be tabulated by the secretary and presented to the Chattanooga convention.

Copies of the blanks will be mailed to interested parties who desire to report their varieties.

### OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES

Below we give a complete list of the officers and committees of the National Nut Growers' Association:

President—E. H. Burnette, Baton Rouge, La.

First Vice-President—J. B. Curtis, Orange Heights, Fla.

Second Vice-President—H. C. White, DeWitt, Ga.

Secretary-Treasurer—J. F. Wilson, Poulan, Ga.

#### STATE VICE-PRESIDENTS

Alabama—W. F. Heikes, Huntsville.  
Arkansas—George M. Brown, Van Buren.

Delaware—J. W. Killen, Felton.  
District of Columbia—H. E. Van Deman, Washington.

Florida—H. S. Graves, Gainesville.  
Georgia—J. B. Wight, Cairo.

Illinois—R. O. Graham, Bloomington.  
Indiana—H. M. Simpson, Vincennes.

Louisiana—Y. R. LeMonnier, New Orleans.

Minnesota—C. A. Van Duzee, St. Paul.

Mississippi—C. Forkert, Ocean Springs.  
Maryland—C. P. Close, College Park.  
Missouri—F. W. Brockman, St. Louis.

New Jersey—A. B. Malcolmson, Orange.

New York—Robert T. Morris, New York.

North Carolina—W. N. Hatt, Raleigh.

Pennsylvania—J. G. Rush, West Willow.

South Carolina—John S. Horbleck, Charleston.

Tennessee—C. T. Alexander, Chattanooga.

Texas—C. Falkner, Waco.  
Virginia—W. N. Roper, Petersburg.

West Virginia—W. M. Munson, Morgantown.

#### COMMITTEES

##### EXECUTIVE

|                   |                      |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| G. M. Bacon       | DeWitt, Ga.          |
| J. B. Curtis      | Orange Heights, Fla. |
| H. C. White       | DeWitt, Ga.          |
| Theo. Bechtel     | Ocean Springs, Miss. |
| E. W. Kirkpatrick | McKinney, Tex.       |
| F. H. Burnette    | Baton Rouge, La.     |
| J. F. Wilson      | Poulan, Ga.          |
| Guy P. Stubbs     | Monroe, La.          |
| H. S. Watson      | Bloomington, Ill.    |

##### WAYS AND MEANS

|              |                      |
|--------------|----------------------|
| C. E. Pabst  | Ocean Springs, Miss. |
| H. S. Watson | Bloomington, Ill.    |
| Milton Moss  | Huntsville, Ala.     |
| C. Forkert   | Ocean Springs, Miss. |

##### NOMENCLATURE AND STANDARDS

|                  |                     |
|------------------|---------------------|
| W. A. Taylor     | Washington, D. C.   |
| H. E. Van Deman  | Washington, D. C.   |
| H. Harold Hume   | Glen St. Mary, Fla. |
| F. H. Burnette   | Baton Rouge, La.    |
| H. S. Mackintosh | Auburn, Ala.        |
| H. N. Starnes    | Louisville, Ky.     |
| Chas. N. Wilson  | Poulan, Ga.         |

##### ETHICS

|                 |                  |
|-----------------|------------------|
| H. C. White     | DeWitt, Ga.      |
| J. B. Wight     | Cairo, Ga.       |
| Y. R. LeMonnier | New Orleans, La. |
| E. E. Risien    | San Saba, Tex.   |
| H. K. Miller    | Monticello, Fla. |

##### PUBLICITY

|              |                   |
|--------------|-------------------|
| J. F. Wilson | Poulan, Ga.       |
| H. S. Watson | Bloomington, Ill. |
| W. N. Roper  | Petersburg, Va.   |

##### CO-OPERATION WITH STATE AND NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

|                |                      |
|----------------|----------------------|
| G. M. Bacon    | DeWitt, Ga.          |
| F. H. Burnette | Baton Rouge, La.     |
| J. B. Curtis   | Orange Heights, Fla. |

##### PUBLICATION OF PROCEEDINGS

|                 |                  |
|-----------------|------------------|
| J. B. Wight     | Cairo, Ga.       |
| F. H. Burnette  | Baton Rouge, La. |
| Chas. N. Wilson | Poulan, Ga.      |

##### TRADE PUBLICATIONS

|                    |                   |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| H. K. Miller       | Monticello, Fla.  |
| E. W. Kirkpatrick  | McKinney, Tex.    |
| J. B. Wight        | Cairo, Ga.        |
| Chas. A. Van Duzee | St. Paul, Minn.   |
| H. S. Graves       | Gainesville, Fla. |



## The NUT-GROWER

Published Monthly by  
The Nut-Grower Company

Entered as second-class matter at the Postoffice at Poulan, Ga., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Subscription 50c per Annum  
Advertising Rates on Application

### NOTICE

When this paragraph is marked it means that your subscription has expired and that you are requested to renew promptly, as postal regulations do not permit us to mail to delinquents at second class rates.

The subscription price is 50 cents per annum, but if you will send \$1.00 your account will be credited for three years.

SEPTEMBER 1908

Our correspondents occasionally throw light on points regarding which inquiries have previously been made. Some months ago a party in Northwest Arkansas wanted to know what varieties of pecans were suited to his latitude. A recent letter from North Georgia says: "The 12-acre grove which I planted three years ago last February in Stuart, Van Deman and Russell trees is bearing some nuts. The growth of the trees is a marvel to our people."

The work now in operation in giving publicity to nut interests by means of the monthly nut notes is assuming definite shape and is certain to be an influential factor in the progress of the industry. If nurserymen and promoters generally will fall in line with a prominent grower who selected a list of twenty-five prominent papers in his part of the country and ordered the notes sent to them regularly at his expense, it would mean much for all concerned.

The secretary of the National Nut Growers' Association has been directed to drop from the roll of the Association the names of all members who are two or more years in arrears with their annual dues. As the roll is now being revised in making up copy for the 1908 *Badge Book*, a good

## THE NUT-GROWER

many names are liable to be dropped unless their dues are paid this month. The unfavorable feature of this condition is that the *Proceedings* of the last convention were held up for lack of funds when half finished. There is more than enough due from members to complete this work.

Among the thousands of parents who plan for the enjoyment and future support of their children, a very few of them occasionally plant a nut tree. From the viewpoint of the child, there is a world of pleasant anticipation from season to season and actual fun and healthful enjoyment when the harvest time comes and for the long winter evenings which follow, when nut trees are convenient. Suppose that farmers in general would plant an acre of nut trees for each child by the time it is a year old. Then when the child is old enough to enjoy the fun, the trees should be beginning to bear and would be giving larger and larger crops each year as the child grows up. From the viewpoint of the parents, at the end of twenty years they can see an abundant reward in the attachment to home, in revenues sufficient to clothe and educate the child, and still have a property producing a regular annuity for years and years. This is no castle in the air, provided, of course, that the trees are properly planted and cared for. If one acre will do so much, why not put out an acre a year for five years? If anyone has a better plan for giving their children more healthful pleasure and a more permanent and regular support, we would be glad to learn what it is.

Some time ago we were advised by the owner of large real estate interests that the land where we are planting pecan was too valuable for that purpose, his argument being that cheaper, less fertile soil, ten or twelve

miles from the railroad, was the place to plant them. While we were willing to admit that they could be grown on cheaper land and that on account of nuts being a concentrated product they could be hauled for miles to the railroad at small expense, still we pressed the inquiry as to what better-paying agricultural purpose the land could be put. Various crops were mentioned, but it finally settled down to an argument between pecans and cantaloupes. On the theory that on such land, located directly on the railroad, with a favorable season and good market conditions, a net profit of \$100 an acre is possible, we asked how long the land would stand the drain without rotation of crops or rest. Two or three years was regarded as the limit for continuous cropping for cantaloupes. We conceded all that could be claimed for the melons and then suggested that they could be grown around young pecan trees for two years without serious detriment to either, and that in a few years more the nut crop for an indefinitely long period might annually be worth all and more than all that the melons could yield for a short time only under the most favorable circumstances. We mention this incident to impress the point that no agricultural lands are too valuable for growing the pecan, and since the land is to be permanently used, the more eligible the location the better adapted it is for this purpose.

The Georgia peach growers have troubles of their own, and the past season with its large crop failed to make them a reasonable profit. However, they have made an immense contribution to the revenues of the commission men, railroads, express and refrigerator companies, crate manufacturers, as well as to the orchard laborers. In one case it worked out about as follows on a single car which was sold in New York at 70 cents a crate: Freight, \$167.75, refriger-

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BUCKBEE'S SEEDS SUCCEED!  
**SPECIAL OFFER:**  
Made to build New Business. A trial will make you our permanent customer.  
**Prize Collection** Radish, 17 varieties; Lettuce, 12 kinds; Tomatoes, 11 the finest; Turnip, 7 splendid; Onion, 8 best varieties; 10 Spring-flowering Bulbs—45 varieties in all.  
**GUARANTEED TO PLEASE.**  
Write to-day; Mention this Paper.  
**SEND 10 CENTS**  
to cover postage and packing and receive this valuable collection of Seeds postpaid, together with my big Instructive, Beautiful Seed and Plant Book, tells all about the best varieties of Seeds, Plants, etc.  
H. W. Buckbee, 1196 BUCKBEE STREET, ROCKFORD, ILL.

## FOR SALE!

### 5000 Grafted Pecan Trees

These trees are grafted from the best bearing trees in my grove.

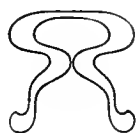
**VAN DEMAN, STUART, COLUMBIAN...**

and a dozen other choice varieties. Pecan Nuts for sale in season. Apply to

**JOHN S. HORLBECK, Charleston, S. C.**

No Farm is Complete Without a Grove of **BUDDED PECAN TREES**

They are Safe Sure and Profitable



### GRIFFING'S CATALOGUE TELLS ABOUT THEM

Twenty leading varieties of Pecans. Also a complete line of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubbery. Catalog free. Address

**The Griffing Bros. Company**  
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

ation, \$60.50; commission, \$38.50. These items aggregated \$8.25 more than the amount received for the car, which difference the shipper had to make good. He was also out the cost of the crates, labor of gathering, packing, loading the car, besides losing the peaches, which had cost him labor and fertilizer to produce. Back of all this is his orchard investment, use of land, interest, taxes and incidental expenses. From the view-point of the commission man, the railroad and refrigeration companies, peach growing is a safe and profitable business. But, strange as it may seem, the grower regards it from a different standpoint. He makes the investment, produces the crop, gathers and crates it, loads the cars at his own expense, and then assumes all market risks, which proved rather extensive the past season. From our viewpoint it seems that the commission men, railroads and refrigerator companies have so nearly strangled the goose that lays the golden egg, that the lack of a proper system for distributing shipments is about the only thing else necessary to put the finishing touches to that fowl. Some of these peach growers may not feel able to continue their work under existing circumstances. To such we would commend pecan culture as being free from several of the expensive features attending the marketing of the peach. First of all, the crop does not have to be rushed to market. Second, the refrigerating expense is cut out entirely. Third, there is but little expense in preparing the nuts for shipment. Fourth, nuts are a concentrated product and a carlot shipment will command about ten times as much money as one of peaches. If our peach orchards were planted in good varieties of budded and grafted pecans and the owners would stick to growing corn and cotton on the same lands for four or five years, a different and more hopeful prospect will materialize, because the market for choice pe-

cans cannot be glutted for the next twenty-five years.

### CONVENTION PROGRAM

Among the subjects on the program of the 1908 convention of the National Nut Growers' Association are the following:

- "Nut Dietetics."
- "A Plea for less Exaggeration in the Pecan Business."
- "The Industry from the View-point of the Nurseryman."
- "Insects, and How to Control Them."
- "Review of the Nut Markets."
- "Pecan Investments."
- "Nut Propagation."
- "More about the Hickory."
- "Chestnut Culture."
- "The Walnut."
- "Marketing Nut Products."

The practical features of cultivation and fertilizing will receive a fair share of attention. An experience meeting of the pioneers of the industry will be a unique feature of the meeting.

The list of speakers embraces a number of distinguished horticultural authorities, among them being:

- Dr. Robt. T. Morris, New York.
- W. A. Taylor, Washington, D. C.
- H. Harold Hume, Glen St. Mary, Fla.
- W. F. Heikes, Huntsville, Ala.
- H. E. Van Deman, Washington, D. C.
- J. B. Wight, Cairo, Ga.
- Sam. H. James, Mound, La.
- H. C. White, DeWitt, Ga.

Various reports will bring out a vast amount of interesting matter.

Sam. H. James says: I use three methods in harvesting my pecans.

1. When the nuts are still green and just open. I send a man up the tree with a long pole and he thrashes them and I have little negroes to pick them up. This always injures the tree more or less, and I only do it when prices are very high or for special occasions.

2. I wait until the nuts get

gry and then my man goes up the tree and shakes them. This does no injury.

3. Place a woven wire fence around the grove and let the winds of heaven and the law of gravitation bring them down.

### NUT CULTURE IN THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST

(Continued from Page 1.)

pounds. Southern Oregon also produces a large crop, but I have been unable to secure authentic figures.

I have experimented with the soft-shell varieties, such as the Princess, Nonpareil, IXL and others, but find the same trouble as with the finer French varieties of chestnuts. While they bloom profusely, there is no pollination. But there is one variety perfectly adapted to our climate, the Grosse Tendre, or improved Languedoc, a strong hardy tree, a profuse bloomer and abundant bearer every year. The nuts are extremely large and of excellent flavor, while the shell is thin enough to be readily crushed by the hand.

#### FILBERTS

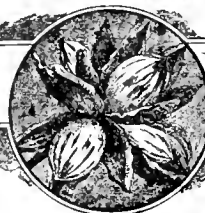
Filberts are especially adapted to our soils and climate as they are first cousins to the hazelnut, which grows wild and so abundant all over the Northwest. The best varieties are the Barcelona, similar to the old English cob-nut, only larger and finer flavored, the red or white Aveline and the Du Challa, rapid growers and prolific bearers. Filberts are propagated by layering, that is, branches are bent down and pinned to the ground. At intervals they are covered with dirt, where they root, after which they are cut and planted.

#### PECANS

This beautiful and toothsome nut has not received the attention it deserves. With me the trees have grown nicely, but have not yet fruited, which I attribute to the inadaptability of my soil and location. Pecans delight in moist soils, preferably bottom lands which are sub-

## THE NUT-GROWER

**SUMMIT**  
CHOICE  
NURSERY STOCK



**NURSERIES**  
MILLER & GOSSARD  
Proprietors

MONTICELLO

FLORIDA

**Nut Trees--Satsuma Oranges--Roses**

Our Specialties

**The Admiral Schley Pecan**

The Pecan of  
the Future

OUR CATALOGUE WILL INTEREST YOU

## The Nut Nursery Company Monticello, Fla.

For next season's planting we will have an  
extra large supply of

### Grafted and Budded Pecan Trees

We can furnish a standard varieties—*Stuart, Van Deman, Schley, Frotcher, Pabst, Money Maker, Russell, Young, Alley, Nelson, Hall, Bolton, Delmas* and others. At Monticello we have soil and climate which are peculiarly adapted to the production of high grade pecan trees. Our trees grow faster and more stocky than we have seen elsewhere. Special prices on large shipments and Car Load Lots.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED---INSPECTION INVITED

## PECAN and ROSE NURSERY FOR SALE

In Connection with a Delightful Home on Back Bay, Biloxi, Miss.

Biloxi is a noted health resort, patronized by city people and planters of the South in summer and Northern people in winter.

400 acres, more or less, with a water front on Back Bay of over one half mile. Over 50,000 grafted pecan trees. Over 100,000 pecan seedlings will be in fine condition for grafting winter of 1908-9. Over 50,000 budded roses for market of 1908 and of 1909. Also a fine stock of magnolia *grandiflora*, figs and Japan persimmons.

This property belongs to the Heikes-Biloxi Nurseries Co., Biloxi, Miss., and is paying good dividends. The company has no debts. It is operated as a branch of the Huntsville Wholesale Nurseries, Huntsville, Ala., and the only reason for selling is the desire to concentrate all business at Huntsville.

This is an ideal rural home on one of the most beautiful bays on the Gulf Coast.

This is an unusual opportunity of combining pleasure and business.

This property will admit of division into eight lots, four fronting on the Bay.

Address

**W. F. HEIKES, Manager, Huntsville, Ala.**

## The G. M. Bacon Pecan Company, Inc.

800 Acres in Pecans  
(60 are  
in Test Orchard)

DeWitt  
Georgia

This Company makes  
a single  
Specialty of Pecans

WE received the only Medal awarded specifically for Pecan trees which were planted and growing on the Exposition Grounds at St. Louis. ¶ Convincing and valuable object lessons on all phases of Pecan culture and propagation are to be seen in the Company's orchards and nurseries at DeWitt, Ga. Visitors always welcome. ¶ Budded and grafted trees of meritorious commercial and home varieties for sale in small or large quantities at prices consistent with first-class trees—*Wholesale and Retail*. *The Pecan Tree: How to Plant It, How to Grow It, How to Buy It*, (third edition) will be mailed free to those interested. Mention THE NUT-GROWER when writing. Address

**The G. M. Bacon Pecan Company, Inc.**  
DeWitt, Mitchell County, Ga.

# Worth County (Georgia) Fair Sylvester, Ga., September 24-30, 1908

This Fair offers an exceptional opportunity for seeing the varied products of Wire-grass Georgia and to meet the practical farmers and business men who have brought the county into deserved prominence.

Worth county lands are not only suited to farming and stock-raising, but are excellently adapted for pecan culture as well. Some of the largest nut orchards in the state are in adjoining counties.

Call on or Write to our  
Bureau of Information

J. A. Kitchen, Gen. Mgr.

**BOOKS** of All Kinds on **CREDIT**

You can have all the books you need by our plan. Write for that beautiful illustrated and descriptive book, "A Book store in your home." It is free. Write today. We guarantee quality and value. Our prices the lowest. Write for catalog. It is free. The largest mail order Book house in the world. 48 years in business.

Dept. N.G.29 THE FRANKLIN-TURNER CO., 65-71 Ivy St., Atlanta, Ga

## SEEDS

Buckbee's "Full of Life" Northern Grown Pedigreed Seeds have a reputation of 38 years of successful seed growing behind them. It pays to plant the best.

Seasonable Specialties:—

### BEANS

|                            |               |
|----------------------------|---------------|
| Earliest Red Valentine     | \$3.50 Bushel |
| Refugee—Extra Early        | \$3.25 Bushel |
| New Stringless Green Pod   | \$3.70 Bushel |
| Wardwell's Imp. Kidney Wax | \$4.50 Bushel |
| Davis New White Wax        | \$4.75 Bushel |
| Currie's Rust Proof Wax    | \$4.50 Bushel |

### PEAS

|                             |               |
|-----------------------------|---------------|
| Extra Early Alaska          | \$3.50 Bushel |
| New Early Gradus            | \$5.50 Bushel |
| Horsford's Market Garden    | \$5.50 Bushel |
| Buckbee's Lightning Express | \$5.00 Bushel |

Lettuce, Radish, Tomato and a full line of Seeds, Plants and Bulbs at lowest growing prices. Send for complete catalogue or submit a list of your requirements and will quote prices. Buy direct from the grower—Save Money. Write today. Mention this paper.

**H. W. BUCKBEE**

1196 Buckbee St., Rockford Seed Farms, Rockford, Ill.

## PECANS

AND NOTHING BUT PE-  
CANS. BEST VARIETIES.

**Hartwell Nurseries**

S. W. PEEK, Prop'r. HARTWELL, Ga.  
Established 1882. Send for Catalogue.

## For Sale!

Standard varieties of

**Budded and Grafted  
Pecan Trees and Nuts**

Also Budding and Grafting Wood from bearing trees. Contracts taken for top-working seedling trees and caring for groves. Our groves contain over 4000 budded trees of the best standard varieties and is the oldest budded grove in Georgia.

**Gillgrove Pecan Nurseries**

J. P. Gill, Mgr.

ALBANY, GA

FOR SALE—Four shares stock in  
The G. M. Bacon Pecan Co. Address  
Lock Box 60, Maysville, Ga.

## The Southern Farm Journal

A Monthly, Illustrated Agricultural and  
Family Paper

Devoted to every interest of the man and woman in the country. On the Farmers' side of the fence always. Clean, conservative, up-to-date and reliable. An aid to the Farm, Garden and Orchard. Suited to Southern conditions. Send for sample copy, club rates and terms to agents.

**SOUTHERN FARM JOURNAL**

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

ject to overflow, but I question whether the large, fine varieties of the Southland will fruit with us. I have no doubt, however, that the ordinary pecan as raised in Illinois and Missouri will do well in the Northwest, for which purpose any good-sized pecan purchased at stores can be used. They are certainly worth a trial.

Butternuts, black walnuts and hickory nuts grow nicely and bear fruit but have not much commercial value.

In conclusion, allow me again

to caution you in your selection of either trees or nuts. Don't take a dealers assertion for granted unless you know him to be perfectly honest and reliable. Be sure you are right in your selection and then go ahead, and if you have secured the proper variety and generation and have selected the correct soil for planting, you will never regret it.

Notwithstanding that I have repeatedly stated that I have neither nuts nor trees for sale, I still continue to receive many letters asking me to quote prices. My experiments in nut culture are, and have been, partly for my own pleasure and partly for the benefit of those who are interested or who desire to plant and own a good nut grove.

## CONVENTION HEAD- QUARTERS

Headquarters for the 1908 convention of the National Nut Growers' Association will be at Hotel Patten. The meetings will be held in the convention hall of the same hotel. The rates at this hostelry are \$1.50 per day and upward. European plan.

## BOOKS AND CATALOGS

Quincy Spray Mixture Co., of Quincy, Ill., issue a 20-page illustrated catalog and price list which contains much useful information.

*What Forestry has Done*, is the subject treated of in Circular No. 140 of the Forest Service. It is a 32-page pamphlet by Treadwell Cleveland, summarizing results obtained in various foreign countries.

*Eighteenth Annual Report of the California State Board of Trade*. Gives reliable and specific information as to the great resources and possibilities of the state. Free to all applicants. State Board of Trade, San Francisco, Cal.

*Pecans as an Investment*, is the title of a 4-page leaflet by J. B. Wight, Cairo, Ga. It is issued in answer to repeated requests for information as to the desirability of this nut for investments. It also embraces some opinions by several well known growers on the estimates offered.

# Grafted and Budded Pecan Trees for Sale

We have a complete assortment of the best varieties of pecans. We have two large nurseries devoted exclusively to the propagation of the pecan. Our Ocean Springs nursery is on sandy land and is one of the oldest in the country. Thousands of bearing pecan trees throughout the pecan belt came from our Ocean Springs nursery and show that our trees are, what we have always claimed for them, true to name and the best that can be produced. Our Lafayette, La., nursery is located on the Bayou Vermillion and is on strong land. Our nursery stock is propagated from our own bearing orchards. We have over three square miles of grafted and budded pecan orchard, from that planted last winter to that in bearing. Expect to plant one thousand acres this winter. No order for pecan trees is too small but what it will receive prompt and careful attention. Our prices, considering quality of trees, are right, whether wholesale or retail. Our pamphlet on "The Pecan Tree and Its Culture" is free for the asking.

## We will Plant Pecan Trees for Customers

Anywhere in the pecan belt, where the acreage is sufficiently large, we will plant pecan trees, and if insurance is required, will guarantee them to live. If you have land you wish planted to pecan orchard and do not wish to do it yourself, write us at once fully what you desire and we will go into full details with you.

## Promoters, Real Estate Dealers, Orchard Salesmen

If you intend to deal in pecan orchards, sell them to small investors or syndicate them, but do not wish personally to engage directly in operative pecan orchard culture, you should at once write us in full your needs. We are prepared to furnish the pecan trees, plant them and insure them to live and furnish managers to take care of your pecan orchards for one year, or for a series of years. We prefer to have you furnish your own land; however, if necessary, we will secure first-class pecan land for you.

Address

The **SOUTHERN NUT NURSERY COMPANY**  
E. M. TREACLE, General Manager  
LAFAYETTE, LA.

# THE NUT-GROWER

Volume VII  
Number 3

Poulan, Ga., October 1908

5c per Copy  
50c per Year

## FARM FORESTRY

The prodigal use and wanton destruction of our natural forest resources has been going on for several generations at such a rate that the penalty which nature imposes for violation of her laws is now being felt in various ways with increasing severity as the years go by.

As a nation, we are now using annually forest products to the extent of three times the yearly growth, with only about twenty years' supply left.

The alternating of disastrous drouths and destructive floods are attributed, in part at least, to the changed climatic conditions resulting from diminished forest areas. During the past ten years we have begun to recognize the gravity of the situation and measures are being organized for counteracting the waste and destruction with the incidental damages now evident and sure to increase if preventative measures are not provided.

The United States Department of Agriculture has an active Forestry Bureau. Various states—Georgia being one of them—have forestry organizations and schools with skilled foresters at work. These agencies are formed for the public good and are available for the assistance of individuals in various ways. There are now over four hundred technically trained foresters in the country where there were only a dozen ten years ago. The demand for trained men for this work is greater than the present schools supply.

With this review of the problem confronting the nation, the inquiry naturally follows, "How does it affect or apply to the ordinary agricultural class, or more particularly, the farmer who owns the land from which he derives his support?" It is to this

class that these observations are addressed. With them, in a great measure, rests the remedy for existing conditions, while the conditions are such that it becomes a profitable business for him to add a crop of timber to his other farm products.

In order that the reasons we urge for planting trees on the farm can be easily kept in mind we will number them.

1. Plant trees in order to reduce necessary expenses. There is always a need for more or less lumber on the farm for buildings, repairs, fencing, fuel and various other uses. When these supplies must be purchased wholly or in part from dealers at the increasing prices which are sure to follow a diminished supply, it will make a heavy draft on the farm revenues to meet these necessities as they arise. By proper care of the trees now growing on most farms and plantations and the planting each year of suitable varieties, the farm needs for lumber and wood supply can be easily grown, with consequent saving of outlay, which is, in fact, the equivalent of that much earned.

2. Plant trees for profit. On most farms there are pieces of land which, for various reasons, are not well suited to easy cultivation in ordinary crops which could be profitably used in growing timber. Because it requires ten, twenty or thirty years for it to be ready for market is no valid reason for not planting. From present indications, a crop of good trees will be a valuable farm resource in twenty or thirty years, and all the years intervening between planting and harvest will mark a steady enhancement in the value of the farm having a well-stocked wood lot.

3. Plant trees for the bene-

(Continued on Page 2.)

## TOP-WORKING PECANS

Since the recognition of superior merit in budded and grafted trees, a new feature of the nut growing industry, and one that promises to be important, has developed in the top-working of seedling trees. When this bold, but scientific work was first advocated, many doubted its practicability and questioned the wisdom of such a method, but like all genuine projects it steadily grew in favor until its merits have been abundantly demonstrated.

During this probation period many growers and nurserymen have undertaken the work, which is regularly accompanied by trials, tribulations and disappointments, but thanks to the zeal and perseverance with which a few men have clung to their faith in the work, it is now a demonstrated success in the hands of those who have mastered the difficulties and top-working is now taking its place as a regular or special branch of the industry.

While the results now obtained have well passed the experimental stages, still it is not probable that the average grower can conveniently and economically apply it to his seedling trees unless he is willing to undertake the labor, cost and risk which purchases the experience and skill so essential. An easier, less expensive and more certain plan is to secure the services of a specialist in this line, who, if responsible and competent, will guarantee results at a price anyone can well afford to pay.

One of the epochs in pecan culture which began about twenty-five years ago and lasted till the beginning of this century, might be called the seedling tree period. Then every pecan

tree was a seedling and too frequently the seed nut was without other merit than the name it bore. The results, in the light of our present knowledge, could not be otherwise than disappointing. Thousands of these trees were planted. Great numbers of them failed to grow; others were abandoned and perished, while others, although lacking care and culture, became established and are now producing precarious crops. Many of these trees are barren; others shy and irregular bearers; others bear fairly well but produce small and inferior nuts, while in rare cases a nut equal to the parent is produced.

Since these trees have come into bearing there has been diligent search made among them, as well as among the native trees of Louisiana and Texas, for the best chance seedling nuts, but out of all thus far discovered, comparatively few are deemed worthy of propagation.

The importance of top working becomes apparent when we realize that all these disappointing, barren, uncertain seedling trees, regardless of their present value, can be, as it were by magic, given a new head which in three or four years will change the crop in character, quality and quantity by producing the most valuable commercial varieties.

It is a matter of secondary importance as to whether it costs five or twenty-five dollars a tree to change these non-producers into tangible and valuable assets. Money expended in top-working trees, if the work is properly done, is money well invested and will come back regularly and increasingly for years to come. Added to this is the satisfaction of realizing from these seedling trees all or more than the early anticipations would warrant.

#### HERE MENTION

Mrs. Wm. Buchanan, of Brandon, Miss., sent in a sample of an early ripening variety of pecan on September 5. The nut is of medium size, well filled and of fair quality.

## THE NUT-GROWER

Attention is called to the page advertisement of the Rood Pecan Groves in this number. The experience and facilities this firm possesses renders them admirably equipped for top-working on an extensive scale.

The Southern Nut Nursery Co., whose page advertisement is now running in *THE NUT-GROWER*, is one of the earliest, as well as one of the largest, establishments to take up this specialty. The manager of this company has been demonstrating his faith in the business by investing heavily in the enterprises under his management.

B. W. Stone & Co., Thomasville, Ga., believe in advertising and in keeping everlastingly at it. Aside from their enterprise in this respect they are located in a favored section of the pecan country. Recognizing the fact that customers appreciate good stocks, they try to please their patrons by furnishing them. From inquiries which come to us it is evident that their trade reaches over a wide extent of territory.

#### FARM FORESTRY

(Continued from Page 1.)

ficial effect which they have on climate in general with similar plantings extensively made, as well as for the direct use in shade and shelter for live stock. Besides this, they add comfort to the family and beauty to the locality.

What to plant is the next consideration. This will depend largely upon local conditions and can be treated only in a general way. The few trees mentioned will be found available for practically all our Gulf coast country. We again resort to numbers to impress our argument.

1. The pine. No tree is better adapted to this Gulf coast section than the native pine, which needs only the privilege of grow-

Let us send you

### "Pecan Meats Picked Out"

For Those Who Want to Know By Those Who Know

All the essential information "Out of a Nut Shell." Investigate Pecans for pleasure, Pecans for profit. Our plan of free expert superintendence in planting large size pecans assures live trees and quick profits.

Write Today

**Clingman Nursery and Orchard Company, Ltd.** Kiethville, La.

## FOR SALE!

### 5000 Grafted Pecan Trees

These trees are grafted from the best bearing trees in my grove.

**VAN DEMAN, STUART, COLUMBIAN**

and a dozen other choice varieties. Pecan nuts for sale in season. Apply to

**JOHN S. HORLBECK**  
Charleston, S. C.

## For Season of 1908-1909

Budded and Grafted Pecans, LeConte and Kieller Pears, hardy Oranges, Plums, Persimmons, Figs, Mulberries, etc.

A full line of Ornamental and Shade trees. Quantity and Quality. Correspondence solicited.

**Arcadia Nurseries**  
Monticello, Fla.

## Pecan Trees...

That are properly grown is

### My Specialty...

**BUDDED AND GRAFTED**  
Trees of the Best Varieties for Sale

Write for prices of trees and information as to growing and care of groves.

**J. B. Wight** CAIRO GEORGIA

## Grafted Pecan Trees

Of Select Paper Shell Varieties

**Not the Most--Only the Best**

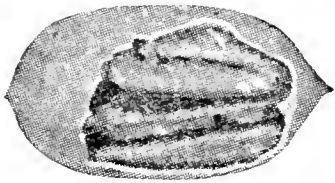
For Descriptive List write

### BAYVIEW NURSERY

C. FORKERT, Prop. Ocean Springs, Miss.

**Nuts for Profit** A BOOKLET of 158 pages; 60 illustrations. Propagation, cultivation, etc., of nuts best adapted to the various sections. Interesting and instructive. Price, by mail, 25 cents. **JOHN R. PARRY, PARRY, N. J.** From Jan. 1 to April 15, ORLANDO, FLA.





For growing Pecans, Pears, Peaches, etc., at a profit—Free. 50 per cent. reduction in price of trees. Sure to live. No agents.

B. W. STONE & CO., Thomasville, Ga.

## Buy a Pecan Grove

The best investment that can now be made in the United States or elsewhere. I will sell you one already established

### On Easy Terms

planted to the best known grafted standard paper shell varieties, one to three years old, located on the Gulf coast of Mississippi and in Jackson county, the native hearth of the paper shell pecans and where ten or twelve of the best known varieties now being propagated by nurserymen were originated.

I now have four groves ready for delivery and several thousand acres of the finest pecan land in the South. I have a very special bargain in a forty-acre grove (Satsuma orange trees between the pecans) which includes 20,000 stocks for the coming season's grafting, a splendid opening for a combination grove and nursery, on the L. & N. railroad and a half mile front on a running stream.

Will also furnish trees, superintend the planting of groves anywhere in South Mississippi and Alabama west of Mobile.

The Satsuma orange planted between pecans when desired. Young grafted trees, grafting wood and fancy and commercial nuts in any quantity. Thanksgiving and Holiday orders for nuts given special attention. All grafting wood and trees grown from bearing trees in my own groves, hence absolutely true to name. No guess-work—you get exactly what you order. Pecans this season especially fine. Send your orders early.

F. H. LEWIS Scranton, Jackson County, Miss.

## For Sale!

Standard varieties of

### Budded and Grafted Pecan Trees and Nuts

Also Budding and Grafting Wood from bearing trees. Contracts taken for top-working seedling trees and caring for groves. Our groves contain over 4000 budded trees of the best standard varieties and is the oldest budded grove in Georgia.

#### Gillgrove Pecan Nurseries

J. P. GILL, Mgr.

ALBANY, GA.

## PECAN

### TREES

BEST VARIETIES  
SPECIAL LOW PRICES

Bear's Nurseries, Palatka, Fla.

Nut-Grower Ads help Business

## THE NUT-GROWER

ing in order to reward the farmer with a regular and ample wood supply. It requires no planting or cultivation but will take possession of any old field or out of the way place and begin growing. The one thing essential is to protect it from fire, as neglect of this precaution will destroy the crop while the trees are small and greatly injure it at any subsequent stage of growth.

2. Plant *catalpa speciosa*. This is a rapid-growing tree, well suited to the south and one that is especially valuable for railroad ties. In from twelve to 15 years it attains a marketable size for the use mentioned. Millions of these trees have been planted by various railroad companies during the past few years for their future use as ties.

3. Plant walnuts, hickories and pecans. These can be planted for the triple purpose of obtaining ornament, food and lumber. There are no trees more beautiful or hardy than these producers of edible nuts. No tree is a greater revenue-producer than a budded or grafted pecan of some select variety. No native lumber is so high in price as the walnut and none in greater demand than the hickory.

It is not often that the farmer, like the ball-player, can make a double play, but the opportunity is open for him to do so in growing either the pine or the nut trees mentioned. Two harvests can be obtained from the pine, while annual harvests in due time are furnished by the nut trees until their final sacrifice for lumber. All of this comes from but one pitching of the crop. This not only sounds attractive on paper, but is sound agricultural sense.

It is now up to the farmer and plantation owner to demonstrate their practical common sense in planting and caring for such trees as are here mentioned or others suited to their environment. But in any event, *plant trees*.—Prize Forestry Essay,

Thomas County (Ga.) Fair. Reprinted from the Thomasville *Times-Enterprise*.

### THE CHINKAPIN

What boy in east Texas or northern Louisiana has not had the delight of chinkapin gathering in the fall? Or what boy of mature years does not recall the delights of threshing the bushes when the first frosts came and the burrs opened in the older states east of the Mississippi? And yet how little is thought of this bush or tree and its cultivation for the nuts and timber. It is a native of east Texas. Over a great part of the state it will flourish when planted. The nut is nutritious and has a fine flavor. The wood is close-grained and hard, making good fence posts. Both on account of the nuts and the wood this tree—or bush, for it does not become so very large—should be grown.—*Southern Orchards and Homes*.

### ITEMS OF INTEREST

The area of the bearing apple and pear orchards of the United States is estimated at five million acres.

In California the number of nut trees now in bearing is as follows: almonds, 1,136,984; walnuts, 689,175.

An item in a local paper reports that the 1908 crop from 200 acres of young budded pecans at Moultrie, Ga., has been sold for fifty cents a pound.

The *National Fruit Grower* says that 117,000 acres in the state of Washington are devoted to the cultivation of apples, pears, plums, peaches and cherries.

The Walnut Club of McMinnville, Ore., will hold a walnut institute in that city during the early winter, at which lectures will be given relative to walnut culture, harvesting and marketing, and a general school of instruction inaugurated during the three or four days of the exhibit.

# The NUT-GROWER

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY  
The NUT-GROWER COMPANY

Entered as second-class matter at the Postoffice at Poulam, Ga., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Subscription, 50 cents per Annum.  
Advertising Rates on Application.

## NOTICE

When this pamphlet is marked it means that your subscription has expired and that you are requested to renew promptly, as postal regulations do not permit us to mail to delinquents at second-class rates.

The subscription price is 50 cents per annum, but if you will send \$1.00 your account will be credited for three years.

OCTOBER 1908

As far as reported to us, Mr. E. E. Risien holds the record for the earliest marketing of pecans. His first shipment left his place at Rescue, Tex., on September 11.

The *National Fruit Grower* says that practically half the profits in fruit and vegetable growing depends upon the marketing and that ordinarily one grower in every ten can sell his crop to advantage.

One of the advantages in planting budded and grafted trees, and one which is not generally recognized, is the fact that, as a rule, they are regular bearers, having no off years, as is the case with seedlings. This trait of regular bearing is one of the considerations which prompts the propagation of the now popular varieties.

The selection of varieties suited to any particular section of the pecan belt is a matter of great importance and the difficulty experienced by the planter is in obtaining authoritative data, so few varieties having been thoroughly tested outside of the sections where they originated. A good rule is to consult with those having bearing trees in the neighborhood. At the same time a few choice trees from other sections might be planted in an experimental way.

# THE NUT-GROWER

## THE NUT NOTES

The monthly *Nut Notes* now being sent regularly to about one hundred and fifty of the leading agricultural papers of the country are accomplishing a great work in attracting attention to this fascinating and profitable feature of farm operations. This work is supported by direct contributions from most of the leading nut nurserymen and by several special plans which interested parties have offered. Mention is made of two of these plans, as they suggest ways in which many others can aid in supporting the work to their direct advantage.

Mr. Theo. Bechtel, of Ocean Springs, Miss., has a standing order for a number of copies to be sent to him regularly each month. These he distributes by enclosing them with his correspondence. As the notes are furnished at nominal cost and are distributed by Mr. Bechtel's plan without extra cost of postage, many others could adopt it to advantage.

The Standard Pecan Co., of Bloomington, Ill., use a different method, which is more extensive in its beneficial effects. This firm furnishes the names of various publications of their own selection and have the notes mailed to them for a definite period, paying to the Publicity committee an amount sufficient to cover the cost of printing, postage and labor incident to filling their orders. Thus at small cost a large number of people in a given territory are reached.

Many farm crops are benefitted by the use of wood ashes. They are particularly useful when applied to growing trees of all kinds.

Among the practical results growing out of the recent work in nut culture is the great importance of top-working seedling pecan trees which for any cause are not producing satisfac-

tory results. It is not claimed that this is the most approved way to obtain a profitable nut grove, but there is no longer any question that it is good policy to top-work seedling groves that are already started.

With any national body which is distinctively representative of a calling or industry, there are public responsibilities which place the members on a higher and more influential plane than that of personal advantage. This is particularly true of organizations like the National Nut Growers' Association, where a new and profitable industry is being evolved from a chaos of neglect and mistaken zeal and possessing the additional handicap of being weighted down by the prevalence of fakes and frauds. Each member has a part to perform and needs to take a firm stand for that which is best, and not only avoid all fakes and rainbow-colored statements, but to expose all shams and fraud that menace the legitimate prospect the business affords when properly handled.

**JOIN A  
PRESIDENT  
PECAN CLUB**

And get a tree of the **PRESIDENT**, the Best of all Pecans, FREE.

IT'S Large, Thin-shelled, Full of Meat, Good Color, Good Quality, and IT BEARS ABUNDANTLY.

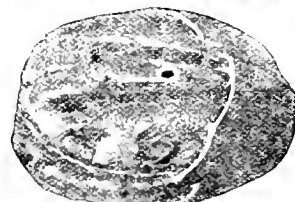
Write for catalog of Fruit and Nut trees, and for information about joining the President Pecan Club.

We have Ornamental and Shade trees, Hedges, Rose bushes and Shrubbery too! Address

**The Griffing Bros. Co., Nurserymen,**  
Jacksonville, Florida

JACOBUS & CO.

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Natural Size

The nut that has never failed to bear and never failed to fill at both ends with kernel of best quality.

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OCEAN SPRINGS, MISS.

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Season 1908-1909

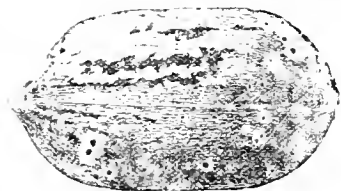
Will be pleased to book orders  
now for Grafted Pecans

No Seedlings

Send for Price List

CHAS. E. PABST, Prop'r,

Ocean Springs, Miss.



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for book on pecan culture and prices on trees.

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SPENT twenty years learn-  
ing the Best Varieties to  
grow the Best Bushes that  
give Best Results and Most  
Roses. We have them, The Best  
Ornamental, Shade Trees, Hedges and  
Shrubby too. Write for catalog of the  
For The Lower South

69 BEST ROSES

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BOOKLET WHICH  
WILL INTEREST  
YOU. DROP US A  
CARD AND WE'LL  
MAIL YOU A COPY

Free

STANDARD PECAN COMPANY  
BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

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G. M. Bacon Pecan Co. Address Lock  
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Buckbee's "Full of Life" Northern Grown  
Pedigreed Seeds have a reputation of 38 years of  
successful seed growing behind them. It pays to  
plant the best.

Seasonable Specialties:—

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| Earliest Red Valentine     | .. | \$3.50 Bushel |
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| New Stringless Green Pod   | .. | \$3.70 Bushel |
| Wardwell's Imp. Kidney Wax | .. | \$4.50 Bushel |
| Davis New White Wax        | .. | \$4.75 Bushel |
| Currie's Rust Proof Wax    | .. | \$4.50 Bushel |

### PEAS

|                             |    |               |
|-----------------------------|----|---------------|
| Extra Early Alaska          | .. | \$3.50 Bushel |
| New Early Gradus            | .. | \$5.50 Bushel |
| Horsford's Market Garden    | .. | \$3.50 Bushel |
| Buckbee's Lightning Express | .. | \$5.00 Bushel |

Lettuce, Radish, Tomato and a full line of  
Seeds, Plants and Bulbs at lowest growing prices.  
Send for complete catalogue or submit a list of  
your requirements and will quote prices.

Buy direct from the grower—Save Money.  
Write today. Mention this paper.

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Nut-Grower Ads help Business

## Gainesville Nurseries Gainesville, Fla.

Make a specialty of Budded and Grafted  
Pecan trees of such standard varieties as  
have a good record behind them. Our  
catalog will not only help in the selec-  
tion of varieties, but will assist you in  
the planting and culture. It's free for  
the asking.

H. S. GRAVES, Prop'r, Gainesville, Fla.

## PECANS And Nothing but Best Varieties Pecans

### Hartwell Nurseries

Hartwell, Ga. S. W. PEEK, Prop.  
Established 1882. Send for Catalog.

## SEED PECANS

Stock sound and first-class in every  
particular. Choice graded Pecans for  
commercial purposes. Large or small  
orders carefully filled. Prices reasonable  
as quality of stock and grade will per-  
mit. Best of references.

B. M. WILSON, Rockdale, Tex.



CHOICE LOCATION. No. 24. 400  
acres near Monticello, Fla. Two-thirds  
of the tract is in cultivation, balance  
in pine and hardwood timber. Located  
within half mile of new town and near  
a famous lake. Price \$10.00 per acre.  
Reasonable terms. THE NUT-GROW-  
ER CO., Poulan, Ga.

INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITY.  
No. 26. A1 location, first-class in every  
respect. 320 acres now being planted  
in pecan trees of choice varieties. Will  
subdivide into five acre tracts. Will be  
cared for five years at price accepted.  
THE NUT-GROWER CO., Poulan, Ga.

The *Badge Book* of the Na-  
tional Nut Growers' Association  
is much more important than the  
casual observer might infer. The  
list of nearly two hundred mem-  
bers is something more than  
merely the names and addresses of  
so many persons. Every name  
represents a center of influence  
in favor of nut culture, as well  
as a progressive and thoughtful  
individual. All the members  
who have ever attended a con-  
vention bear witness to the ben-  
efits received in various ways.  
Membership in the Association  
is a good investment, even from  
considerations of pecuniary prof-  
it. Since all engaged in nut  
growing, either as nurserymen  
or orchardists, are benefitted by  
the work, and the Association  
can do better work with greater  
financial resources, it seems but  
fair that the active membership  
should be doubled during the  
current year. This can be ac-  
complished if every member  
puts his shoulder to the wheel as  
urged by the Norfolk conven-  
tion.

The matter of varieties best  
suited to a given locality is a  
constantly recurring subject.  
Each section has its favorites,  
but the Stuart, Van Deman,  
Frotscher and Schley are being  
planted largely from Texas to  
South Florida. In a few years  
valuable results will be forth-  
coming.

## BOOKS AND CATALOGS

*The Pecan Industry*, an 8-page leaflet,  
will be sent free by the Standard Pecan  
Co., Bloomington, Ill.

The Barber-Fink Co., McClemy, Fla.  
1909 Catalogue, 40 pages, fine half-tone  
illustrations. Lists fifteen varieties of  
pecans.

*The Pomeroy English Walnut*, by A.  
C. Pomeroy, Lockport, N. Y., is a 16-  
page illustrated booklet, descriptive of  
this nut, as grown in that locality.

The General Catalogue of the Penn-  
sylvania State College for 1908-8 is a  
volume of 350 pages, giving much in-  
formation about the institution.

The P. J. Berckmans Co., Augusta, Ga., catalogue of fruit trees and ornamental stock is finely illustrated and up to date in all particulars.

Press Bulletin No. 163 of the Experiment Station, Stillwater, Okla., gives a concise description of the twig girdler, an insect which operates to some extent on nut trees.

Proceedings of the Forty-eighth Annual Commencement of the Pennsylvania State College are of interest, especially to those giving attention to technical education.

Catalogue and Price List for 1908-9; Gainesville Nurseries, H. S. Graves, proprietor, Gainesville, Fla., 30 pages, describing nut and fruit trees and ornamental stock offered.

White's Budding Tool, a four-page, illustrated circular, descriptive of a popular implement, giving information regarding its use, will be sent on application to H. C. White, DeWitt, Ga.

Glen St. Mary Nursery, Glen St. Mary, Fla. 1909 Catalogue; a handsomely illustrated work of general interest to the Southern trade. It gives prominence to the pecan, describing nine well-known varieties.

Department of Agriculture Year Book for 1907. This volume is made up of a number of papers on subjects of importance and interest to farmers and fruit growers. Many of them will be printed as separate bulletins and distributed.

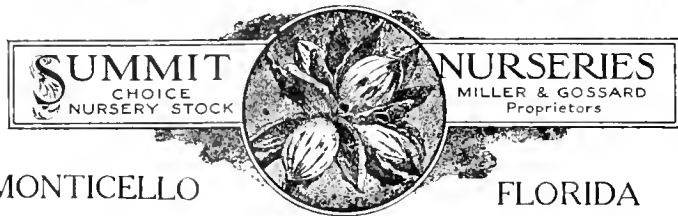
The Proceedings of the Fifth Annual Meeting of the Louisiana Horticultural Society is a valuable pamphlet of 160 pages. An address on the pecan by Prof. H. E. Van Deman is a conspicuous feature of the publication.

The 1909 Tree Catalogue of Griffling Bros. Co., Jacksonville, Fla., is a finely illustrated, 30 page pamphlet, containing much information regarding nut and semi-tropical trees. Fifteen varieties of pecans are described.

*How to Grow a Paper Shell Pecan Grove*; B. W. Stone & Co., Thomasville, Ga. A 24 page catalogue and price list of nut trees and guide to fruit culture. Contains many useful suggestions and general information, such as prospective customers need. This firm employs no agents and are able to make favorable prices on stock.

*How to Lay out Suburban Home Grounds*, by Herbert J. Kellaway; 8 vo., 124 pages, with numerous half tone engravings, maps and plans, cloth, \$2.00. John Wiley & Sons, New York. This is one of the most interesting and up-to-date works from the landscape gardener's view-point that we have seen. It abounds in helpful suggestions and is replete with illustrations which will materially assist the home-builder in making his grounds beautiful. It is a work which can be studied to advantage, rather than merely read.

## THE NUT-GROWER



MONTICELLO

FLORIDA

Nut Trees--Satsuma Oranges--Roses  
Our Specialties

The Admiral Schley Pecan The Pecan of  
the Future  
OUR CATALOGUE WILL INTEREST YOU

## The Nut Nursery Company Monticello, Fla.

For next season's planting we will have an  
extra large supply of

### Grafted and Budded Pecan Trees

We can furnish a standard varieties—*Stuart, Van Deman, Schley, Frotcher, Pabst, Money Maker, Russell, Young, Alley, Nelson, Hall, Bolton, Delmas* and others. At Monticello we have soil and climate which are peculiarly adapted to the production of high grade pecan trees. Our trees grow faster and more stocky than we have seen elsewhere. Special prices on large shipments and Car Load Lots.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED---INSPECTION INVITED

## PECAN and ROSE NURSERY FOR SALE In Connection with a Delightful Home on Back Bay, Biloxi, Miss.

Biloxi is a noted health resort, patronized by city people and planters of the South in summer and Northern people in winter.

400 acres, more or less, with a water front on Back Bay of over one half mile. Over 50,000 grafted pecan trees. Over 100,000 pecan seedlings will be in fine condition for grafting winter of 1908-9. Over 50,000 budded roses for market of 1908 and of 1909. Also a fine stock of magnolia *grandiflora*, figs and Japan persimmons.

This property belongs to the Heikes-Biloxi Nurseries Co., Biloxi, Miss., and is paying good dividends. The company has no debts. It is operated as a branch of the Huntsville Wholesale Nurseries, Huntsville, Ala., and the only reason for selling is the desire to concentrate all business at Huntsville.

This is an ideal rural home on one of the most beautiful bays on the Gulf Coast.

This is an unusual opportunity of combining pleasure and business.

This property will admit of division into eight lots, four fronting on the Bay.

Address

W. F. HEIKES, Manager, Huntsville, Ala.

## The G. M. Bacon Pecan Company, Inc.

800 Acres in Pecans  
(60 are  
in Test Orchard)

DeWitt  
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This Company makes  
a single  
Specialty of Pecans

WE received the only Medal awarded specifically for Pecan trees which were planted and growing on the Exposition Grounds at St. Louis. ¶ Convincing and valuable object lessons on all phases of Pecan culture and propagation are to be seen in the Company's orchards and nurseries at DeWitt, Ga. Visitors always welcome. ¶ Budded and grafted trees of meritorious commercial and home varieties for sale in small or large quantities at prices consistent with first-class trees—*Wholesale and Retail. The Pecan Tree: How to Plant It, How to Grow It, How to Buy It*, (third edition) will be mailed free to those interested. Mention THE NUT-GROWER when writing. Address

The G. M. Bacon Pecan Company, Inc.  
DeWitt, Mitchell County, Ga.

# **Rood Pecan Groves**

## **Albany, Ga.**

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Standard Varieties of  
**Budded and Grafted Trees for Sale**

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We Buy and Sell Pecan Nuts.  
We have 12000 trees in our  
four hundred acres of Groves.  
One hundred thousand Trees  
are growing in our Nursery.

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**Top-working Pecan Trees our Specialty**

**Estimates furnished on  
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**Results Guaranteed**

**Budding and Grafting Wood for Sale**

**ROOD PECAN GROVES**  
**Albany,                      -                      Georgia**

# Grafted and Budded Pecan Trees for Sale

We have a complete assortment of the best varieties of pecans. We have two large nurseries devoted exclusively to the propagation of the pecan. Our Ocean Springs nursery is on sandy land and is one of the oldest in the country. Thousands of bearing pecan trees throughout the pecan belt came from our Ocean Springs nursery and show that our trees are, what we have always claimed for them, true to name and the best that can be produced. Our Lafayette, La., nursery is located on the Bayou Vermillion and is on strong land. Our nursery stock is propagated from our own bearing orchards. We have over three square miles of grafted and budded pecan orchard, from that planted last winter to that in bearing. Expect to plant one thousand acres this winter. No order for pecan trees is too small but what it will receive prompt and careful attention. Our prices, considering quality of trees, are right, whether wholesale or retail. Our pamphlet on "The Pecan Tree and Its Culture" is free for the asking.

## We will Plant Pecan Trees for Customers

Anywhere in the pecan belt, where the acreage is sufficiently large, we will plant pecan trees, and if insurance is required, will guarantee them to live. If you have land you wish planted to pecan orchard and do not wish to do it yourself, write us at once fully what you desire and we will go in to full details with you.

## Promoters, Real Estate Dealers, Orchard Salesmen

If you intend to deal in pecan orchards, sell them to small investors or syndicate them, but do not wish personally to engage directly in operative pecan orchard culture, you should at once write us in full your needs. We are prepared to furnish the pecan trees, plant them and insure them to live and furnish managers to take care of your pecan orchards for one year, or for a series of years. We prefer to have you furnish your own land; however, if necessary, we will secure first-class pecan land for you.

Address

The **SOUTHERN NUT NURSERY COMPANY**  
E. M. TREAKLE, General Manager LAFAYETTE, LA.

# THE NUT-GROWER

Volume VII  
Number 4

Poulan, Ga., November 1908

5c per Copy  
50c per Year

## THE CHATTANOOGA CONVENTION

Nut Growers hold Seventh Annual Meeting in the Historic City on the Tennessee

The seventh annual convention of the National Nut Growers' Association met at Hotel Patten, Chattanooga, Tennessee, October 27, 1908. As the president was unable to attend, the convention was called to order by Mr. H. S. Watson, of Illinois, a member of the Executive committee.

Rev. J. W. Bachman, D. D., of Chattanooga, invoked the Divine guidance and followed the prayer with some interesting remarks, showing that nut culture is an old and highly honorable calling, and that "trees bearing seed" were one of the sources of food for man as far back as the garden of Eden.

A telegram from President Burnette announced that the critical illness of his mother prevented him from being present.

The roll call of states showed representatives present from Alabama, Arkansas, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Louisiana, Minnesota, Mississippi, Maryland, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Tennessee and Virginia. Letters and reports were received from Mississippi, Missouri, Oklahoma, South Carolina and Texas.

Various announcements were made by the Secretary, and directions were given for each state represented to designate a delegate for each of the convention committees, viz., on Nominations, Time and Place of Next Meeting, and Resolutions. A recess was then taken till 2 p. m., the interval being given to the displaying and examination of exhibits.

The afternoon session opened promptly, with Second Vice-President White, of Georgia, in the chair. The report of the secretary-treasurer was read and books and accounts submitted for examination. These were referred to the committee on Ways and Means for auditing. Several verbal reports of state vice-presidents were heard and others were received by mail.

The first formal paper presented to the convention was read by Mr. J. B. Wight, of Georgia, his theme being *Pecan Investments*. The subject was treated conservatively, and the arguments used stressed the point that the pecuniary returns obtainable depend upon the care, skill and patience bestowed upon the orchard. The paper elicited a lively discussion, the trend of which was an indorsement of the claims presented by the speaker.

Wednesday morning Mayor Crabtree, of Chattanooga, was present and gave the convention a hearty greeting. He expressed keen interest in the industry represented by the convention, and said that while they had many conventions in Chattanooga, the nut growers impressed him as being the most able and earnest body it had ever been his pleasure to welcome to Chattanooga.

Dr. C. A. Van Duzee, of Minnesota, responded to the mayor's welcome, with earnest and eloquent words, which evidently confirmed His Honor in the good opinion he had formed of the Association. Dr. Van Duzee showed the great heritage the

(Continued on Page 3.)

### PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

*Friends and Members of the National Nut Growers' Association:*

We have met again in annual convention to consider various phases of the nut growing industries, to renew old acquaintances and to form new ones. While we are not meeting in a nut growing section, we feel that the selection of Chattanooga is a happy one, inasmuch as the points of interest, both scenic and historical, cannot but intensify our love of the beautiful in nature, as well as increase our patriotism. Again, who can tell what may develop along the line of nut growing in this immediate section from the missionary work that may be started at this meeting?

The general public has not yet grasped the importance of the industry here represented. Every section of our great country may produce one or the other of our numerous kinds of nuts, in fact does so, but their selection, culture and improvement seem to have been greatly neglected. Outside of the pecan, we have isolated instances where the native hickory, walnut and chestnut have been improved, but the field is very large and the workers very few.

Commercially, the pecan and the English walnut are of the greatest importance. The demand for these is widespread, increasing and permanent. The finest varieties of the pecan have hardly reached the market as yet. The best varieties, when fully appreciated, sometime in the future will be known by their varietal names and valued accordingly.

Each year large quantities of foreign nuts are brought into this country and a correspond-



## THE NUT-GROWER

ingly large amount of money goes out. This state of affairs may be largely remedied by the development of the nut industry along correct lines. The possibilities of this industry are vast. This is now being recognized by many, and investments by careful men in nut orchards have been very largely increased during the last year. The growing of pecans has received greatly increased attention. Nurseries have increased their output, many new orchards have been set and the interest in the various nut products have made wonderful strides.

The recent panic, so far as my information goes, has had no effect upon the steady development of the industry.

Right here is where the National Nut Growers' Association has done its work well. Its members have stood for the "square deal" first, last and all the time. Rational procedure along thoroughly scientific and practical lines has been the watchword, and the confidence of careful investigators and investors (the very best men for the industry) has been secured. Members of the Association should feel proud of the record. Through its work, fraud and sharp nursery practices have been eliminated and the improvement of the nut product put upon a sound basis. This must continue.

It is to be regretted that the state experiment stations, up to the present time, have been unable to plant nut orchards. That they have not been able to do so is not their fault. Nut orchards require considerable area, which will be permanently occupied. Experiment stations, as a rule, have only limited area, with no chance for expansion and no funds for increased amount of work. Hence the difficulty.

There are many problems to be solved in the pecan industry. Some of these are of a botanical nature and require painstaking scientific investigation by a trained specialist, others relate

to the soil and still others concern the range of growth, hardness of varieties, and the origin of new varieties extending the range of the highest types. This is all important work for the Association.

This means that the Association should demand and receive the very heartiest support. Members should not only be active members but should always be in "good standing." The membership fee is small and reasonable. It is to be regretted that the publication of the *Proceedings* has been delayed by our tardy members. This should not be. A resolution concerning new members was passed at the Jamestown meeting: the old members took it upon themselves to bring into the fold, each a new one. The secretary informs me that the old members have forgotten to comply with this resolution. The Association needs ample support. Let us see to it that this support is given.

Your presiding officer wishes to thank the members of the Association for their hearty co-operation and support, and expresses the wish that the Association may always work for the true progress of the industry, making it what it is destined to be, a permanent and valuable industry, a great factor in the agricultural diversification of our country.

### THE CHATTANOOGA CONVENTION

(Continued from Page 1)

South possesses in the opportunity for growing nuts, particularly the pecan, and urged that southern interests should be alive to develop these resources, rather than to seek foreign capital for the purpose.

Mr. W. B. Royster, secretary of the Chattanooga Chamber of Commerce, ably seconded the mayor's greeting. At this juncture, Mr. Chas. T. Alexander recognized the psychological moment for his speech and the spirit promptly moved him. He



# SEEDS

**Fresh, Reliable, Pure  
Guaranteed to Please**

Every Gardener and  
Planter should test the  
superior merits of Our  
Northern Grown Seeds.

**SPECIAL OFFER**

**FOR 10 CENTS**  
we will send postpaid our

**FAMOUS COLLECTION**

|                                       |               |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|
| 1 pkg. 60 Day Tomato                  | 20c           |
| 1 pkg. Princess Radish                | 10c           |
| 1 pkg. Self-Growing Celery            | 20c           |
| 1 pkg. Early Arrow-head Cabbage       | 15c           |
| 1 pkg. Fullerton Market Lettuce       | 10c           |
| Also 12 Varieties Choice Flower Seeds | 25c           |
|                                       | <b>\$1.00</b> |

Write today! Send 10 cents to help pay postage and  
packing and receive the above "Famous Collection." To-  
gether with our New and Instructive Garden Guide

**GREAT NORTHERN SEED CO.**  
1196 Rose St. Rockford, Illinois

## FOR SALE!

### 5000 Grafted Pecan Trees

These trees are grafted from the best bearing trees in my grove.

**VAN DEMAN, STUART,  
COLUMBIAN**

and a dozen other choice varieties. Pecan nuts for sale in season. Apply to

**JOHN S. HORLBECK**  
Charleston, S. C.

## For Season of 1908- 1909

Budded and Grafted  
Pecans, LeConte and  
Kieffer Pears, hardy  
Oranges, Plums,  
Persimmons, Figs,  
Mulberries, etc.

A full line of Ornamental and Shade trees. Quantity and Quality. Correspondence solicited.

**Arcadia Nurseries**  
Monticello, Fla.

## Pecan Trees...

That are properly grown is

### My Specialty...

**BUDED and GRAFTED**  
Trees of the Best Varieties for Sale

Write for prices of trees and information as to growing and care of groves.

**J. B. Wight** **CAIRO GEORGIA**

**Nuts for Profit** A BOOKLET of 158 pages; 60 illustrations. Propagation, cultivation, etc., of nuts best adapted to the various sections. Interesting and instructive. Price, by mail, 25 cents. **JOHN R. PARRY, PARRY, N. J.** From Jan. 1 to April 15, ORLANDO, FLA.

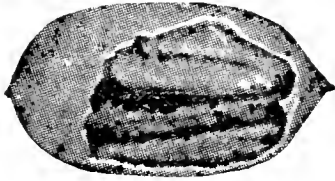


The Griffing Brothers Co.,  
Jacksonville, Florida

SPENT twenty years learning  
the Best Varieties to  
grow the Best Bushes that  
give Best Results and Most  
Roses. We have them. The Best  
Ornamental, Shade Trees, Hedges and  
Shrubby too. Write for catalog of the

**69 BEST ROSES** For The Lower South

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N



For growing Pecans, Pears, Peaches, etc., at a profit—Free, 50 per cent. reduction in price of trees. Sure to live. No agents.

B. W. STONE & CO., Thomasville, Ga.

## Buy a Pecan Grove

The best investment that can now be made in the United States or elsewhere. I will sell you one already established

### On Easy Terms

planted to the best known grafted standard paper shell varieties, one to three years old, located on the Gulf coast of Mississippi and in Jackson county, the native leath of the paper shell pecans and where ten or twelve of the best known varieties now being propagated by nurserymen were originated.

I now have four groves ready for delivery and several thousand acres of the finest pecan land in the South. I have a very special bargain in a forty-acre grove (Satsuma orange trees between the pecans) which includes 2,000 stocks for the coming season's grafting, a splendid opening for a combination grove and nursery, on the L. & N. railroad and a half mile front on a running stream.

Will also furnish trees, superintend the planting of groves anywhere in South Mississippi and Alabama west of Mobile.

The Satsuma orange planted between pecans when desired. Young grafted trees, grafting wood and fancy and commercial nuts in any quantity. Thanksgiving and Holiday orders for nuts given special attention. All grafting wood and trees grown from bearing trees in my own groves, hence absolutely true to name. No guess-work—you get exactly what you order. Pecans this season especially fine. Send your orders early.

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## For Sale!

Standard varieties of

### Budded and Grafted Pecan Trees and Nuts

Also Budding and Grafting Wood from bearing trees. Contracts taken for top-working seedling trees and curing for groves. Our groves contain over 4000 budded trees of the best standard varieties and is the oldest budded grove in Georgia.

### Gillgrove Pecan Nurseries

J. P. GILL, Mgr. ALBANY, GA.

### Blythewood Pecan Orchard

Grafted trees of fine varieties. Regularly inspected. For prices apply to

Mrs. M. L. Randolph BAYOU COULA, LA.

was something on the order of a gatling gun, being a member of the Association, vice-president for Tennessee, a resident of Chattanooga, the diplomat who secured the convention for his city and the host at Hotel Patten. His solicitude for the comfort and pleasure of the members was amply demonstrated both before and after his speech.

*The Industry from the Viewpoint of the Nurseryman*, was the subject of a brief, but able paper by the veteran Alabama nurseryman, W. F. Heikes. Mr. Heikes' premises were clearly defined and his conclusions logical, showing that the nurseryman's business is to be on the lookout, that he should be the first to recognize the trend of sentiment and that he should be skillful in anticipating the prospective demand for stock. For several years past largely increased demands have been made for budded and grafted stock and the speaker believed that these conditions will continue.

Prof. C. G. Woodbury, of Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., spoke on *The Edible Nuts of Indiana*. He showed what great resources that state possesses and how they had begun to systematically develop them. It was news to many to learn that the Wabash valley produces great quantities of seedling pecans, some of them of excellent quality, and that large trees were formerly abundant. The woodsman's axe, however, has been busy, and but few of these monarchs of the forest remain.

*Chestnut Culture* was the subject treated of by Prof. H. E. Van Deman, who handled it with his usual skill. This paper has much of practical interest and value, and when published will make a substantial addition to the literature on this subject.

Mr. A. C. Pomeroy, of New York, gave an interesting talk on the Persian walnut as an orchard product in the western part of that state.

One of the intensely interesting and scientific features of the

convention was the paper by Mr. H. C. White, of Georgia, on *Nut Propagation*. It occasioned much discussion and drew an avalanche of questions which the speaker was very apt in answering.

Wednesday afternoon's session was taken up partly with reports of committees and business matters. Among the papers presented, several were read by title and will appear in the nut journals and the *Proceedings*.

Mr. W. N. Roper, of Virginia, had for his theme, *The Nut Industry and the Press*. He showed the influential part the general agricultural press had in the development of the business, but particularly the efficiency of the nut journals, and made a plea for their liberal support.

The address of Sam H. James, of Louisiana, was on a theme well suited to the speaker—*A Plea for Less Exaggeration in the Pecan Business*. The plea was an earnest one and was made impressive by the denunciation of fraud and exaggerated statements, which are still too prevalent.

Among the several reports submitted at this session, that of the nominating committee is of much importance. Much interest had been manifested in the work of this committee and this was not diminished by the long and repeated sessions which they held. However, the work was well done and the voluminous report, embracing names of about seventy-five officers and committeemen, was adopted. Only a few of the more important offices can be mentioned in this report.

President, J. B. Wight, Cairo, Ga.

First Vice-President, J. B. Curtis, Orange Heights, Fla.

Second Vice-President, H. C. White, DeWitt, Ga.

Secretary, J. F. Wilson, Poulton, Ga.

Treasurer, C. P. Close, College Park, Md.

Member Executive committee, Robt. T. Morris, New York City.

(Continued next Month.)

# The NUT-GROWER

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY  
The NUT-GROWER COMPANY

Entered as second-class matter at the Postoffice at Poulton, Ga., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

*Subscription, 50 cents per Annum.  
Advertising Rates on Application.*

## NOTICE

When this paragraph is marked it means that your subscription has expired and that you are requested to renew promptly, as postal regulations do not permit us to mail to delinquents at second-class rates.

The subscription price is 50 cents per annum, but if you will send \$1.00 your account will be credited for three years.

NOVEMBER 1908

As the season for planting arrives it is well to remember that thousands of trees planted carelessly never start into growth. Some kinds of fruit trees will stand considerable lack of care, but not so with the pecan. If the careful instructions to be found in all nut tree catalogs are followed faithfully, satisfactory results are easily obtained.

We hear much these days about the proper cultivation of crops and of building up the soil to a more productive condition. This is proper and desirable, but there is an initial step, or preparation for such work which is frequently neglected, and that is the preparation of the mind for receiving and using to best advantage the knowledge which science and the experience of others have made available. This means, study.

The Texas pecan crop affords much material for speculation as to the size of the 1908 yield. The most optimistic view regarding it emanated from San Antonio early in the season, the figures being placed as high as 700 cars. Later another estimate of the crop was issued by a Chicago dealer, who thinks fifty cars a liberal claim. Both of these views are extremes and are doubtless wide of the mark. The actual crop figures will be awaited with much interest.

# THE NUT-GROWER

## THE RECENT CONVENTION

The 1908 convention marked another mile-stone in the history of the National Nut Growers' Association. It was distinctively a business meeting of earnest and practical men, coming together from fifteen states to gain and to give information regarding the industry.

The objects generally in view during the meeting were, the commercial importance and prospects of nut culture, modes and methods for avoiding compromising features that are encountered and for maintaining a high plane of business integrity as far as the influence of the Association can reach.

That rapid progress is being made, that the beneficial influence of the Association is far-reaching and important, is evident. That many people are becoming interested and that the rapid increase in planting continues was shown by the reports of the state vice-presidents. Added to this the fact that the pecan territory is more extensive than has been previously acknowledged, was evidenced by the presence of members and exhibits from localities several hundred miles inland.

A writer in a Texas journal says: "If you plant seedling trees, your grove will never pay you, for about 40 per cent of your trees will never bear; 10 per cent will bear faulty nuts; 30 per cent will be shy bearers, and you will only get about 20 per cent of good bearing trees, and every one of these will be of different size, different thickness of shell, and no two will be alike. When they are all mixed together, you will not get much money for them."

Occasionally the subject of pruning nut trees comes up—usually from parties who have been schooled to cut back trees on general principles. It is the policy of experienced pecan

growers to do only such pruning as the symmetrical forming of tree may demand. Ordinarily a tree will branch at a convenient height and take on a well-balanced top. We see no reason for a tall, slender tree unless lumber is the crop desired. When pruning is necessary, all wounds should be painted or waxed over.

At the Chattanooga convention, nothing excited more intense interest than did the discussion growing out of the report of the committee on Exhibits, particularly as to the arraignment of varieties which are irregular or uncertain as to filling well. Some of the finest looking nuts ever shown proved to be defective in this important particular. The extent to which soil, season and cultivation affect different varieties in this respect is of the greatest importance, and our knowledge on the point is, as yet, by no means complete or satisfactory.

While the pecan does not belong to the same class of products as does King Cotton, still the area on which this nut can be grown seems to embrace the entire cotton belt and even extends beyond it to the north. Thousands of farmers work the entire year to produce a crop of cotton and when that is marketed that is the end and sum total for the year's labor. Suppose these farmers, as they continue to grow cotton, would plant an acre or more of nut trees each year. The cost would be small and while the trees are young cotton can still be grown on the land. In a few years the farmer would have a permanent income without the annual labor the cotton requires.

The average layman will hardly concede that as prosaic a business as pecan growing has its romantic and even tragic features. The trials and tribulations of Mr. E.E. Risien, of Texas, in bringing

# Ocean Springs Pecan Nursery

Season 1908-1909

Will be pleased to book orders  
now for Grafted Pecans

No Seedlings

Send for Price List

CHAS. E. PABST, Prop'r, Ocean Springs, Miss.



## 20,000 Grafted Paper Shell Pecan Trees

3 to 4; 4 to 5; 5 to 7, and 7 to 9 feet. Write me for book on pecan culture and prices on trees.

G. A. YANCEY, Bunkie, La.

## The Pecan Industry

IS THE TITLE OF A  
BOOKLET WHICH  
WILL INTEREST  
YOU. DROP US A  
CARD AND WE'LL  
MAIL YOU A COPY

Free

STANDARD PECAN COMPANY  
BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITY.  
No. 26. All location, first-class in every  
respect. 320 acres now being planted  
in pecan trees of choice varieties. Will  
subdivide into five acre tracts. Will be  
cared for for five years at price accepted.  
THE NUT-GROWER CO., Poulan, Ga.



## SEEDS

Buckbee's "Full of Life" Northern Grown  
Pedigreed Seeds have a reputation of 38 years of  
successful seed growing behind them. It pays to  
plant the best.

Seasonable Specialties:—

### BEANS

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| Earliest Red Valentine     | \$3.50 Bushel |
| Refugee—Extra Early        | \$3.25 Bushel |
| New Stringless Green Pod   | \$3.70 Bushel |
| Wardwell's Imp. Kidney Wax | \$3.50 Bushel |
| Davis New White Wax        | \$4.75 Bushel |
| Currie's Rust Proof Wax    | \$4.50 Bushel |

### PEAS

|                             |               |
|-----------------------------|---------------|
| Extra Early Alaska          | \$3.50 Bushel |
| New Early Gradus            | \$3.50 Bushel |
| Horsford's Market Garden    | \$3.50 Bushel |
| Buckbee's Lightning Express | \$3.00 Bushel |

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Seeds, Plants and Bulbs at lowest growing prices.  
Send for complete catalogue or submit a list of  
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Write today. Mention this paper.

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## Let us send you "Pecan Meats Picked Out"

For Those Who Want to Know By Those  
Who Know

All the essential information "Out of  
a Nut Shell" Investigate Pecans for  
pleasure, Pecans for profit. Our plan  
of free expert superintendence in plant-  
ing large size pecans assures live trees  
and quick profits.

Write Today

Clingman Nursery and Orchard  
Company, Ltd. Kiethville, La.

## Grafted Pecan Trees

Of Select Paper Shell Varieties

Not the Most—Only the  
Best

For Descriptive List write  
**BAYVIEW NURSERY**

C. FORKERT, Prop. Ocean Springs, Miss.

**PECANS** And Nothing but  
Best Varieties Pecans

**Hartwell Nurseries**  
Hartwell, Ga. S. W. PEEK, Prop.  
Established 1882. Send for Catalog.

## SEED PECANS

Stock sound and first-class in every  
particular. Choice graded Pecans for  
commercial purposes. Large or small  
orders carefully filled. Prices reasonable  
as quality of stock and grade will per-  
mit. Best of references.

**B. M. WILSON, Rockdale, Tex.**

**P E C A N**

**TREES** BEST VARIETIES  
SPECIAL LOW PRICES

Bear's Nurseries, Palatka, Fla.

his famous San Saba pecan into  
public attention, if written out  
in full would furnish a history of  
rare human endeavor and  
achievement. We sometimes  
wonder what Mr. Risien's sensi-  
tive mind must have endured  
when the joy of discovering this  
fine nut was so soon allayed by  
the discovery that the tree,  
which he had only been able to  
obtain by purchasing the farm  
on which it stood, had had all the  
limbs sawed off to facilitate the  
gathering of the crop, which was  
entered in competition for a  
prize which he himself had offered.  
What a combination of in-  
cidents! His premium offer dis-  
covered the nut. It also led to  
the mutilation of the tree produ-  
cing it. In his eagerness to pos-  
ses the treasure, Mr. Risien pur-  
chased the farm on which it  
stood and then to find it de-  
spoiled of nearly all its branches  
must have proved a terrible dis-  
appointment. However, the ul-  
timate and lasting good and the  
honor which is now his abundantly  
compensates for the tempor-  
ary trials and afflictions Mr.  
Risien has undergone.

## ECHOES FROM THE CON- VENTION

Prof. H. H. Hume, in a letter  
to President Burnette said, "Con-  
vey to the meeting my sincere  
regrets for not being with them.  
I should have come had it been  
possible."

Rev. J. W. Bachman, of Chat-  
tanoo, the eminent divine who  
participated in the opening exer-  
cises of the convention, regards  
nut culture as one of the highest  
and most honored occupations  
of man, and maintained his ar-  
gument with proof from the  
Scriptures.

Mayor Crabtree, of Chatta-  
nooga and Mr. Royster, of the  
Chamber of Commerce, exerted  
themselves to give the members  
a good impression of their his-  
torical and beautiful city. His  
Honor was so complimentary in  
his estimate of the intelligent,  
earnest and able appearance of

the personnel of the convention that he felt it necessary to assure a jolly group of members, whom he encountered later in the hotel lobby, that he meant every word of it. This was unusually high praise, when it is remembered that many of the most imposing, scholarly and scientific members were for various reasons prevented from attending.

The unexpected always happens. At least Second Vice-President White thinks so. Little did he think while traveling to Chattanooga that the dignity and responsibilities of the presiding officer would fall to his lot. But such was the case. Mr. White, however, rose to the occasion and handled the business with promptness and in a manner very agreeable to the convention and creditable to himself.

**JOIN A  
PRESIDENT  
PECAN CLUB**

And get a tree of the **PRESIDENT**, the Best of all Pecans, FREE.

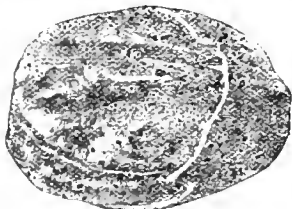
It's Large, Thin-shelled, Full of Meat, Good Color, Good Quality, and IT BEARS ABUNDANTLY.

Write for catalog of Fruit and Nut trees, and for information about joining the President Pecan Club. We have Ornamental and Shade trees, Hedges, Rose bushes and Shrubbery too!! Address

**The Griffing Bros. Co., Nurserymen,**  
Jacksonville, Florida

JACOBS & CO.

**SUCCESS**



**Natural Size**

The nut that has never failed to bear and never failed to fill at both ends with kernel of best quality.

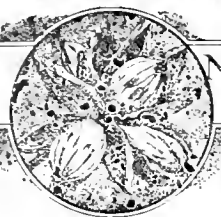
**BECHTEL PECAN NURSERIES**  
OCEAN SPRINGS, MISS.

**Gainesville Nurseries**  
Gainesville, Fla.

Make a specialty of Budded and Grafted Pecan trees of such standard varieties as have a good record behind them. Our catalog will not only help in the selection of varieties, but will assist you in the planting and culture. It's free for the asking.

H. S. GRAVES, Prop'r, Gainesville, Fla.

## THE NUT-GROWER



**SUMMIT**  
CHOICE  
NURSERY STOCK

**NURSERIES**  
MILLER & GOSSARD  
Proprietors

MONTICELLO FLORIDA

**Nut Trees--Satsuma Oranges--Roses**  
Our Specialties

**The Admiral Schley Pecan**    The Pecan of the Future

**OUR CATALOGUE WILL INTEREST YOU**

### The G. M. Bacon Pecan Company, Inc.

800 Acres in Pecans  
(60 are  
in Test Orchard)

DeWitt  
Georgia

This Company makes  
a single  
Specialty of Pecans

WE received the only Medal awarded specifically for Pecan trees which were planted and growing on the Exposition Grounds at St. Louis. Convincing and valuable object lessons on all phases of Pecan culture and propagation are to be seen in the Company's orchards and nurseries at DeWitt, Ga. Visitors always welcome. Budded and grafted trees of meritorious commercial and home varieties for sale in small or large quantities at prices consistent with first-class trees—Wholesale and Retail. *The Pecan Tree: How to Plant It, How to Grow It, How to Buy It*, (third edition) will be mailed free to those interested. Mention THE NUT-GROWER when writing. Address

**The G. M. Bacon Pecan Company, Inc.**  
DeWitt, Mitchell County, Ga.

### PECAN and ROSE NURSERY FOR SALE

In Connection with a Delightful Home on Back Bay, Biloxi, Miss.

Biloxi is a noted health resort, patronized by city people and planters of the South in summer and Northern people in winter.

40 acres, more or less, with a water front on Back Bay of over one half mile. Over 5,000 grafted pecan trees. Over 100,000 pecan seedlings will be in fine condition for grafting winter of 1908-9. Over 50,000 budded roses for market of 1908 and of 1909. Also a fine stock of magnolia *grandiflora*, figs and Japan persimmons.

This property belongs to the Helke-Biloxi Nurseries Co., Biloxi, Miss., and is paying good dividends. The company has no debts. It is operated as a branch of the Huntsville Wholesale Nurseries, Huntsville, Ala., and the only reason for selling is the desire to concentrate all business at Huntsville.

This is an ideal rural home on one of the most beautiful bays on the Gulf Coast.

This is an unusual opportunity of combining pleasure and business.

This property will admit of division into eight lots, four fronting on the Bay.  
Address **W. F. HELKE, Manager, Huntsville, Ala.**

### The Nut Nursery Company Monticello, Fla.

For next season's planting we will have an extra large supply of

#### Grafted and Budded Pecan Trees

We can furnish a standard varieties—*Stuart, Van Deman, Schley, Frotscher, Pabst, Money Maker, Russell, Young, Alley, Nelson, Hall, Bolton, Delmas* and others. At Monticello we have soil and climate which are peculiarly adapted to the production of high grade pecan trees. Our trees grow faster and more stocky than we have seen elsewhere. Special prices on large shipments and Car Load Lots.

**CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED---INSPECTION INVITED**

# **Rood Pecan Groves**

## **Albany, Ga.**

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Standard Varieties of  
**Budded and Grafted Trees for Sale**

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We Buy and Sell Pecan Nuts.  
We have 12000 trees in our  
four hundred acres of Groves.  
One hundred thousand Trees  
are growing in our Nursery.

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**Top-working Pecan Trees our Specialty**

**Estimates furnished on  
Application**

**Results Guaranteed**

**Budding and Grafting Wood for Sale**

**ROOD PECAN GROVES**  
**Albany, - - Georgia**

# Grafted and Budded Pecan Trees for Sale

We have a complete assortment of the best varieties of pecans. We have two large nurseries devoted exclusively to the propagation of the pecan. Our Ocean Springs nursery is on sandy land and is one of the oldest in the country. Thousands of bearing pecan trees throughout the pecan belt came from our Ocean Springs nursery and show that our trees are, what we have always claimed for them, true to name and the best that can be produced. Our Lafayette, La., nursery is located on the Bayou Vermillion and is on strong land. Our nursery stock is propagated from our own bearing orchards. We have over three square miles of grafted and budded pecan orchard, from that planted last winter to that in bearing. Expect to plant one thousand acres this winter. No order for pecan trees is too small but what it will receive prompt and careful attention. Our prices, considering quality of trees, are right, whether wholesale or retail. Our pamphlet on "The Pecan Tree and Its Culture" is free for the asking.

## We will Plant Pecan Trees for Customers

Anywhere in the pecan belt, where the acreage is sufficiently large, we will plant pecan trees, and if insurance is required, will guarantee them to live. If you have land you wish planted to pecan orchard and do not wish to do it yourself, write us at once fully what you desire and we will go into full details with you.

## Promoters, Real Estate Dealers, Orchard Salesmen

If you intend to deal in pecan orchards, sell them to small investors or syndicate them, but do not wish personally to engage directly in operative pecan orchard culture, you should at once write us in full your needs. We are prepared to furnish the pecan trees, plant them and insure them to live and furnish managers to take care of your pecan orchards for one year, or for a series of years. We prefer to have you furnish your own land; however, if necessary, we will secure first-class pecan land for you.

Address

The **SOUTHERN NUT NURSERY COMPANY**  
E. M. TREACLE, General Manager **LAFAYETTE, LA.**



# THE NUT-GROWER

Volume VII  
Number 5

Poulan, Ga., December 1908

5c per Copy  
50c per Year

## PECAN INVESTMENTS<sup>1</sup> By J. B. WIGHT.

The nut producing qualities of the pecan is no longer a debatable question. The nature-planted trees in valleys of the Mississippi, the Brazos and the Colorado, that have for hundreds of years yielded their crops of nuts and withstood the vicissitudes of wind and weather, of man and beast, attest this. Trees a hundred years old, planted by man, go to show that it yields readily to cultivation. We produce the nuts. What more is demanded?

Furthermore, improvements that have been made with the peach, the apple and the plum are being made with the pecan. The ideal pecan is not yet. Many skilled horticulturists have their faces turned to the east, and the glimmering rays of light foretell the coming, sooner or later, of the full-orbed pecan in all its glory.

Again, people want these nuts. They are willing to part with their silver and gold to get them. Substantial purses have been filled with the sales from one tree, and this not simply in a few isolated cases. Here and there all over our southern country are individual trees that have enriched their owners fifty and seventy-five and one hundred dollars a year. If one tree behaves so, then why not a dozen? And if a dozen, why not as many thousand? Who will gainsay the soundness of this logic? And so, men, desiring to claim the glittering shekels as their own, have set trees by the tens and the hundreds and the thousands and the tens of thousands. And they do well if they have learned the whole lesson.

But many have seen the brown beauties on a tree, without hav-

ing observed the conditions of soil and fertility and space that produced them. Many of these will, therefore, feel the fanning of many a breeze before their ship is wafted in. And many a ship that sailed with waving of handkerchiefs and flying of bunting will never make port.

Are pecan investments safe? Is gold mining a paying business? That depends. Thousands may be made in each and thousands lost. What will be the result in any particular case? Returning to a former figure, the man at the wheel, the personnel of the crew and the seas traversed determines all.

There is money to be made in pecan growing when it is judiciously conducted in a business-like manner. When the long life and healthfulness of the tree is considered, and the abundant time in which the nuts may be gathered and marketed, I do not know a more attractive field in all the realm of horticulture than this. The farmer or landowner living anywhere in the pecan belt who fails to grow enough nuts for his own use and also some for market, is neglecting an exceptional opportunity. One or two trees grown on a city lot will furnish shade and also an ample supply of pecans for family use the year round. And a farmer who can put out a grove on his own land and care for it in person, has the ideal conditions for success.

But the very attractiveness of the pecan proposition has led in a few cases, to overstatement and exaggeration of the profits that are to be expected in pecan growing. I do not discourage pecan investments on the part of non-residents. I know of one company which has extensive orchards which they propose to

(Continued on Page 2.)

## THE CHATTANOOGA CONVENTION (Continued.)

By Thursday morning the convention work was so far completed as to admit of excursions to Lookout Mountain and Chickamauga Park.

Papers on *Fertilizers for the Orchard*, by H. S. Watson and Theo. Bechtel and *A Review of Nut Markets* by Prof. H. Harold Hume, were read by title.

Prof. H. A. Gossard, of Ohio, was interesting, instructive and encouraging in his address on *Insects and How to Overcome their Ravages*.

Clarence A. Reed, of the Department of Agriculture, outlined work now in progress in the interest of nut culture and advised that results of investigations be made public as soon as practicable.

The committee on Trade Publications submitted the following report:

THE NUT-GROWER and the *American Fruit and Nut Journal* have published much valuable information during the current year. We commend these two publications to the nut growers of the country as sources of reliable information. We further suggest that the members of the Association patronize these two journals in a liberal manner and recommend them to their correspondents when occasion offers, thus showing our appreciation of the valuable services they have rendered the industry. By this means we can enable them to further advance the nut growing interests of the country.

The committee on Nomenclature and Standards made a report on the number and character of exhibits. The dramatic scene of the convention occurred during this report, when the cracking of successive samples of a beautiful, large and well-known variety showed it to be deficient as to plumpness of kernel. The reporter did not learn how these

<sup>1</sup>Read at the National Nut Growers' convention.

samples reached the convention, as the name of this variety did not appear in the list of exhibits. The theory was advanced that local or exceptional conditions may have been responsible for the failure to fill.

The committee on Place of Next Meeting reported recommending the selection of Albany, Georgia. The report was adopted.

Mr. H. C. White, in vacating the chair, thanked the convention for courtesies extended to him and introduced the president-elect, Mr. J. B. Wight, who made fitting acknowledgement of the honor bestowed upon him and pledged his best endeavors to carrying forward the important work of the Association.

On recommendation of the Publicity committee, a liberal subscription was raised for carrying on that branch of the work.

The Executive committee asked that the special committee on Co-operation with State and National Organizations be enlarged to five members and made a standing committee. The committees on Publicity, Publishing of Proceedings and Trade Publications were also added to the standing list.

The committee on Resolutions submitted the following report, which was adopted:

RESOLVED, That we hereby express our appreciation of the life work of Mr. Felix Gilbert, of California, and that we hereby enter his name upon our records as one who has done more than make two blades of grass grow where one grew before, and is therefore entitled to be remembered as one of the benefactors of mankind.

That we send to his family a copy of these resolutions.

We desire to express our appreciation of the services of our retiring president, F. H. Burnette. We regret his inability to be present at this meeting on account of his mother's illness, and extend to him our sympathy and hope for her speedy recovery.

Resolved further, That we hereby especially express our appreciation of the long continued and faithful service of our secretary, Dr. J. F. Wilson.

## THE NUT-GROWER

And last, but far from least, be it resolved, That to Mr. C. T. Alexander, manager of Hotel Patten, to the mayor of Chattanooga, to the Chamber of Commerce of said city and to its citizens we extend our heartiest thanks for the handsome treatment we have received and the measures that have been taken for our comfort and entertainment.

### PECAN INVESTMENTS

(Continued from Page 1)

increase, and which is composed entirely of residents of a north-western city. The company is made up of friends who know and who have confidence in each other. The capitalization of the company is placed at the lowest possible figure, and its affairs are conducted in a business-like manner. One of the stockholders is business manager and has personal supervision of all details. There is no reason why this company should not succeed as well as the best resident growers of pecans.

But the company that is organized for purely speculative purposes, and that represents to prospective customers annual profits of from 500 to 1000 per cent on the money invested by shareholders, is doing a questionable business. To one chance that such inflated hopes will be realized, there are ninety nine that apples of Sodom and not pecans will be the crop chiefly in evidence. There is no more reason for salted pecan companies than for salted gold mines. Understand me: I do not wish to discourage the formation of companies for growing pecans; but I do say that the pecan proposition is in itself attractive enough without any extra touches of rainbow coloring to set off the picture.

I have been asked to give an opinion as to the value of pecan groves and of their worth when they come into bearing. To do this with any degree of accuracy is impossible, from the fact that the treatment given groves is so variable a quantity. But I venture the following as a conservative estimate of the value of pe-



# SEEDS

Fresh, Reliable, Pure  
Guaranteed to Please

Every Gardener and  
Planter should test the  
superior merits of Our  
Northern Grown Seeds.

**SPECIAL OFFER**  
**FOR 10 CENTS**  
we will send postpaid our

**FAMOUS COLLECTION**

|                                      |               |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|
| 1 lb. Co. Day Tomato                 | 20c           |
| 1 lb. Princess Radish                | 10c           |
| 1 lb. Self-Growing Celery            | 20c           |
| 1 lb. Early Arrowhead Cabbage        | 15c           |
| 1 lb. Proliferator Market Lettuce    | 10c           |
| One 12 Varieties Choice Flower Seeds | 25c           |
|                                      | <b>\$1.00</b> |

Write today! Send 10 cents to help pay postage and  
packing and receive the above "Famous Collection," to-  
gether with our New and Instructive Garden Guide  
**GREAT NORTHERN SEED CO.**  
1155 Rose St. Rockford, Illinois

## FOR SALE!

### 5000 Grafted Pecan Trees

These trees are grafted from the best bearing trees in my grove.

**VAN DEMAN, STUART,  
COLUMBIAN**

and a dozen other choice varieties. Pecan nuts for sale in season. Apply to

**JOHN S. HORLBECK**  
Charleston, S. C.

## For Season of 1938- 1909

Budded and Grafted  
Pecans, LeConte and  
Kieffer Pears, Hardy  
Oranges, Plums,  
Persimmons, Figs,  
Mulberries, etc.

A full line of Ornamental and Shade trees. Quantity and Quality. Correspondence solicited.

**Arcadia Nurseries**  
Monticello, Fla.

## Pecan Trees...

That are properly grown is  
**My Specialty...**

**BUDED and GRAFTED**  
Trees of the Best Vari-  
eties for Sale

Write for prices of trees and information as to growing and care of groves.

**J. E. Wight** **CAIRO GEORGIA**

**Nuts for Profit A BOOKLET**  
of 158 pages; 60  
illustrations. Propagation, cultivation,  
etc., of nuts best adapted to the various  
sections. Interesting and instructive.  
Price, by mail, 25 cents. **JOHN R.  
PARRY, PARRY, N. J.** From Jan. 1  
to April 15, ORLANDO, FLA.

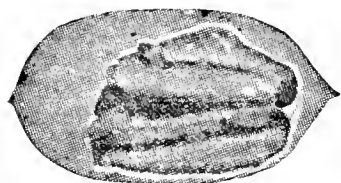


**The Griffing Brothers Co.,**  
Jacksonville, Florida

SPENT twenty years learn-  
ing the Best Varieties to  
grow the Best Bushes that  
give Best Results and Most  
Roses. We have them. The Best  
Ornamental, Shade Trees, Hedges and  
Shrubby too. Write for catalog of the

**69 BEST ROSES** For The Lower South

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For growing Pecans, Pears, Peaches, etc., at a profit—Free, 50 per cent. reduction in price of trees. Sure to live. No agents.

B. W. STONE & CO., Thomasville, Ga.

## Buy a Pecan Grove

The best investment that can now be made in the United States or elsewhere. I will sell you one already established

### On Easy Terms

planted to the best known grafted standard paper shell varieties, one to three years old, located on the Gulf coast of Mississippi and in Jackson county, the native birth of the paper shell pecans and where ten or twelve of the best known varieties now being propagated by nurserymen were originated.

I now have four groves ready for delivery and several thousand acres of the finest pecan land in the South. I have a very special bargain in a forty acre grove of Satsuma orange trees between the pecans, which includes 20,000 stocks for the coming season's grafting, a splendid opening for a combination grove and nursery, on the L. & N. railroad and a half mile front on a running stream.

Will also furnish trees, superintend the planting of groves anywhere in South Mississippi and Alabama west of Mobile.

The Satsuma orange planted between pecans when desired. Young grafted trees, grafting wood and fancy and commercial nuts in any quantity. Thanksgiving and Holiday orders for nuts given special attention. All grafting wood and trees grown from bearing trees in my own groves, hence absolutely true to name. No guess-work—you get exactly what you order. Pecans this season especially fine. Send your orders early.

F. H. LEWIS, Scranton, Jackson County, Miss.

## For Sale!

Standard varieties of

### Budded and Grafted Pecan Trees and Nuts

Also Budding and Grafting Wood from bearing trees. Contracts taken for top-working seedling trees and caring for groves. Our groves contain over 4000 budded trees of the best standard varieties and is the oldest budded grove in Georgia.

### Gillgrove Pecan Nurseries

J. P. GILL, Mgr. ALBANY, GA.

### Gainesville Nurseries Gainesville, Fla.

Make a specialty of Budded and Grafted Pecan trees of such standard varieties as have a good record behind them. Our catalog will not only help in the selection of varieties, but will assist you in the planting and culture. It's free for the asking.

H. S. GRAVES, Prop'r, Gainesville, Fla.

can groves. It should be remembered that up to the time that trees come into bearing the yearly increase in value as here given is prospective, rather than actual, as far as income is concerned.

Good land set in vigorous budded or grafted trees, at the end of the first year is worth \$100.00 per acre. Add \$50.00 to this value at the end of each year of growth. With this as a basis, land should therefore be worth:

At the end of 5 years, \$300.00 per acre.

At the end of 10 years, \$550.00 per acre.

At the end of 15 years, \$800.00 per acre.

While varieties differ slightly as to age at which they begin to bear, yet this may be safely put at from five to six years from the time the trees are transplanted. By the tenth year, when the value as above is \$550.00, the net income per acre should be 8 per cent of this amount, or \$44.00. This is probably about as early as the tree would begin to pay a reasonable income on the value as figured above. By the fifteenth year the net income should be \$61.00 per acre, or 8 per cent on \$800.00. The twentieth year should show more than a net income of \$81.00 per acre, on an 8 per cent valuation of \$1050.00 per acre according to the above estimate. By *net* income is meant what remains after deducting a reasonable amount for cultivating and fertilizing trees and for gathering the nuts.

Now, the above estimate is not by any means visionary. While it has not been demonstrated with orchards on a large scale, yet it has been shown to be a very conservative estimate, both by myself and other growers of pecans. There are orchards of budded pecan trees in most of the Southern states that cannot be bought on the above basis. Understand me that when I give you these figures I emphasize the fact that the trees must be properly cared for. Neglect will bring its full measure of disappointments. When persons learn that the pecan does

not necessarily furnish a royal road to wealth, but that to succeed the same care and foresight are necessary as in other lines of business, then there will have been made a distinct advance in the industry.

Without the desire to pose as a prophet or the son of one, it is safe to predict that in twenty years from now there will be thousands who will be glad over the fact that the question as to where tomorrow's food and shelter are coming from is not worrying them, and that poverty, that terror of old age, has lost its sting. These are they who years before set pecan trees, and who cared for them as they would a garden. But there will be a numerous company with sad eyes and sunken cheeks whose bodies indicate an intimate acquaintance with sack-cloth and ashes. These also, years before set pecans; but by reason of indifference and neglect and over-confidence in human kind, early hopes have not been realized, and there are many clouds in the sky. And when the subject of pecans is mentioned there is a heaviness around the heart.

Thomasville, Georgia, is working for the City Beautiful, and the movement is ably supported by the *Times-Enterprise*, which recently published the following from a correspondent:

Your recent editorial on the City Beautiful and the planting of shade trees, prompts me to suggest that the selection of suitable kinds of trees for street planting is an important part of the work.

Permit me to advise that nut bearing trees are available for such use as well as for commercial orchard planting. They are beautiful, long-lived and in due time will produce crops, which will make them interesting, particularly to the children. When nuts are to be gathered, some people of mature years are quite willing to be classed with the boys and girls.

Your city fathers, in directing this work of planting can well remember that their work will live after them, and future generations will rise up and call them complimentary names if they plant choice pecans in different sections of your already beautiful city.

**The NUT-GROWER**

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY  
**The NUT-GROWER COMPANY**

Entered as second-class matter at the Postoffice at Poulan, Ga., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

*Subscription, 50 cents per Annum.*

*Advertising Rates on Application.*

**NOTICE**

When this paragraph is marked it means that your subscription has expired and that you are requested to renew promptly, as postal regulations do not permit us to mail to delinquents at second-class rates.

The subscription price is 50 cents per annum, but if you will send \$1.50 your account will be credited for three years.

**DECEMBER 1908**

In the Georgia-Florida territory nut nurserymen have a laborious time in lifting stock as the rainfall for several months has been exceptionally light.

The planting season is a busy time, but care should always be exercised in planting nut trees. Follow fully the instructions sent out by nurserymen and your losses will be much less than some planters have sustained.

Mr. J. B. Wight's paper on *Pecan Investments*, read at the Chattanooga convention, which appears in this number of **THE NUT-GROWER**, carries with it the conviction that he presents his claims conservatively and logically. The reading of this paper aroused considerable discussion, but no one was able to controvert Mr. Wight's statements.

The Department of Agriculture, recognizing the great commercial importance the pecan is attaining, not only in the South, but to the whole country, has made a special appropriation to aid in its development. The work planned and already in operation is along lines which the individual cannot do for himself yet is of importance to all concerned in pecan production.

A test orchard for trying all the promising varieties of pecans

as to their adaptability to the soil and climatic conditions of the locality, has been started by the editor of *The Nut-Grower* at Poulan, Ga. Several prominent nurserymen have contributed trees of about twenty varieties. The growth and bearing of these trees will be carefully noted and the statistics thus obtained will be given wide publicity.

Two very luxuriant specimens of pecan, raised from seed planted in 1892, exist on the campus, one being 33½ feet high. Several other pecan trees were transplanted from nurseries, but did not recover from the transplanting as they were rather unthrifty specimens.

The item above, clipped from a publication entitled *Forest and Ornamental Trees at College Station* (Texas), seems to indicate but little interest in the most important tree to be found in the state.

In one of the papers prepared for the recent Nut Growers' convention is found the following in regard to pecans: "Where hundreds of pounds were used a few years ago, thousands of pounds are used now. I was very much struck by this fact a few days ago, when a pecan grower made a remark to the effect that his trade took his output now just as readily as it did years ago, though in the meantime his crop had increased many fold."

Mr. Chas. M. Barnwell, of Baconton, Ga., has an orchard of ten thousand top-worked trees of the most popular varieties of the pecan. These trees have been given the best of care and show growth and shapeliness which is a delight to anyone interested in nut culture. An added attraction is the fact that they have attained an age at which profitable crops are in order. This grove is on the banks of the Flint river, a few miles below Albany, Ga., where the next convention of the National Nut Growers' Association will be

held, and a trip by boat to this place will likely be on the program.

Many people are investigating the prospects nut culture offers as an investment. This is a proper step to take, but it should be followed up carefully and the difficulties and dangers compared with similar compromising features incident to other lines. Because pecan trees are attacked by the webworm and occasionally are affected with rosette or scab, is no valid reason for concluding that the business will not prove profitable. The longer one studies the pecan, the more firmly will he be convinced that it will pay if properly handled.

The founding of model and experimental farms by several prominent railroad companies is a commendable move, and one that is capable of working out great good to the sections where they are located and indirectly to the roads maintaining them. In southern territory the urgent work of testing varieties of the pecan in different localities might be taken up in co-operation with the officers of the National Nut Growers' Association with profit, both direct and indirect to the roads and great benefit to the public at large.

**THE NUT-GROWER** encounters difficulties which do not ordinarily apply to trade publications. One of these is the withdrawal of advertisements for the reason that the advertisers' stock is sold out and that they cannot fill orders. This state of affairs we regard as a proof of efficient service to the industry. We doubt however, that it is good policy on the part of our patrons, who are probably working hard to have a larger stock next year, to withdraw even temporarily from public notice. There is no doubt of the fact that this publication has been influential in practically doubling the demand

# Nut Growers Read This!

WE WOULD CALL YOUR ATTENTION TO

## Thomas Phosphate Powder

(BASIC SLAG PHOSPHATE)

ANALYZING

**Total Phosphoric Acid**

15°/o to 18°/o

**Lime**

35°/o to 50°/o

**Magnesia and Iron**

18°/o to 20°/o

This material is being largely used by some of the most intelligent nut and fruit growers in this country with splendid results. Why not YOU? There is no material known that so strongly appeals to you as this, because: In addition to the PHOSPHORIC ACID, it contains also large amounts of LIME, MAGNESIA and IRON, which are very necessary in assisting in large production of fruit and at the same time keeping your trees healthy and vigorous.

It is not treated with SULPHURIC ACID like Acid Phosphate and cannot destroy the humus matter in your soils and make them sour and unproductive; and many other reasons. This space is too small to tell you all about it. Write for descriptive pamphlet and prices.

In addition to Thomas Phosphate Powder we import and handle

NITRATE OF POTASH  
SULPHATE OF POTASH

MURIATE OF POTASH  
NITRATE OF SODA  
KAINIT

DRIED BLOOD  
PERUVIAN GUANO

## The Goe-Mortimer Company

NEW YORK

CHARLESTON, S. C.

for pecan trees every year since it entered the field, and this demand in regularly exceeding the supply benefits all nut nurserymen, whether they advertise with us or not. Since our advertising patronage has not increased as rapidly as the business it fosters has grown, we feel warranted in asking for support commensurate with the importance of the service rendered. We will make an effort to have every reputable nut nurseryman represented to some extent in our columns during 1909.

The publicity work of the Association appealed so forcibly to the convention that it only required ten minutes to raise a fund of fifty dollars for carrying it on another year. Later we will publish the names of contributors to the fund.

The time for accepting applications for life membership at the reduced rate of \$10.00 was indefinitely extended by the Chattanooga convention.

Prof. Gossard tells THE NUT-GROWER that although a good many destructive insects are reported as affecting nut trees,

there are by no means as many as prey on most fruit trees. He says, from his observation, there is nothing particularly threatening to pecan trees.

### MERE MENTION

Among the new advertisements in this issue is that of Mr. T. S. McManus, of Waldo, Fla.

The *Proceedings* of the 1907 convention of the National Nut Growers' Association are at last about ready for distribution. The recent convention fixed the price of this volume at \$1.00. It is thought that this higher price might lead to an increase in the membership of the Association, as free copies are sent to all members in good standing.

The hickory crop of Indiana was a failure. As a usual thing, Indiana holds her own in this crop, but this year the long dry spell proved too much for it. Early in the season the trees were covered with nuts and the biggest crop in years was expected. The first frost knocked the nuts from the trees and though to all outward appearances they were as good as ever, when cracked the kernel was found to be dried up. Walnuts and hazelnuts fared little better.

The large pecan trees of the Wabash valley were a surprise to the growers who heard Mr. Niblack, of Indiana, tell about them at the convention. We have asked Mr. Niblack to write for us the substance of his report regarding one particular tree which he converted into lumber before appreciating its importance.

### INFORMATION WANTED

Editor NUT-GROWER:

One of the largest, finest looking trees in my pecan grove has never borne. It is about 15 years old, has bloomed six or seven years, and large numbers of nuts have formed; but they begin to fall about June 1 and by June 15 none are left.

If you can suggest a remedy, I shall appreciate your doing so; or it may be that some reader will be kind enough to write me a remedy if you will publish this letter in your journal.

J. M. BONNER.

Camden, Ala.

At the Chattanooga convention Prof. H. K. Miller, in discussing rosette, said that it does not appear to be due to bacteria, because plant pathologists have

never been able to infect other trees from those already suffering with the trouble. A rosetted tree, Mr. Miller said, may be changed to another soil and grow if all right otherwise. The disease is found in both wild and cultivated trees in all localities. Of two trees ten feet apart, one might be affected and the other continue to remain entirely unaffected. The speaker said he believed the trouble to be due either to lack of nourishment or to acute indigestion.

The Department of Agriculture is now making a systematic business of collecting data in regard to the pecan. A census of the number of pecan trees in the United States, with their age, is now being made. Data as to cracking and storage of nuts is also being collected.

#### BOOKS AND CATALOGS

Ford's Sound Seeds; Ford Bros., Ravenna, O. Catalog and Price List of seeds, plants and poultry.

*Tips for Tourists in California* is one of the Handbook Series being published by the California Promotion Committee, San Francisco. It contains just such information about the state as tourists can utilize to advantage.

*How to Plant and Care for an Orange Orchard*; a summary of the essential points. By J. W. Canada, editor *Southern Orchards and Homes*, and S. Arai, manager Alvin Japanese Nursery. Price 25 cents. J. W. Canada, Houston, Tex.

Summit Nursery, Monticello, Fla., Miller & Gossard, proprietors. Catalog and Price List; 50 pages, illustrated; devoted largely to descriptions of pecans and instructions for their cultivation. One of the finest nut catalogs we have seen.

**60 YEARS' EXPERIENCE**

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DESIGNS  
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Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. **HANDBOOK** on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

## Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year; four months, \$1. Sold by all news-dealers.

**MUNN & Co., 361 Broadway, New York**  
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

## THE NUT-GROWER

# Ocean Springs Pecan Nursery

Season 1908-1909

Will be pleased to book orders  
now for Grafted Pecans

No Seedlings

Send for Price List

CHAS. E. PABST, Prop'r,

Ocean Springs, Miss.

**INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITY.** No. 26. A1 location, first-class in every respect. 320 acres now being planted in pecan trees of choice varieties. Will subdivide into five acre tracts. Will be cared for for five years at price accepted. **THE NUT-GROWER CO., Poulan, Ga.**

**CHOICE LOCATION** No. 24. 400 acres near Monticello, Fla. Two-thirds of the tract is in cultivation, balance in pine and hardwood timber. Located within half mile of new town and near a famous lake. Price \$10.00 per acre. Reasonable terms. **THE NUT-GROWER CO., Poulan, Ga.**

**SAMPLE NUTS** of many leading varieties for study or exhibition purposes supplied at reasonable rates. Seed nuts furnished only in limited quantities. **THE NUT-GROWER COMPANY, Poulan, Ga.**

## SEED PECANS

Stock sound and first-class in every particular. Choice graded Pecans for commercial purposes. Large or small orders carefully filled. Prices reasonable as quality of stock and grade will permit. Best of references.

**B. M. WILSON, Rockdale, Tex.**

Let us send you

## "Pecan Meats Picked Out"

For Those Who Want to Know By Those  
Who Know

All the essential information "Out of a Nut Shell." Investigate Pecans for pleasure, Pecans for profit. Our plan of free expert superintendence in planting large size pecans assures live trees and quick profits.

Write Today

**Clingman Nursery and Orchard Company, Ltd.** Kiethville, La.

# P E C A N

## TREES

BEST VARIETIES  
SPECIAL LOW PRICES

**Bear's Nurseries, Palatka, Fla.**

**SATSUMA ORANGES**

**HARDY THORLES SEEDLINGS**

Are Successfully and Profitably Grown Near the Lower Atlantic and Gulf Coasts

We are leading Growers and Distributors of Satsuma Orange, Nut and Fruit trees, Rose bushes and Ornamental trees and Shrubs. Catalog free. The Griffing Bros Co., Jacksonville, Fla.

# FOR SALE!

**1000 lbs. Choice Seedling Pecans**

**500 lbs. Choice Paper Shell Pecans**

**Frotscher, Curtis & Randall varieties**

**100 bu. Clay and Whip-poor-Will Peas**

Also a 90 acre farm adjoining my home place, with a new 6-room dwelling, new barn and 35 acres in cultivation. 100 young orange trees bearing on the place. This property is well adapted to pecan culture. It is situated three and a half miles east of Waldo, Fla., and is bounded on the east by Lake Santa Fe and on the west by Lake Hickory.

**T. S. McManus**

Lake View Pecan Farm

**Waldo, - Florida**

## Satsuma Oranges

Genuine Hardy Imported Stock  
Budded on Citrus Trifoliata

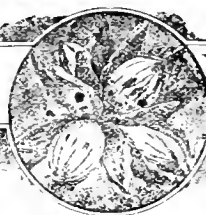
FOR SIZES AND  
PRICES WRITE

**ALVIN JAPANESE NURSERY** **MASON BUILDING**  
**Houston, Tex.**

**PECANS** **And Nothing but Pecans**  
**Best Varieties**

**Hartwell Nurseries**  
**Hartwell, Ga.** **S. W. PEEK, Prop.**  
Established 1882. Send for Catalog.

**SUMMIT**  
CHOICE  
NURSERY STOCK



**NURSERIES**  
MILLER & GOSSARD  
Proprietors

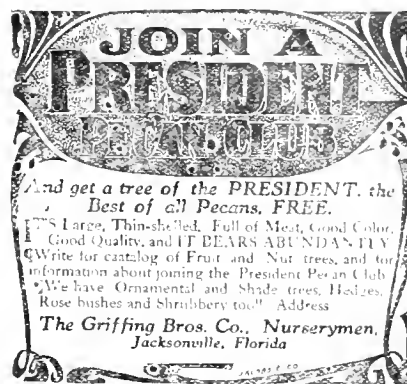
MONTICELLO

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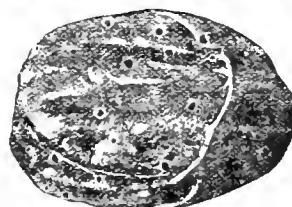
Nut Trees--Satsuma Oranges--Roses  
Our Specialties

The Admiral Schley Pecan The Pecan of  
the Future

OUR CATALOGUE WILL INTEREST YOU



**SUCCESS**



**Natural Size**

The nut that has never failed to bear and never failed to fill at both ends with kernel of best quality.

**BECHTEL PECAN NURSERIES**  
OCEAN SPRINGS, MISS.

**The Pecan Industry**

IS THE TITLE OF A  
BOOKLET WHICH  
WILL INTEREST  
YOU. DROP US A  
CARD AND WE'LL  
MAIL YOU A COPY

**Free**

**STANDARD PECAN COMPANY**  
BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

**FOR SALE!**

I have about seven thousand pounds fine

**PAPER SHELL PECANS**

Price 25c F. O. B. here.

D. C. TURNIPSEED, Prop.

**O. K. FRUIT FARM**  
FLORA, ALA.

**Grafted Pecan Trees**

Of Select Paper Shell Varieties

**Not the Most--Only the Best**

For Descriptive List write

**BAYVIEW NURSERY**

C. FORKERT, Prop. Ocean Springs, Miss.

**Barnwell Pecan** Has 10,000 Bud-

**Groves** ded and Grafted trees of the leading varieties FIRST-CLASS GRAFTING WOOD for sale at reasonable prices. Address CHAS. M. BARNWELL, BACONTON, GA.

**The G. M. Bacon Pecan Company, Inc.**

800 Acres in Pecans  
(60 are  
in Test Orchard)

**DeWitt**  
**Georgia**

This Company makes  
a single  
Specialty of Pecans

WE received the only Medal awarded specifically for Pecan trees which were planted and growing on the Exposition Grounds at St. Louis. Convincing and valuable object lessons on all phases of Pecan culture and propagation are to be seen in the Company's orchards and nurseries at DeWitt, Ga. Visitors always welcome. Budded and grafted trees of meritorious commercial and home varieties for sale in small or large quantities at prices consistent with first-class trees—Wholesale and Retail. *The Pecan Tree: How to Plant It, How to Grow It, How to Buy It*, (third edition) will be mailed free to those interested. Mention THE NUT-GROWER when writing. Address

**The G. M. Bacon Pecan Company, Inc.**  
DeWitt, Mitchell County, Ga.

**PECAN and ROSE NURSERY FOR SALE**

In Connection with a Delightful Home on Back Bay, Biloxi, Miss.

Biloxi is a noted health resort, patronized by city people and planters of the South in summer and Northern people in winter.

400 acres, more or less, with a water front on Back Bay of over one half mile. Over 50,000 grafted pecan trees. Over 100,000 pecan seedlings will be in fine condition for grafting winter of 1908-9. Over 50,000 budded roses for market of 1908 and of 1909. Also a fine stock of magnolia *grandiflora*, figs and Japan persimmons.

This property belongs to the Heikes-Biloxi Nurseries Co., Biloxi, Miss., and is paying good dividends. The company has no debts. It is operated as a branch of the Huntsville Wholesale Nurseries, Huntsville, Ala., and the only reason for selling is the desire to concentrate all business at Huntsville.

This is an ideal rural home on one of the most beautiful bays on the Gulf Coast.

This is an unusual opportunity of combining pleasure and business.

This property will admit of division into eight lots, four fronting on the Bay. Address **W. F. HEIKES, Manager, Huntsville, Ala.**

**The Nut Nursery Company**  
Monticello, Fla.

For next season's planting we will have an  
extra large supply of

**Grafted and Budded Pecan Trees**

We can furnish a standard varieties—*Stuart, Van Deman, Schley, Frotcher, Pabst, Money Maker, Russell, Young, Alley, Nelson, Hall, Bolton, Delmas* and others. At Monticello we have soil and climate which are peculiarly adapted to the production of high grade pecan trees. Our trees grow faster and more stocky than we have seen elsewhere. Special prices on large shipments and Car Load Lots.

**CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED---INSPECTION INVITED**



# **Rood Pecan Groves**

## **Albany, Ga.**

**Member National Nut Growers' Association and Georgia-  
Florida Nut Growers' Association**

---

Standard Varieties of

### **Budded and Grafted Trees for Sale**

---

We Buy and Sell Pecan Nuts.  
We have 12000 trees in our  
four hundred acres of Groves.  
One hundred thousand Trees  
are growing in our Nursery.

---

### **Top-working Pecan Trees our Specialty**

**Estimates furnished on  
Application**

**Results Guaranteed**

We sell Buds, Budding Cloth, Grafts, Black Walnuts, Black Walnut Trees, Eng-  
lish Walnuts on native black walnut stock, Florida and California  
Pomegranates. Write for Information

## **ROOD PECAN GROVES**

**Albany, - - Georgia**

# THE NUT = GROWER

Volume VII  
Number 6

Poulan, Ga., January, 1909.

5c per Copy  
50c per Year

## The Editor's Test Orchard.

The importance of experimental work in nut culture, in various lines, is recognized by every one conversant with the present status of the industry. No one has a keener appreciation of the great value of, as well as the urgent necessities for demonstrated results, especially in the adaptation of varieties of pecans to their most favorable environments. In order that such work may have the greatest influence and publicity, it becomes necessary to have it performed in an official or semi-official manner. It requires skill, time and money to work out the various problems, which have come into view since the advent of the National Nut Growers Association. Different plans and various suggestions have repeatedly been under consideration, but the lack of funds prevents the taking up of the work by the Association. State experiment stations are not often able to give permanent use of the land needed for orchard work. Results obtained in one locality need be tried in other sections where other conditions of soil, climate and rainfall exists.

It is only recently that the Department of Agriculture, at Washington, has engaged, to a limited extent, in experiments of a purely scientific character, which will require time to produce results for public use.

Nearly all nurserymen and many orchardists are planting to some extent in an experimental way, in their efforts to find the variety best suited for their locality or most saleable from the nurseryman's viewpoint.

What they learn is their private knowledge, and is available for the public or not, as circumstances permit. Trade secrets are sometimes jealously guarded, as the horticulturist is not able to patent his

inventions and discoveries as readily as the mechanic can monopolize his useful discoveries.

The past season has brought out more forcibly than all the previous years, since the budded and grafted trees have come into commercial use, the need of check list of pecan varieties, showing their desirability in a general way, but more particularly the section of country best suited to them, as well as showing what varieties to plant on any particular place or in a selected locality.

These conditions prompted the editor of The Nut Grower to use his ability as a practical grower and the facilities the publication offers, as well as his intimate relations with the industry as secretary, for conducting what might be called a semi-official series of experiments, suited to his immediate locality, and give full and frequent reports through the official organ of the Association.

Preparation for the work was begun early during the past planting season, and a plot of about five acres, in a new orchard in which the editor owns a half interest and has full horticultural management, was reserved for test work, as to comparative value of varieties at that point. The outline of work designed and statement of purpose in giving wide publicity to results, was submitted to several prominent nurserymen who are propagating some of the newer and most popular varieties. This led to the co-operation of several parties in donating a considerable portion of the trees, which were subsequently planted on the plot. The other trees used in the test plot being taken from the standard varieties used in planting the adjacent orchard area.

Sixteen varieties were selected  
(Continued on Second Page)

## A Review of Nut Markets.

BY H. H. HUME.

Those of us who are here to-day have come because we are interested in a common subject. The reason for this interest may be different in each individual case, but whether grower, nurseryman, investigator, or on-looker, we are more or less concerned with the commercial phases of nut growing. The market is the court of trial in which the real merits of the whole matter must be tried, and the price paid is the verdict, the measure of the success of the industry from a commercial point of view. Now, it must not be taken for granted that I am insensible to the other economic and aesthetic phases of nut growing; but for the moment we leave aside the influence of the industry upon the agriculture of the country, the forestry questions and the larger and broader aspects of the work.

Many of us have been interested in, and have been watching the nut industry these many years, and we cannot but be struck by the fact that there has come about a material and important change in the estimation in which the product is held by the general public. More and more we have noticed that nuts are becoming an indispensable and fixed article of diet. They have moved from the tail-end of the desert to a stable place in the earlier courses. Just how this has been brought about and just why it is, is difficult to say. The merits of nuts, unlike the merits of certain foods, have not been boomed into disfavor, and it does appear that they have gained a firm place in our domestic economy. This place is being constantly enlarged, and the end is by no means in sight. If I may be pardoned for referring to the breakfast foods, as an in-

(Continued on Second Page)

Read by title at the National Nut Growers' Convention.

## REVIEW OF NUT MARKETS

Continued from First Page.

stance, is it not true that by means of thousands of dollars, aye millions, spent in promotion and advertising some new-fangled, one and only, shredded, toasted, roasted, puffed, mixed and ground breakfast food, (radically different from the old-fashioned Scotch oatmeal that was my staple diet as a boy) springs into prominence only to be superseded by a new favorite when it appears, or when a syndicate of sufficient strength gives it the necessary financial backing. I do not believe this to be true of nuts and their use, in fact, I know it cannot be so, and on the contrary, I am convinced that their present place in public favor will be held, and that the next decade will see as great increase in their use, as we have witnessed in the last one. Their worth is not imaginary, it is real, and therein lies their strong hold upon the people.

In this matter, people have been largely following their own inclinations, as I am not aware that any one has been particularly interested in forcing nuts upon the public, or in calling attention to their dietetic value. It is true, however, that we are perhaps living more rationally than we formerly did and the constant cry "back to nature" is having its effect.

CONTINUED IN FEBRUARY NUMBER.

## THE EDITOR'S TEST ORCHARD

Continued from First Page.

for this plot and six trees of each, with one exception, were planted early in the year. Particulars regarding the other trees and the sources from which they were obtained will be given in the February number.

SCUMP & WALTER CO., New York. Flower, vegetable and grass seed catalog for 1909.

## GREAT MUSIC OFFER.

Send us the names of three or more performers on the Piano or Organ and twenty-five cents in silver or postage and we will mail you postpaid our latest Popular Music Roll containing 16 pages full Sheet Music, consisting of popular Songs, Marches and Waltzes arranged for the Piano or Organ including RUD. KNAUER'S famous "Flight of the Butterflies," "March Manila" and the latest popular song, "The Girl I've seen."

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## New Pecans.

When Solomon said there is nothing new under the sun, we must take into consideration the fact that he had never seen a pecan. All seedling pecans are new, for not one of them is exactly like its parent or any other pecan, and few of them ever resemble their parents.

We have records in Texas of several thousand bearing trees, the percentage of which is known, and not one of them bears nuts like the one from which it was grown.

A man in Lavaca county planted one thousand choice nuts thirty years ago, from which he has four hundred and eighty bearing trees. Two of these are pretty good nuts, but not as good as the one planted. One of the two considerably resembles the parent, but the best one is entirely different in shape and color.

The Swinden grove near Brownwood, of over 2,000 trees, the first large grove planted in the state, gave similar results.

This quality of persistent or universal variation is, in my mind, proof positive that the pecan is the best of all nuts. So far as I know, all other nuts are monofarm.

The animals that are of most use to man, are the ones that vary in color. A moments reflection settles this question.

No people that have ever occupied a district on this earth, comprised of so many and so widely differing temperaments, complexions, forms and physiognomies, as the Americans of to-day, and none ever went forward so rapidly in the fields of mental and physical effort, the sum of which we call progress. So, when we remember that the pecan is the only one of all the nuts that possesses the quality of variableness, a quality we find only in the best of fruits and animals, no one can hesitate in declaring it the king or the queen, or the prince of all nuts; and this quality seems developed to a higher degree in the pecan than in anything else in the vegetable or animal kingdoms.

Let no one be kept from planting seed or seedlings. I urge that every person who owns land, be the amount a city lot or a section, ought during February and March to plant pecans, (nuts or trees), common sorts if they have no choice ones, in every nook and corner, and in rows along the fences drive-

ways or turnrows, where they can grow into majestic trees. They are deep rooted and do not much hinder the growth of shrubs nor other trees.

It is reasonable to suppose that these trees will be budded with fine varieties by the owner or a professional budder some time after they pass the first year, but if they are not budded, they are good anyway. Don't say a word about the long time one has to wait for you have to wait anyway. The time is not long, if one buds from the Texas Prolific, (Sovereign) or other varieties that are known, or may be found, which bear young.

Now, when it comes to talking about new varieties by name, it is like trying to name one's favorite among his children.

I believe the Oliver, of Kimble county is the largest good pecan in the state. It has borne eighteen bushels at one crop, and the tree is very large.

The Laney pecan, from Llano county, is not very large and of a dark, unattractive color, but the shell is very thin and the kernels rattle out like grains of corn. For ease in shelling or cleaning, if I ever saw a pecan that will score 100 on these points, it is the Laney.

The Burkhardt pecan is from near Falls City. Mr. James Hurt, of Austin, years ago handled many carloads of pecans. Since the organization of our state society, he has had impressed upon him the value of superior pecans, and remembered them of old and secured samples and grafts. I can hardly compliment it more than to say he considers it a rival of San Saba. It is long and slender.

The Peerless is a large, short, nearly round pecan, of a very light, clean, yellowish color, and very nearly perfection on the inside. Mr. J. C. Bowman found it on the farm of Eugene Smith, on the Colorado river, ten miles below Austin. I consider it of great value.

W. J. Millican and brother, of San Saba county, sent me samples of five or six pecans—all fine and one extra good. They ought to introduce them.

There are many other good new pecans. They are coming to stay, and when they have come it will be a great day for Texas—happy, healthful days for children and grown-up children; and days full of satisfaction for him who thinks first of the financial side of a subject.—F. P. Ramsey, before State Nut Growers' Association, at Brownsville, Texas.

**SAMPLE NUTS**—Of many leading varieties for study or exhibition purposes supplied at reasonable rates. Seed nuts furnished only in limited quantities. THE NUT-GROWER COMPANY, Poulan, Ga.

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## Budding Wood.

During the latter part of March and in April

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### Early Bearing.

Ever debatable is the question whether pursuit be not more pleasurable than possession; but the pleasure afforded the writer in gathering this year's front-yard pecan crop is strong personal evidence in favor of the side of possession. True the crop consisted of only a few nuts, but it may be interesting to give some of the details connected therewith.

There are some seven pecan trees on the crest of the hill and the walks leading down the slope. These were high-budded on transplanted seedlings, the buds having three seasons' growth. Six of the seven bloomed this year, three set nuts that gave promise of maturing, but on only one of these did the nuts escape the unusually strong winds, of cyclonic strength, some thirty miles away. It is well enough to read about full size, typical shape, plumpkerneled pecans (Stuarts) being gathered from three and four year old buds or grafts, but to raise and gather them from your own trees is a deal more pleasurable. A few years ago, a graft from a promising seedling that bore quite early, matured a cluster of four nuts one season's growth after insertion, in the nursery row. The graft merely happened to be from bearing wood, containing a fruit bud, was lucky enough to pollenize itself successfully and to mature the cluster of nuts without being knocked or blown off; but a bearing pecan tree eighteen inches high was a novel sight.

Another interesting point connected with the nuts borne of the young budded trees this year is that they are planted on one of the highest, most exposed, thinnest soiled, hardest red-clay subsoil, furthest to water, hills in North Louisiana, and if such soil and location, with only ordinary care, will grow pecans any acre in the area, which includes the whole South, will grow them.

In fact, this early bearing of pecan trees is getting to be quite common; indeed with continued improvement in propagation methods

and selection of wood with early bearing proclivities, the pecan trees of the future may bear so early that the nurserymen and agents will have to tell the truth about how soon they will bear, and the consumers will believe them.

### GENERAL INFORMATION

The pecan belongs to the Natural Order Juglandacea, in which are included only two genera—Juglans and Hicoria.

To the genus Juglans belongs the walnuts, to the genus Hicoria belong the hickory nuts and the pecans.

No arboreal production is of more importance to man than the species of this order. The values of the wood of the walnuts and hickories are the highest of all the woods used in manufacturing. In this country the pecan is the most valuable nut, its importance as a food in nut form, and as a source of wholesome fat supply is increasing daily.

No species of fruits or nuts is more variable in a natural state than the pecan. It is, in fact, difficult to find two trees bearing similar nuts. This tendency to variation gives to the propagator a most encouraging field for development, and no production of the earth will equal the pecan in improvement when manipulated and encouraged by the intelligence and guiding hand of man. The pecan will grow in any kind of soil, within its area of suitable location, however poor, rocky, dry, or sandy it may be, and has such vitality that it is hard to get rid of when once established. The pecan attains to a great age and immense size. As many as nineteen bushels of nuts have been gathered from a single tree at one crop.—Southern Nut Grower.

**SALTED ALMONDS**—Drop into boiling water and let stand a minute, then turn on cold water and rub off the brown skins. Have the white of an egg partly beaten, roll the almonds in this, then salt and place in the oven to crisp. Stir occasionally and the nuts will soon turn to a creamy brown.

**Questions and Answers.**

No. 1. I notice a great many small branches snap off as if they were glass; of course they are dead, but do not seem to be worm-eaten. What is the cause of this?

Ans. The twig girdler probably is responsible; gather and burn the branches, as the eggs are deposited in the fallen twigs.

No. 2. Can you furnish me with a good formula for grafting wax?

Ans. Rosin, 6 pounds

Beeswax, 2 pounds.

Linseed Oil 1 pound.

Break wax and rosin in small pieces, mix all the ingredients over slow fire and pour into cold water. Soon as cool enough to handle, pull until it becomes light yellow in color. The hands should be greased.

No. 3. What is your opinion of the nut growing industry from a commercial view point?

Ans. When properly cared for and work adapted to climate and soil conditions, it is a safe, profitable and permanent investment.

No. 4. Are there any localities where the hickory tree is cultivated for its fruit alone?

Ans. Answer for this question is desired for use in our special "Hickory Number" which will be our June or July issue.

**Pecan Growing for Profit.**

Pecan culture, like all other horticultural industries, offers its rewards to him only who meets the requirements; but any farmer of ordinary intelligence can do everything necessary in connection with a pecan grove from the planting of the trees to the gathering and marketing of the nuts. Why not? Where are the difficulties and the mysteries? There are now plenty of nurserymen who will furnish all the information necessary regarding the selection of varieties and the planting of the trees; and, in addition, there is the valuable information to be obtained from the experiment stations and Departments of Agriculture.

Then, as the after care of the trees is very much like that of other trees that are planted in orchards and groves, I cannot see

why any one should be deterred from entering the field of nut growing by the difficulties that he is likely to encounter.

My idea of the pecan business is to encourage every farmer to plant a grove for profit. It is not necessary that every one should plant largely in the beginning, but what is to hinder the average Southern planter from having his pecan grove of one, two, ten or more acres? The cost of the trees is about the only item of expense to be considered, as money crops can be raised between the trees while they are small.

My opinion of the land owners of the South is that a large majority of them are sufficiently intelligent to grow pecans successfully. If not so in the beginning, a little reading, observation and experience will fully equip them for the business.

Aside from the income from the pecan grove, the trees will beautify the land and greatly enhance its value.

On almost any farm at least one hundred trees could be planted near the house, on the lawn and along the avenues, and in a few years they would add much more to the market value of the land than all the cost of planting, even if they were not expected to ever bear a nut.

It is a wise thing for every farmer to plant trees on his land and encourage his children to care for them and learn to love them. As they grow up together—the children and the trees—strong ties of attachment will be formed, and incidentally a love for home that will keep many a boy away from the vices of the city.

For this purpose what tree could be as desirable as the pecan, "whose symmetry surpasses that of the elm or poplar, whose foliage is more delicate and beautiful than that of the water oak, whose endurance is unsurpassed by any tree of the forest, and whose fruit is more valuable than that of the peach, orange, or the olive?"

S. W. PEEK,

Hartwell, Ga.

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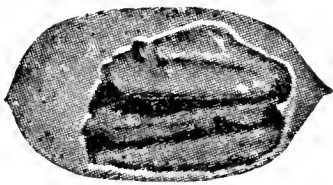
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planted to the best known grafted standard paper shell varieties, one to three years old, located on the Gulf coast of Mississippi and in Jackson county, the native health of the paper shell pecans, and where ten or twelve of the best known varieties now being propagated by nurserymen were originated.

I now have four groves ready for delivery and several thousand acres of the finest pecan land in the South. I have a very special bargain in a forty-acre grove (Satsuma orange trees between the pecans) which includes 20,000 stocks for the coming season's grafting, a splendid opening for a combination grove and nursery, on the L. & N. railroad, and a half mile front on a running stream.

Will also furnish trees, superintend the planting of groves anywhere in South Mississippi and Alabama west of Mobile.

The Satsuma orange planted between pecans when desired. Young grafted trees, grafted wood and fancy and commercial nuts in any quantity. Thanksgiving and Holiday orders for nuts given special attention. All grafting wood and trees grown from bearing trees in my own groves, hence absolutely true to name. No guess work—you get exactly what you order. Pecans this season especially fine. Send your orders early.

F. H. LEWIS,

Scranton County, JACKSON, MISS.

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GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA.

### SHAGBARK GRAFTS.

#### Who Has Them in Bearing?

DEAR DOCTOR WILSON:—I wish you could ask through "The Nut-Grower" for the results of shagbark grafting by men who have done this work far enough back to have results in fruiting. A few men have put in shagbark grafts, but I cannot find anyone who reports upon the time required for fruiting, excepting the case of Hales' paper-shell, where twenty years elapsed between grafting and fruiting. The grafting was upon young stocks. We ought to learn if the time is not shorter with some other varieties, and very much shorter when old trees were used as stocks.

Yours truly,

ROBT. T. MORRIS.

616 Madison Ave., New York.

#### African Edible Nuts.

In answer to inquiries, Consul-General Robert P. Skinner, of Marseille, furnishes the following information relative to some new edible nuts of the West Coast of Africa.

The dyka nuts have no present commercial value whatever, and are not dealt in commercially, either in Marseille or on the West Coast of Africa. This nut is used by the West Coast natives to some extent for the production of a vegetable butter. Thus far, although complete knowledge is available in regard to the article, it has not been found possible to utilize it practically.

On the other hand, the fruit of the karite tree is now being handled in fair commercial quantities, for the production of a cheap type of vegetable grease, useful for the manufacture of soap and candles. The natives of Africa hull the nut, which somewhat resembles the chestnut, mash and boil the kernels, skimming off the floating grease, which has also an alimentary value.

Another edible nut of commerce, comparatively unknown in the United States, is the acajou or mahogany nut, the kernel of which is solid, large and sweet, and resembles the almond in flavor. Some shipments of this nut have been made to the United States within the last year or two. California Fruit Grower.

### Almonds for Texas.

CHARLES HERNDON.

The almond nut, a native of the Mediterranean region and Western Asia, will also grow in East Texas and should be extensively cultivated. About six years ago Mr. G. A. Owens, of Van Zandt county, bought of a Tennessee nurseryman a young almond tree and planted it, just as an experiment. To his surprise it began to bear, growing more prolific each year. It is now about fifteen feet high and a half foot in diameter, and has been bearing for several years. The nuts are of good size and equal in quality to those bought in the stores. He says that the almond will grow wherever the peach will, for it belongs to the same family. If this is so, there is no reason why the apricot and prune would not grow here as well as does the peach and plum, likewise the English walnut and the pecan. I believe there are many products of the soil that are adapted to our land and climate that are not yet grown. We have fallen into the habit of accepting the same old crops that have been handed down to us by our fathers, believing that only those will grow to advantage. But if the nurserymen and the fruit and truck men would experiment with all kinds of fruits and vegetables they would soon discover that in East Texas half the crops of the world will grow and flourish.

Smith Co., Texas.

Note—Almonds have been tested more or less carefully by many nurserymen and fruit growers of Texas. We now and then find a tree bearing nuts with a fair degree of regularity, but not one in ten has succeeded thus far. Some time some one will fall on a sort which will bloom late enough to escape late frosts in this section and the almond industry will be on a safe basis.

Agriculture, horticulture and kindred subjects of interest to the farmer will occupy more than 50 per cent. of the entire exhibit space at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition, to be held in Seattle during the summer of 1900, June 1 to October 16.

## THE NUT-GROWER

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The subscription price is 50 cents per annum, but if you will send \$1.00 your account will be credited for three years.

## JANUARY, 1909.

A news item in another column indicates that some active work is being done in California in line of organizing the nut growers of that state as a part of the National organization.

The Progressive Farmer (Raleigh, N. C.) is a welcome addition to our exchange list. It makes a special plea for larger profits, without enlarging the number of acres in cultivation.

Active planting of trees is now the order of the day with nut growers. This should be done carefully and intelligently as that means a good stand and good growth the first season. Lack of care means a poor stand and poor growth.

By a letter in another column, Dr. Morris asks for names of parties who have Shagbark grafts in bearing. This is important information, if there are results to report, or even failures to obtain results will be useful if causes of failure are known.

The keeping qualities of nuts, which enable them to be held until a convenient time for marketing arrives, is a strong argument in their favor, as compared with common fruits, such as peaches, pears or berries, where bad markets, bad weather or other accidents often result in serious losses after the crop has been successfully grown. All of these pit-falls have no terror to the man who has a crop of pecans or nuts of any kind ready for market.

The planting of nut trees on school grounds has much to commend it. The editor got into an arbor-day program and exercises in his home town recently, by contributing a pecan tree to each of several class organizations, which assumed the work of planting and caring for them.

There is a lack of authoritative reports as to the percentage of pecan kernels obtained from a pound of nuts. The scale of points for scoring nuts does not specially provide for this data, but it is an important characteristic, especially when it runs as high as 59.37 per cent., a result obtained by a careful weighing of a sample lot of the "Grace," a seedling found at the editor's home grounds.

Several recent issues, as well as some succeeding numbers are given up largely to matters growing out of the Chattanooga convention, and in all of these the pecan figures largely. The prominence attained by this "prince of nuts" has stimulated interest in other nuts as well, and our present program is to issue several special numbers during 1909, one to be a Hickory special, another to be devoted to the Walnut and a third to the Chestnut. Much of the matter for these issues is already in hand and special contributions are being solicited with a view to making them of much interest and value.

An increasing number of questions come to the editor each year and with this number we resume the "Questions and Answers" department, giving it prominent and regular attention. These questions will frequently be referred to experts for reply and as they cover a wide range of subjects, will prove interesting and instructive to our readers. Each succeeding year adds many new readers to our select list and most of these are beginners in the business. As this class need assistance more than the old-timers we propose to draw on the latter class for answers, which will enable them to make their experiences of public benefit.

Mr. Wight's famous Frotcher tree has made a new record with its 1908 product in yielding 169 pounds of nuts. This is the thirteenth successive crop, although the tree is only seventeen years old. Thus far it has produced 647 pounds which have sold at fifty cents a pound to a regular customer. The tree cost two dollars in 1892 and the presumption is that Mr. Wight has found a profit out of the budding and grafting wood it has been furnishing all these years but his records do not disclose the fact that his two dollars were well invested, even if he had obtained no returns from the nuts. It will not be safe for any one to figure out his percentage of profit as some, yes many, argue that there is something wrong with any proposition which promises more than the usual rate of interest.

"New Pecans" was the subject of Mr. F. T. Ramsey's address at the Texas Association's meeting at Brownsville recently. We take pleasure in reproducing this address as published in Farm and Ranch. Some of his observations are unique as well as interesting. His argument fits so well one of the names he applies to pecans in comparison with other nuts that it seems worthy of general adoption, especially by those who think as Mr. Ramsey does. "Prince of Nuts" is a good and fitting name and we need such a title for general use with the public. We are willing for the walnut or nigger-toe to be called the king and will accept the almond or chestnut for queen, but the pecan is our candidate for the title of "prince," as that potentate is always a public favorite and has grounds for aspiring to the greatest usefulness and most commanding position.

The demand for authoritative data as to adaptation of varieties to different localities becomes more urgent as the orchard area is being increased. This information is wanted by the nurserymen, the planter, the farmer and the promoter as well as those just beginning the business. A few days



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SULPHATE OF POTASH

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DRIED BLOOD  
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Charleston, S. C.

ago the editor, in response to a telegram, fixed a date for a conference with an interested pecan grower who lives about 1200 miles away and when he arrived at the appointed time, his chief object proved to be a heart to heart talk about varieties best suited to his locality. He wanted definite data on this line. While we have been diligent in collecting information in this particular for the past ten years, still our knowledge is very limited, but at the same time claim that we are as well posted as the circumstances will permit.

### Mere Mention.

The exhibit of Indiana pecans at the Chattanooga Convention excited much attention.

The Georgia Florida Nut Growers will convene at Cairo, Ga., during the month of May.

One of the most certain things in nut culture is the assurance of a regular market at remunerative price for all the choice nuts that can be grown.

### The Norfolk Proceedings.

This complete report of the 1907 convention is ready for distribution and goes to all Life Members, and active members whose dues are paid for that year. Others can obtain copies for \$1.00 of the Secretary, at Poulan, Ga.

### Personal Mention.

Prof. C. G. Woobury, of Purdue University, Indiana, was a new but interesting and welcome addition to the association working force.

Mr. Herbert C. White, of DeWitt, Ga., has arranged to devote his time more largely to the orchard interests in which he is largely interested.

Mr. A. C. Davenport of South Omaha, Neb., called at the NUT-GROWER office recently, stopping over one train on a trip to see his Florida pecan interests.

Mr. C. A. Reed, of the Department of Agriculture, during the past season visited different sections of the pecan belt in conducting experiment in cross fertilization of the standard varieties.

### Turkish Hazelnut Growing.

Consul Milo A. Jewett, writing from Trebizond, furnishes the following description of filbert production in Asiatic Turkey:

The hazelnuts (filberts) of this part of Asia Minor, especially those of the Kerassund region, are considered as fine as any in the world, and form one of the most important articles of export of this consular district. The crop last year was below the average in quantity but of good quality.

There were exported from this province in 1906, 80,000 hundredweight (of 112 pounds each) of nuts in the shell and 85,000 hundredweight shelled. There were sent direct to the United States 6,340 hundredweight, practically all shelled, valued at \$63,834. During the year the price of shelled filberts rose gradually from \$8.70 to \$14.50 per hundredweight. They are now held at \$16 to \$16.80 for the better grade of shelled nut.

Along the south shore of the Black Sea the hazel tree (*Corylus avellana*) flourishes and furnishes one of the chief sources of revenue of the province of Trebizond. The young trees begin to bear at the end of the fourth or fifth year, and are at their best when seven or eight years old. When fifteen or twenty years old the trees cease to bear and the orchard must be renewed. It is estimated that 400,000 acres of land on the hillsides along this coast and extending ten to fifteen miles inland are devoted to filbert culture. The nuts are gathered in July and August. They are dried and sorted to some extent before being brought to the market. At Kerassund a municipal regulation imposing a fine on those who offer wet or rotten nuts for sale in the market has done much to improve the reputation of the Kerassund nuts.

(CONTINUED IN FEBRUARY NUMBER.)

## TEXAS NUT GROWERS.

By F. T. Ramsey, Winter Meeting  
at Brownsville.

A meeting of our State Nut Growers Association was held at Brownsville on January 13th and 14th, in conjunction with the State Horticultural Society and the Nurserymen's Association.

The attendance was better than any we have had yet and much interest was shown in the papers and addresses.

Brownsville is right on the Rio Grande, at the extreme south point of Texas. The recent big cold spell and the meeting were on hand at the same time, but it registered only 28 degrees, so the citrus fruits were not hurt. The town is full of oranges and lemons—large trees full of the yellow fruit. While it was 28 degrees there it was far below zero in the northern part of the state.

The Society was entertained royally and in many ways, including a trip across the river into Matamoros, Mexico.

There are no wild pecans there, but a dozen seedlings planted twelve or fifteen years ago are extra large for their age and demonstrate that the country is as good as the best for the business. Nothing grows there without irrigation and immense canals are being dug, since the railroad reached it two years ago.

The exhibit of nuts was not so large as at Abilene last year, but very instructive. E. E. Risien was awarded first prize for general collection.

Our annual summer meeting will be held with the Farmers' Congress, at College Station, in July.

When we reached Brownsville telegrams awaited some of us announcing the sudden death of Mr. C. Falkner, of Waco. He was one of our most enthusiastic and extensive planters of pecans and was the first president of our Society. He shipped the first car of peaches out of Texas.

The Society held memorial services at the hour of his funeral.

SEED CATALOG FOR 1909—N. L. Willet Seed Co., Augusta, Ga.; 72 pages of particular interest to southern farmers.

## Ocean Springs Pecan Nursery

Season 1908-1909

Will be pleased to book orders  
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No Seedlings

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MISSISSIPPI.

## Proceedings

The following volumes of Proceedings of the National Nut-Growers' Association can be obtained at prices which were established at the Chattanooga Convention:

St. Louis, 1904, \$ .50 per copy  
Scranton, 1906. .50 per copy  
Norfolk, 1897, 1.00 per copy

J. F. WILSON, Sec'y  
POULAN, GEORGIA

## Crushing Filberts in Spain.

From a communication addressed to the American Consul at Trebizond, Turkey, by the consular agent at Tarragona, Consul-General Frank D. Hill of Barcelona, extracts the following:

The crushing of filberts is done to a large extent by hand labor (principally female, as being the more economical) in the districts where the fruit is grown. There is really no scientific machinery for effecting the operation, but merchants and exporters have contrived a shelling apparatus, no inventor of which is known, and which, primitive as it is, gives satisfactory results.

The crushing of the shell being effected in an ordinary grinding or bruising mill, the kernel and shells run promiscuously by their own weight into the apparatus. The latter consists of a long caisson, fixed in a slightly inclined plane, its bottom consisting of wire netting whose meshes increase in size as it extends farther away from the mill and feeder.

A long cone revolves within the caisson, and progressively impinges the filberts over the meshes, they falling through the openings of corresponding size into a receptacle. A very small proportion of shell

**PECAN**  
**TREES** BEST VARIETIES  
Special Low Prices  
**Bear's Nurseries**  
Palatka, Florida.



also falls through, which is picked out on large inclined tables, but by far the greater part is left behind in the caisson, whence it is emptied from time to time. These contrivances give entire satisfaction and may be worked by hand power or by motor. The entire cost of the operation is reported to be less than 20 francs (\$3.86) per ton. The cost of the apparatus is about 800 francs (\$154.40).

## Nut Chocolate Caramels.

"Nut chocolate caramels are a rich, delicious confection, immensely popular," says Fannie Merritt Farmer, in Woman's Home Companion for December. "Put three and one-half tablespoonfuls of butter in a sauce pan and when melted, add two cupfuls of molasses, one cupful of brown sugar and one-half cupful of milk. Stir until the sugar is dissolved, bring to the boiling point, add four and one-half squares of unsweetened chocolate, and stir constantly until the chocolate is melted. Let boil until, when tried in cold water, a firm ball may be formed in the fingers. Remove from the range, add one and one-half teaspoonfuls of vanilla and one half pound of almonds, blanched and chopped. Turn into a buttered pan, cool and cut into small squares."

NEWS ITEMS.

The 1908 walnut crop in Southern California is valued at \$2,000,000. From 1,500 to 2,000 pounds to the acre is regarded as a good crop.

The pecan in Northern Mexico is attracting attention as a market crop. Practically all the product is sold in the United States.

The chestnut crop in Tennessee came into prominence the past season owing to shortage in other localities.

Mr. Chas. M. Barnwell, of Bacconton, Ga., has planted sixty-five acres of additional pecan orchard, and has trees growing for two hundred and sixty-five acres more to be planted next season.

The Flint River Pecan Co., of Albany, Ga., has purchased a 2,000 acre tract in Lee county, Ga., and is now planting part of the tract.

The winter meeting of Texas Nut Growers Association was held at Brownsville January 13th and 14th, in connection with the State Horticultural Society and the Texas Nurseryman's Association.

Practical farmers are wanted to take up 200,000 acres of government land for which irrigation will be available next season. These lands are located in various sections of the west.

Frank Wilson, of Sunnyvale, Cal., has been experimenting for several years past with English walnut trees, and has at last developed a new variety, which he claims is a strong blight resister, a late bloomer, so that it will be free from frosts, is a thin-shelled nut, which is very rich and sweet. It is a most prolific bearer and begins very early to fruit. Grafted trees in the nursery growing under difficulties began to bear the first year. Twelve large nuts were taken from one tree and twenty-two from a two year-old tree. These nuts were enormous, according to the "California Fruit Grower," one of them measuring 6 3/4 inches in circumference one way by 5 1/2 the other. Twelve of these nuts laid side by side covered a space over 22 inches long. This shows something of the bearing qualities of this new variety.

NUT GROWERS OF CALIFORNIA MAY ORGANIZE

Promotion Committee of the State Acts on Suggestion of National Body.

Acting on the suggestion of the National Nut Growers' Association conveyed in a letter from the secretary of the organization, J. F. Wilson, of Poulan, Ga., the California Promotion Committee has taken up, with those interested, the idea of forming an organization among the nut growers of California. It is expected that word will be received within the next two or three days from the chamber of commerce of Santa Barbara county giving the views of the growers of that district, which is one of the largest producers of nuts in the state.

The committee points out that much good would result from the formation of an alliance among the producers of nuts in California, which in 1907 produced 12,000,000 pounds of walnuts and 2,000,000 pounds of almonds.

Burbank Talks About Pecans.

Luther Burbank, the horticultural wizard of California, is quoted as saying regarding the possibilities of the pecan industry in Texas:

"If I were a young man I would go to Texas, knowing as I do the possibilities of the pecan industry, and devote my life in propagating new species of the pecan and doing the same work there in nut culture as I have done here in other lines of horticulture. Your pecan is superior to our walnut and you are standing in your own light; why not develop it? I cannot think of any kind of diversification likely to pay the Southern farmer as well as pecan growing. Cotton will not always be ten cents a pound; when it gets down to five and six cents again the income from a grove of pecans will be very acceptable. Cotton can be raised between the trees while they are small and when they get large enough to shade the land the income from them will be greater than that from a much larger area in cotton, even at present prices.

**JOIN A PRESIDENT PECAN CLUB**

And get a tree of the PRESIDENT, the Best of all Pecans, FREE.

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### The Chattanooga Exhibit.

The following is a catalogue of exhibits made by members of the Association with notes on them by the Committee of Nomenclature and Standards:

Summit Nurseries, Monticello, Fla.

Trees. Two year top on three year root, Schley, 8 feet long.

Trees. Two year top on three year root, Delmas

Trees. One year bud on two year root, Schley, 6 feet long.

Trees. One year top on two year root, Stuart, 8 feet long.

Trees. Standard 3-4 ft. grade, Success.

Trees. Standard 3-4 ft. grade, Delmas.

Trees. One year bud on two year root, Sweet Meat, 8 feet long.

Trees. Standard 3-4 ft. grade, Van Deman.

Trees. One year top on two year root, grafted, Schley.

Trees. Standard 3-4 ft. grade, Frotscher.

Trees. Standard 3-4 ft. grade, Dewey.

Nuts. From 6 year old tree of Schley bearing 5 lbs.

Nuts. From 25 year old tree of Clark bearing 100 lbs.

Nuts. From 6 year old tree of Delmas bearing 8 lbs.

Nuts. From 6 year old tree of Moore bearing 30 lbs.

Nuts. From 7 year old tree of Moore bearing 60 lbs.

Nuts. From 7 year old tree of Dewey bearing 75 lbs.

This is the original tree, owned by L. A. Morris, of Monticello, Fla.

Nuts from 15 year old tree of Eggshell, bearing 100 lbs.

Nuts from 15 year old tree of Stuart, bearing 160 lbs.

(Tree property of Mrs. Bidwell, Monticello, Fla.)

Mr. Heikes, Huntsville, Ala.

3 Taylor trees from Biloxi, Miss.

3 Stuart trees from Biloxi, Miss.

Samples of nuts of Taylor from tree 25 years old bearing 127 lbs.

Fifty-three nuts to the pound. Nuts of Caret, from Biloxi, Miss., forty-seven to the pound. These two varieties were of large size and fine quality.

Mr. W. N. Roper, Petersburg, Va., showed specimens of Mantura, a nut originating in Surry county, Va. A valuable nut, especially for growing in the northern range of pecan culture.

Mr. Herbert C. White, DeWitt, Ga. Patent Budding Tools.

Interesting specimens of annular, semi-annular and chip buds.

Specimen nuts of Van Deman, Alley, Frotscher, Delmas, Schley and Rowe.

Professor Van Deman exhibited nuts of Claremont and two sample clusters having seven nuts each. This variety originated at Farriday, La. The tree is 30 years old and yielded this year a crop of 300 pounds of nuts.

S. H. James, of Mound, La., exhibited nuts of the variety Carman.

J. B. Wight, of Cairo, Ga., exhibited nuts of variety Frotscher, also two shells containing Brazil nuts.

Professor Van Deman showed a few nuts of the variety Nelson, grown by B. M. Young, of Morgan, City, La. The nuts were very large, and bright color, but were poorly filled.

The Jefferson Nursery Co., of Monticello, Fla., showed a case with pecan nuts tastefully mounted to show form of nuts and kernels.

The varieties in the case were Moore No. 1, Moore No. 2, Stuart, Schley, Columbia, Dewey, Delmas, and Pabst. Three photographs, showing fruiting tree 7 years old, well laden with nuts. Grafted pecan 7 years old bearing in 1908, 60 pounds of nuts. 6 year old tree bearing heavily.

Mr. A. C. Pomeroy, Lockport, N. Y., showed 4 jars of Persian

walnuts, 2 enlarged pictures and 4 photographs showing trees in fruit.

Mr. J. G. Rush, of West Willow, Pa., showed specimens of Weikes hickory nuts, Persian walnuts and filberts.

Mr. John S. Horlbeck, of Charleston, showed 8 jars of seedling pecans.

Mrs. Wm. Buchanan showed a jar of small pecans which ripened September 1st.

W. S. Hogerson, Sumter county, Ga., showed nuts of a 20 year old tree which had never failed to produce a crop for the last 12 years. Tree 45 ft high and spreading 40 ft.

Griffing Bros., Jacksonville, Fla., showed 2 jars of nuts of variety President. This is a very fine full meated nut.

Mr. Niblack, of Vincennes, Ind., showed Japanese walnuts from orchard of 1400 seedlings in Elkhart county, Ind.

One jar of McAllister Hickons grown near Mt. Vernon, Posey county, Ind.: 7 jars of wild pecans, two varieties of fine quality and worthy of propagation for northern planting; 1 jar Mammoth Acorns.

E. M. Treackle, of La Fayette, La., showed 5 lb. lots of varieties Jewett, Van Deman, Centennial and Stuart.

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The Farm Journal, 2 years - - .40  
The Garden Magazine-Farmer 1.00  
Total - - - - - \$1.90

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**HASTINGS SEEDS**—Catalogue No. 37; H. G. Hastings & Co., Atlanta, Ga.; 60 pages of important descriptions and illustrations.

**THE TREE SAVER--SCALECIDE**—G. B. Pratt Co., New York; 16 illustrated pages of timely information.

**HOW TO SPRAY**—Gauld's Manufacturing Co., Seneca Falls, N.Y.; 30 page finely illustrated Catalogue and formula.

**TELLING ABOUT BUDDED AND GRAFTED PECAN TREES**—C. A. Yancy, Bunkie, La.; 15 pages, with cut of the author and illustrations of several well-known varieties.

**SPRAYING CROPS**—Catalogue No. 75; Fairbanks, Morse & Co., Chicago, Ill.; gives many formulas for spray mixtures and describes appliances they have for sale.

**BAYVIEW PECAN NURSERY**, C. Ferkert proprietor, Ocean Springs, Miss.—A six-page post card folder with fine illustrations of Pecan trees and nursery grounds.

**BEE KEEPING FOR SEDENTARY FOLK**—An interesting booklet by T. Chalmer Potter, reprinted from The Interior. The I. A. Root Co., Medina, Ohio.

**GRIFFING'S SEMI-TROPICAL CATALOGUE**—32 illustrated pages. Griffing's Semi-Tropical Nurseries, McAladin, Tex.

**NANZ & NEUNER**—Illustrated catalog of seeds, plants, and bulbs, 76 pages.

**A FEW ORCHARD PLANT LICE**—Colorado Experiment Station Bulletin No. 133, Fort Collins, Colo. By C. P. Gillette and E. P. Taylor.

**NINETEENTH ANNUAL CATALOG**—Carter Wire Fence Machine Co., Mt. Sterling, Ohio.

**MIXING AND PLACING CONCRETE BY HAND**—Bulletin No. 20 of the Association of American Portland Cement M'frs., Philadelphia, Pa.

**AGRICULTURE FOR SOUTHERN SCHOOLS**—By J. F. Duggar. A most valuable elementary work; published by the Macmillan Co., Atlanta, Ga. Price, 75 cents. This work covers a wide and important range of practical subjects. The author has used his twenty years of experience in teaching southern agriculture to advantage in this work, and it should be widely used in our common schools. It furnishes an excellent foundation for a thorough education in this field, where text books are few and rarely adapted to southern conditions.



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This property belongs to the Heikes-Biloxi Nurseries Co., Biloxi, Miss., and is paying good dividends. The Company has no debts. It is operated as a branch of the Huntsville Wholesale Nurseries, Huntsville, Ala., and the only reason for selling is the desire to concentrate all business at Huntsville.

This is an ideal rural home on one of the most beautiful bays on the Gulf Coast. This is an unusual opportunity of combining pleasure and business.

This property will admit of division into eight lots, four fronting on the Bay.

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Trees, English Walnuts, grafted on our native Black Walnut  
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# THE NUT = GROWER

Volume VII  
Number 7

Poulan, Ga., February, 1909.

5c per Copy  
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## NORFOLK PROCEEDINGS

### An Interesting and Valuable Publication.

In common with young enterprises and organizations, the National Nut-Growers Association has had much important work to perform, while financial support was not only inadequate but irregular. Working on a basis of a safe and sound business policy, much has been left undone, and other matters delayed, until funds were available. This necessarily delayed the prompt publication and distribution of the proceedings of the sixth annual convention, which was held at the Jamestown Exposition, September 27 and 28, 1907.

This volume was received from the press early in the present year, and is a neat pamphlet of 112 pages of select reading matter and several pages of select advertising. It is a complete and well edited report of the convention, containing in full all the addresses by the distinguished speakers, a stenographic report of the numerous discussions of important and interesting subjects, the reports of state vice-presidents as well as reports of all the convention's special and standing committees.

Prof. Burnette, in his address as president of the Association, reviewed the work of the organization, showing what great and beneficial results had been accomplished which had given confidence to the industry "because the men who organized it and made up its membership are men of information and men of experience." He gave a concise statement of the present status of the industry and enumerated some of the problems, which the future will bring into view.

Prof. Hume's address on "the scale of points and its application" and the discussions following same occupy about ten pages. Any one reading this will surely have his interest in the pecan increased.

Dr. Morris and the Shagbark Hickory puts on record the most

scientific and interesting data, in this particular, obtainable at the date of convention.

A paper of particular value to those just entering the business, by Dr. Van Duzee, should be widely read. The quotations following indicate the trend of the speaker's remarks:

"Having trodden the unfamiliar pathways which the novice must follow, and knowing the dangers which surround him, it is a pleasure to contribute my mite towards the glorious effort which this Association is making to help every worthy man or woman to know, appreciate and enter upon the business of growing nut trees for the betterment of the world, and for profit to themselves and those who live after them. \* \* \* To those who contemplate entering this inviting and most fascinating field I would earnestly urge that you become a student of the literature available; that you subscribe to one or more journals devoted to this particular subject; that you become a member of the National Nut-Growers Association and that you come to our meetings."

Prof. Close's paper on nut growing in Maryland, shows the present and prospective importance of the work in that state, where the chestnut is the leading edible nut.

The papers by Prof. John Craig, Cornell University, and Mr. Henry E. Dorch, of Oregon, are well worth the price of the volume.

The reports from state vice-presidents are a valuable feature of the volume, as they give local coloring and show encouraging progress. The actual working of the association, the present status of affairs, and prospects for the future are all in evidence in reports of the eight or ten committees.

As a whole this volume of proceedings contains a great amount and variety of data, history and theory as well, which can hardly fail to be of absorbing interest and great benefit to a great majority of those desiring information. It is offered to the public at one dollar per copy, while the edition lasts. Members in good standing are entitled to a free copy each. The price was fixed by the recent convention at the amount mentioned in order to encourage membership as well as to increase the revenues of the association.

## REVIEW OF NUT MARKETS.

BY H. H. HUME.

(Continued from January Number.)

Nuts are becoming more and more an article of diet; they are being used in the kitchen in ways unthought of and unheard of only a few years ago. New confections with nuts as the principal part of their ingredients, are constantly making their appearance. To gain if possible some idea of how true the statement just made may be, I took the liberty of writing to Huyler's, of New York City. This firm, as perhaps most of us are aware, is the largest concern manufacturing candies and confections in this country, and while they are adverse to giving out definite figures in connection with their business, they have given me the following general information: "All we can say is, that of prime quality, high class nuts, we undoubtedly use a great many more than any other confectioner. As to consumption, it runs into tons upon tons of each of the kinds mentioned." I had asked them for information about pecans, walnuts, almonds, hickories and Brazil nuts. What is true of this firm is also true to a greater or less extent of all the manufacturing confectioners of the country. Moreover, nut foods are now being placed on the markets by several firms, so that we now have a distinct and constantly increasing list of manufactured foods and other products with nuts as a basis.

While in the North this summer, I had an opportunity of looking into certain phases of this market question. Perhaps the most noteworthy observation made was the fact that nut kernels of various sorts, pecans, walnuts and almonds more particularly, could be purchased by the pound just as rice, sugar or coffee might be, in all the large grocery stores of the towns

Read by title at the National Nut Growers' Convention.



visited, and, of course, confectioners have been handling them in this way for a number of years past. All of us can remember the time when nut kernels could be purchased in screw-top jars, usually with a little salt added. The fact that they can now be had so generally and brought home in a paper sack, without having to pay for a glass container, is decidedly to the advantage of the house-wife and it is no wonder that she is becoming more and more interested in nuts and their uses. There is just one phase of this question, which may be lost sight of by venders, i. e., it is just as essential that walnut and pecan kernels should be kept in cold storage as it is that butter and cheese should be so kept.

It appears from present tendencies, as I stated before the last meeting of this association, that the producer of manufactured products has done more to popularize nuts than all other agencies combined. Huyler says, "Roughly speaking, we presume that in our line of business, nuts go into at least 50% of the different kinds of confections we manufacture." Most of the nuts used are not cracked by the manufacturer, and by far the greatest quantities reach him as extracted kernels. In reply to the question as to how supplies are purchased, Huyler replied: "The only way in which we buy these nuts is in the shape of the nut meats, with the exception of the walnuts, which we open ourselves."

Hence, we can see that the modern tendency in marketing nuts is to supply them to the confectioner, the baker, the food manufacturer and the house wife ready for use. We are too lazy or too busy doing other things to crack our own nuts, and the delightful occupation of sitting by a crackling fire, cracking nuts and eating the kernels or preparing them for be next day's kitchen mixtures is soon to become a "back-woods" recreation and a lost art. The extracted kernels can now be purchased at about 60c per pound.

This tendency has called into being, two new industries, the making of power nut crackers and the extracting of nut kernels. Crackers are now made to be driven by electrical, steam or gas power and the percentage of perfect half kernels turned out by them is very large. Factories have been established for the sole purpose of extracting kernels. Hence, we see that several industries of different kinds have sprung into being as a result of the present day tendencies

## The Nut Industry from the Viewpoint of the Nurseryman.

BY W. F. HEIKES.

[Read at the Chattanooga Convention.]

Those who assigned the subject on which I am to speak evidently desired to have some nurseryman engaged in the propagation of nut trees outline his views in a general way as to the present condition of the nut industry and its prospects.

Nut culture in the United States has made rapid strides in recent years and is now one of our important industries. My own experience, covering a number of years in the propagation of the pecan, convinces me that the prospect for the development of the nut industry is quite as bright as it appears to be the most sanguine. The statistics of the English walnut production on the Pacific Coast alone show remarkable increase, and judging by the high estimate placed upon the improved varieties of the pecan, it may be safely predicted that no planting of them, however large, will meet the market demands for decades to come.

It is less than ten years since the first planting of improved varieties of the pecan was made on any considerable scale.

Of course it is reasonable to pre-  
in this comparatively new field of horticulture.

Thus far I have dwelt entirely upon the commercial market outlook. In reference to the dessert nut trade, we may say that up to date the demand has been more than the supply. Good dessert nuts are in demand at remunerative prices and we believe that this market will long continue to take the supply. A large portion of this trade is private, and the product does not find its way into the general market. Where hundreds of pounds were used a few years ago, thousands of pounds are used now. I was very much struck by this fact a few days ago when a pecan grower made a remark to the effect that his trade took his out-put just as readily now as it did years ago, though in the meantime, his out-put had increased many fold. From present appearances, there will be little difficulty in marketing the nut crops of the country, home consumption and foreign trade will take care of the out-put for years to come, and in my opinion, indefinitely.

sume that he who grows trees for the planter keeps himself well posted as to what is being done by others propagating the same character of stock and as to the number of trees planted throughout the states, in order to form an intelligent opinion as to future demands. No nurseryman is going to undertake the propagation of any stock without the expectation that there will be a sale for it at a remunerative price, bearing in mind that its propagation will be profitable for but an uncertain period, if at all, unless the planter of it is ultimately benefitted.

The nurseryman, though obliged to consider the pecuniary side of the question, should also be morally supported by the belief that his production may prove not only a benefit to the planter, but a blessing to the section where the planting is made.

It is hardly necessary to call your attention to the fact that but comparatively few trees of the improved varieties of the pecan planted for commercial purposes have come into bearing, and that as the number increases an added stimulus will be given to further planting. I am speaking chiefly of the pecan, as it is the most important nut of the South in relation to the market, and as I have greater familiarity with its culture than with that of other nuts.

In the course of the meeting other members of the Society will doubtless have something to say in reference to the merits and propagation of other nuts grown in the states.

Every nurseryman in good standing is likely to keep in touch with what is being done in the field of horticulture, and should consequently be well informed as to the varieties that would best meet the requirements of his business and able to advise the planter as to the stock most suitable for his particular section. I think it therefore important that the judgment of the experienced and responsible nur-

seryman should be deferred to whenever the question arises as to selection of kinds and varieties of trees it is advisable to plant in any locality. He should be one of the principal leaders in creating a demand for such stock as can be most profitably planted.

Right here I want to emphasize, at the expense of repetition, that too much stress cannot be laid upon the importance of selecting the right varieties to be planted—climate, soil and locality being considered.

Many new varieties of the pecan have been introduced within recent years, several of which have proven to be of real merit. In making a choice of these varieties a nurseryman should be free from unselfish bias, and select only the most approved for the locality and purpose for which they are intended. The assistance of this Association cannot but be very helpful to both the nurseryman and orchardist in deciding upon the merits of the several varieties presented for consideration.

The planting of the improved varieties of the pecan has thus far been confined chiefly to the Gulf States, but I see no reason why some of them should not succeed well much farther north, and also in those sections of California, Oregon and Washington where the English walnut thrives, and even in localities where the climate is too severe for the English walnut.

My faith in the great value of the pecan and well sustained belief that the plantings, both for the home and commercial grove, would rapidly increase, induced me to begin the propagation of the improved varieties in as large numbers as practicable in connection with my efforts along other lines of the nursery business.

In the preparation of these notes my thought was that the mention of the several points touched upon would give rise to a discussion that might be of value to the members of this Society.

In 1881 Mr. Felix Gillet, of Nevada City, Cal., top-grafted with Proparturiens scions a walnut tree which was 21 years and over two feet in diameter. Up to that time it had borne in all only 18 nuts. In 1887, or six years after grafting, the crop of nuts from the tree was five bushels, all grown from the development of the grafts. —Oregon Agriculturist and Rural Northwest.

### The Editor's Test Orchard.

The land selected is an ordinary averaged tract of piney-woods, a sandy loam with clay subsoil. It is rolling, with uniform slopes to the west and south, partly ridge and partly level, reaching round a branch head, fed by springs.

The location is on the east line of lot No. 310 of the seventh land district of Worth county, Ga., southwest and just outside of the corporate limits of the town of Poulan.

The trees are planted in hexagonal form, at the rate of twenty-five to the acre.

Contributions of trees were made by the following well-known parties:

Huntsville Wholesale Nurseries, Huntsville, Ala., six "Taylor." These were fine trees, 3 to 4 feet, on splendid roots, and were planted in east end of row number four.

Dr. J. B. Curtis, Orange Heights, Fla., six "Curtis," planted in row three. These were grafts about 3 feet, and had the best root system of any trees received.

Griffing Brothers Co., Jacksonville, Fla., six "President" planted in row one; six "Bradley" planted in row six; six "Krakezy" planted in row five. These were all fine trees in every particular, five to six feet and branched.

B. W. Stone & Co., Thomasville, Ga., six "Mobile" planted in row two. They were fine, five to six feet trees, somewhat branched.

Chas. E. Pabst, Ocean Springs, Miss., eleven "Pabsts," planted in row nineteen. These were grafts, two to three feet with fine roots.

Theo. Bechtel, Ocean Springs, Miss., six "Success," planted in row sixteen. These were elegant, six-foot trees.

J. B. Wight, Cairo, Ga., six "Frotscher," planted in row seventeen. These were remarkable trees for swift and vigorous growth, buds on well grown stock, and appeared to be top heavy, being ten or twelve feet high and not a single indication of branching. It was a problem how to treat them, but our curiosity to see what they would do prevented their being cut back.

Jas. S. Bear, Palatka Fla., four "Teche," planted in row twenty-

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

## CLASSIFIED BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

### A Department for the Buyer and Seller.

In this column we give place to advertisements from subscribers who have orchard, Farm Products, Live Stock or Implements to sell or exchange, as well as make inquiries for things wanted. The rate is One Cent a word for each insertion. Patrons are urged to make liberal use of this space, as it will be found convenient and profitable.

**SAMPLE NUTS**—Of many leading varieties for study or exhibition purposes supplied at reasonable rates. Seed nuts furnished only in limited quantities. THE NUT-GROWER COMPANY, Poulan, Ga.

**CHOICE LOCATION**—No. 24 400 acres, near Monticello, Fla. Two-thirds of the tract is in cultivation, balance in pine and hardwood timber. Located within half mile of new town and near a famous lake. Price, \$10.00 per acre. Reasonable terms. THE NUT-GROWER COMPANY, Poulan, Ga.

**INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITY**—No. 26, A1 location, first-class in every respect. 320 acres now being planted in pecan trees of choice varieties. Will subdivide into five acre tracts. Will be cared for for five years at price accepted. THE NUT-GROWER COMPANY, Poulan, Ga.

**SEED PECANS**—Stock sound and first-class in every particular. Choice graded Pecans for commercial purposes. Large or small orders carefully filled. Prices reasonable as quality of stock and grade will permit. Best of reference. B. M. WILSON, Rockdale, Texas.

**WANTED**—An experienced budder for pecans Apply, with reference, to RALPH B. SMALL Macon, Ga. 2t

**WANTED**—Copies of March, May, June and December, 1907, and February, March and April, 1908, of THE NUT-GROWER.

## Budding Wood.

During the latter part of March and in April

**SAM. H. JAMES, of Mound, Louisiana,**

will have buds of all leading varieties of Pecans for sale, held in cold storage.

## Grafted Pecan Trees

Of Select Paper Shell Varieties  
Not the Most—Only the Best  
For Descriptive List write

### BAYVIEW NURSERY

C. FORKERT, Prop. Ocean Springs, Miss

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## "PECAN MEATS PICKED OUT"

For Those Who Want to Know  
By Those Who Know

All the essential information "Out of a Nut Shell." Investigate Pecans for pleasure, Pecans for profit. Our plan of free expert superintendence in planting large size pecans assures live trees and quick profits. WRITE TODAY.

**Clingman Nursery and Orchard Company, Ltd.**

Keithville, La.

## Questions and Answers.

No. 5. I am looking for any kind of a nut that can be grown successfully north of the 47 parallel in the Missouri Valley, North Dakota.

F. R. SINEOUS.

Ans. The best guide will be to study the native or cultivated kinds of edible nuts. In the absence of data of this kind, experiments might be made with hickory, Persian walnut and filberts.

No. 6. I have plenty of data on most of the nuts except one, and that is the much neglected hickory. Can you refer me to data on this one?

M. S. D., Utah.

Ans. Fuller's Nut Culture, Dr. Morris' paper on the Shagbark, in proceedings of the Jamestown Convention, and several back numbers of The Nut-Grower gives information on the hickory.

No. 7. Please advise me as to the cost of membership in the National Nut-Growers Association.

V. L., Texas.

Ans. Membership fee is two dollars, and annual dues the same amount. The initial fee pays for first year. Life membership at present is ten dollars.

## Turkish Hazelnut Growing.

(Continued from January Number)

There are three varieties of filberts, the round, the pointed, and almond. The round nuts are most abundant and furnish the basis for prices. The so-called "almond" filberts are few, being especially large, perfect nuts, and sell for 30 per cent. more than the round. They are shipped in the shell to Marseilles, Odessa, Trieste, and Hamburg. The "pointed" nuts are shipped in the shell. They are used for dessert, keep better, and cost 10 per cent. more than the round. They are shipped to Alexander, Odessa and to other European points. The "round" nuts, which constitute about 70 per cent. of the whole product, are mostly exported shelled. One hundred pounds of nuts in the shell give from 43 to 50 pounds of kernels.

Shelling effects a saving of about 50 per cent. on the freight. It also furnishes employment for several thousand persons, mostly women and girls, who receive about one cent for every three pounds of kernels. A woman can shell from 60 to 120 pounds per day. The nuts are first sorted into three sizes

by means of revolving screens. They are then run through a stone mill, one size at a time, the stones being adjusted just far enough apart to crack but not to crush the nuts. The kernels are then picked out from the shell and generally the different sizes are mixed together again. The shells are used here for fuel and a small quantity is exported to Europe, where they are said to be used in adulterating spices.

Many of the nuts are bleached by fumigation before they are exported. It improves the color, but injures the flavor, and the nuts are said not to keep as well. Fumigation is effected by putting the nuts in a large box having a double bottom of perforated sheet iron and burning sulphur in the lower compartment. The nuts are exposed to the sulphur fumes over night. The artificial bleaching or "coloring," as it is commonly called here, is of no utility. It adds unnecessarily to the cost, injures the flavor of the nuts, and may make them less wholesome. -California Fruit Grower

## THE EDITOR'S TEST ORCHARD

Continued from Third Page.

one. These were fine trees, four to five feet and nicely branched.

The other sixteen rows of the plot were planted from the editor's list of varieties which he has growing on his home grounds, and includes Stuart, Van Deman, Georgia, Schley, Frotcher, Money Maker, and Pabst. These trees were partly buds and part grafts and ranged in size from one to three feet. With the exception of a few Stuart, Pabst and Money Maker, they were all grown in Georgia on soil similar to the orchard plot. All trees were carefully planted during January, 1909, and later were treated with about two pounds each of ordinary commercial fertilizer.

All the varieties mentioned are in east end of their respective rows and can be easily located, as the numbering begins at the north side of plot, which is the corner nearest to the town, and but fifty yards from a point where three public highways cross each other. In our April number we will report how they started into growth.

It seems natural that the "President" should be placed in row number one, and that "Curtis" should be in row three; however the allotment of positions was entirely a matter of convenience in planting and it was only after the planting had been finished that the co-incidence was noticed.

## FOR SEASON OF 1908-1909

Budded and Grafted Pecans, LeConte and Kieffer Pears, Hardy Oranges, Plums, Persimmons, Figs, Mulberries, Etc. : : : : :

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That are properly grown  
is my Specialty. . . .

## Budded and Grafted Trees

of the best varieties for sale.

Write for prices of trees and information as to growing and care of groves.

**J. B. WIGHT, CAIRO, GEORGIA.**

**Nuts for Profit** A BOOKLET OF 158 pages; 60 illustrations. Propagation, cultivation, etc., of nuts best adapted to the various sections. Interesting and instructive. Price, by mail, 25 cents. JOHN R. PARRY, PARRY, N. J. From Jan. 1 to April 15, ORLANDO, FLA.



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Best Varieties . . . .

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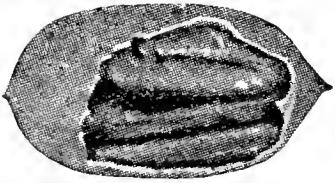
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The above magazines have been carefully selected and are in all respects equal to most of the 50-cent magazines of their class. Choose the one you want and send 25 cents today. Agents wanted

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For growing Pecans, Pears, Peaches, etc., at a profit—Free. 50 per cent. reductions in price of trees. Sure to live. No agents.

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## BUY A PECAN GROVE

The Best Investment that can now be made in the United States or elsewhere. I will sell you one already established

### ON EASY TERMS

planted to the best known grafted standard paper shell varieties, one to three years old, located on the Gulf coast of Mississippi and in Jackson county, the native birth of the paper shell pecans and where ten or twelve of the best known varieties now being propagated by nurserymen were originated.

I now have four groves ready for delivery and several thousand acres of the finest pecan land in the South. I have a very special bargain in a forty-acre grove (Satsuma orange trees between the pecans) which includes 20,000 stocks for the coming season's grafting, a splendid opening for a combination grove and nursery, on the L. & N. railroad, and a half mile front on a running stream.

Will also furnish trees, superintend the planting of groves anywhere in South Mississippi and Alabama west of Mobile.

The Satsuma orange planted between pecans when desired. Young grafted trees, grafted wood and fancy and commercial nuts in any quantity. Thanksgiving and Holiday orders for nuts given special attention. All grafting wood and trees grown from bearing trees in my own groves, hence absolutely true to name. No guess work—you get exactly what you order. Pecans this season especially fine. Send your orders early.

**F. H. LEWIS,**

Scranton County, JACKSON, MISS.

## For Sale!

Standard Varieties of

**Budded and Grafted Pecan Trees and Nuts. . . .**

Also Budding and Grafting Wood from bearing trees. Contracts taken for top-working seedling trees and caring for groves. Our groves contain over 4,000 budded trees of the best standard varieties and is the oldest budded grove in Georgia.

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Make a specialty of Budded and Grafted Pecan trees of such standard varieties as have a good record behind them. Our catalog will not only help in the selection of varieties, but will assist you in the planting and culture. It's free for the asking.

**H. S. GRAVES, Prop'r.,**  
GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA.

### Fertilizers for Pecan Trees.

H. S. Watson, Florida.

In considering the effect of fertilizers upon pecan trees it is necessary to have a clear understanding of the character of soil, method of caring for the trees and the purpose to be accomplished.

The soil of Central Western Florida best suited to pecans may be described as a sandy loam soil with a moist sandy-clay subsoil.

In putting out an orchard we prefer to plant the trees first and later fertilize them. As soon as planted the ground around the trees should be put in good tilth and kept so during the early part of the growing season. No amount of fertilizer will take the place of careful cultivation.

After the tree is properly planted we find that a forkful of well decomposed stable manure spaded in around it, just beyond the roots, is of great benefit.

It is usually considered that the tree requires the first season to become well established and that little growth need be expected. But with good cultivation and proper fertilizer a fair growth can readily be obtained. We find that a good rule to follow is:

First season one forkful of manure and one pound of complete fertilizer, each year thereafter add one forkful of manure and one pound of complete fertilizer and the tree will have all it needs. After the tree has made its main growth the ground should be planted with cowpeas. This will add humus to the soil, enrich it and keep down the growth of weeds. At the proper time this may be cut for hay or plowed under as best suits one's purpose.

The fertilizer we like best is one composed of about equal parts of nitrogen, phosphate and potash. A 5-5-5 formula is good. Part of the nitrogen should be in an immediately available form as nitrate of soda. This will give the tree a quick start in the spring. It should be applied only a week or ten days before the trees are ready to break bud. All fertilizer, when applied, should be covered either by hoeing or discing.

We like the genuine Peruvian guano as a basis for fertilizers, it being a natural rather than an ar-

tificial fertilizer.

The commercial fertilizers begin feeding the trees early in the season and the stable manure shows its effects later.

A study of one's orchard will soon detect any error made in fertilizing and a change of ingredients can readily be made.

Cultivation should stop in the fall in time to let the trees harden up the growth and go into winter quarters in a well ripened condition.

As the trees reach age sufficient to bear the fertilizer should be changed so as to shorten the wood growth and produce fruit buds and spurs. You should lessen nitrogen, but continue stable manure. There is nothing that will take its place as a nut producer.

### Mere Mention.

A Van Deman tree at Ocean Springs attained a growth of twenty-five feet in height and a spread of twenty feet with its sixth year and also gave a fine crop of nuts at that age.

During 1906 the original Success tree at Ocean Springs, Miss., was badly injured by the storm which visited that coast in September. Recent reports advise that it recovered and bore a heavy crop in 1908.

Mr. J. B. Wight's Frotscher tree was planted in 1892; four years later it bore a single nut. Since then it has the following record: 1897, 7lbs; 1898, 10½lbs; 1899, 13½lb; 1900, 28lbs; 1901, 16lbs; 1902, 45lbs; 1903, 80lbs; 1904, 121lbs; 1905, 131lbs; 1906, 96lbs; 1907, 30lbs; 1908, 166lbs.

In the secretary's report at 1908 convention it was stated that four names had been dropped from the membership roll, three had been transferred to the life list, six had retired, nine resigned and two had died, making a total of twenty-four. During the previous year forty-seven names were removed, as that was the first revision since organization of the association.

Regarding the Rush Walnut, a letter to the Chattanooga convention advised that arrangements had been made with a Southern nurseryman to propagate them extensively, but that none would be for sale 'till fall 1910.

## THE NUT-GROWER

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The NUT-GROWER COMPANY

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Advertising Rates on Application.

## NOTICE

When this paragraph is marked it means that your subscription has expired and that you are requested to renew promptly, as postal regulations do not permit us to mail to delinquents at second-class rates.

The subscription price is 50 cents per annum, but if you will send \$1.00 your account will be credited for three years.

FEBRUARY, 1909.

The fertilizing of trees is ever a live subject. Two important papers on this subject were read by title at Chattanooga and await publication in early issues of *The Nut-Grower*.

Many interesting letters were received at the last Nut Growers Convention from prominent members, who were unable to attend. They all evinced great interest in the work. As space permits some of them will be given place in our columns.

The new dress and 50% of additional matter in our January number will, we trust, compensate in part for its tardy appearance. However, the matter we are giving our readers has good keeping qualities and does not lose its value as promptly as some kinds of news.

Until one has passed through the experience it is hard for the readers to sympathize with an editor who is not independent in the directing of his printing. *The Nut-Grower* does not own an equipment of its own, and consequently changes, with incidental delays, have repeatedly occurred.

One of the essentials to success in any calling is to stick to the business and not swerve from a fixed purpose. This is particularly needed in nut culture, since the years of waiting for profits, requires courage as well as money and labor. The reward, however, is sure and more than compensates for the sacrifices and trials the planting and care demands.

The commercial nut is now receiving more attention than the larger ones which but recently held popular attention. It is now conceded that there are other features of a pecan, rather than size, which make it most desirable for orchard planting. In a later issue we will have a summary of reports bearing on this subject.

The extent to which the Schley pecan has figured in this season's planting of commercial orchards, seems to have been limited only by the number of trees available. In Southwest Georgia and West Florida results are being obtained by this variety, which accounts for its popular favor. Its early bearing seems to be a strong point in its favor. Its quality has been conceded for several years.

Few people recognize the great changes in nut culture during the past few years. At the beginning of this young century a commercial orchard of pecans was not known, and only a few budded and grafted trees were grown. Now there are hundreds of orchards on thousands of acres, while the trees run up well in the hundreds of thousands. The great changes however is in the modern methods which assure early and profitable crops, while the old time seedling was slow and uncertain.

We have frequently called attention to the safety and profitableness of investments in pecan culture when properly directed. Of equal if not greater importance is the permanent character of the investment. It lasts for generations and does not depreciate in value as the years go by, as so many gilt-edge stocks are subject to. Mines sooner or later are worked out, machinery wears out and so on through the entire list. Even life insurance stops, and policy is paid but once at best. Not so with the pecan, it goes on and on indefinitely, without stopping for transitory events or political up-heavals. One can afford a few years waiting for such an investment to grow into paying conditions.

A number of matters of public interest were placed in the hands of the committee on resolutions at the Chattanooga convention, but all the time was so employed that outside issues failed to receive any consideration. Among them which the secretary had placed on file were the following: "A resolution approving the plans and purposes of the Conservative League of America." "A request from the Farmer's National Congress for endorsement of Congressman Davis' bill, providing for education in agriculture, mechanics and home-making in secondary schools." "A request from the Association Economic Entomologists, for endorsement of proposed Federal Legislation, preventing the adulteration or misbranding of Fungicides and Insecticides." "A resolution by the National Board of Trade dealing with a National policies for irrigation and reclamation of arid lands." "A request from the National Grange for support of means asking for federal aid to improvement of public highways."

Mr. C. Falkner, of Waco, Texas, died at his home January 12th, 1909. He was well known and highly esteemed in nut growing circles, was one of the pillars in the Texas Nut Growers Association, and at the time of his death the Texas vice-president of the National Association. At several conventions he was a conspicuous personality, and made a host of friends by his cordiality and earnest work in a cause to which he was devoted. The following clipping from his home paper shows how he was esteemed:

"The life that closed this morning in the sudden passing away of Mr. C. Falkner, is one that will ever be memorable in the horticultural circles of this State, for he was a discoverer of no mean order. He succeeded where others, equally as well situated, made complete and disastrous failures.

"Upon this community this life has left a mark deep and lasting. The man's constructive genius and his desire to do good to all men have had a telling effect; they will speak his praise for long years to come. Anything that tended to uplift the community had his earnest support.

"C. Falkner did his duty in whatever station he was placed; he enjoyed the respect, the confidence and the love of men, and he worshipped the God of Abraham, of Isaac, and of Jacob; that is the sum total of all that's worth while in this vale of tears."

# Nut Growers! Read This!

WE WOULD CALL YOUR ATTENTION TO  
Thomas Phosphate Powder

[BASIC SLAG PHOSPHATE]

ANALYZING

Total Phosphoric Acid  
15 to 18 Per Cent.

Lime  
35 to 50 Per Cent.

Magnesia and Iron  
18 to 20 Per Cent.

This material is being largely used by some of the most intelligent nut and fruit Growers in this country with splendid results. Why not YOU? There is no material known that so strongly appeals to you as this, because: In addition to the PHOSPHORIC ACID, it contains also large amounts of LIME, MAGNESIA and IRON, which are very necessary in assisting in large production of fruit and at the same time keeping your trees healthy and vigorous.

It is not treated with SULPHURIC ACID like Acid phosphate and cannot destroy the humus matter in your soils and make them sour and unproductive, and many other reasons. This space is too small to tell you all about it. Write for descriptive pamphlet and prices. In addition to Thomas Phosphate Powder we import and handle

NITRATE OF POTASH  
SULPHATE OF POTASH

MURIATE OF POTASH  
NITRATE OF SODA

DRIED BLOOD  
KAINIT

PERUVIAN GUANO

**The Coe-Mortimer Company**

New York

Charleston, S. C.

The nut nurserymen are and have been the moving spirits in the commercial nut orcharding. To them is due great credit for their skill in propagating budded and grafted trees of the best known varieties, as well as energy and success in placing to advantage all the trees they have been able, thus far, to produce. While recent results seem large, still there is reason to believe that we are only getting a good start, and that in a few years much greater things will be brought about. Now is the time to get ready and that is what the nurserymen are doing as rapidly as practicable.

Dr. Curtis, at one of the Florida Horticultural Society meetings, talked about the pecan and was reported as saying:

"So far as exhausting the demand for pecans by planting trees, I do not think that this can be done. I believe that there will be as good demand for pecans a hundred years from to-day as now, despite the fact that there are to be a great many trees planted in the near future. It is a demand which grows faster than the supply, and there are so many uses for the nuts in so many parts of the world, that I apprehend no danger of glutting the market.

"When you have a pecan grove, you have something which is not hurt by the cold. You have trees which are not bothered by the white fly, of which we have been hearing so much during this convention. The fact is, it is a safe tree, and if you have a good one at the start you have a tree that will produce for you to the end. There is noth-

ing in the climate to interfere with the pecan.

"Only one year out of twenty have I seen my crop of nuts cut down by weather or other conditions. That was several years ago. The trees were in bloom and a cloudburst struck us. This cloudburst washed a great many of the blossoms from the outside of the trees and reduced the yield for that year considerably. But that was one time in twenty, and I do not look for a cloudburst every decade, either."

ROSVILLE, S. C., Feb. 15, '09  
THE NUT-GROWER, Poulan, Ga.

Gentlemen:—Enclose please find P. O. money order for one dollar, for which please extend my subscription for three years, as per your advertisement.

I find your paper very valuable to me, although I have been planting the pecan for over 50 years. I find something interesting in your paper. I have never bought but 13 trees in my life—ten from a Georgia nursery and three from a North Carolina nursery. 6 or 8 died, and wish all had died, for I never have been so badly humbugged in my life. I raise only seedlings, from a distinct variety, gotten from the forest in Alabama, and which I have improved, and is now considered as fine as any that grows; cannot raise one-tenth of what I could sell. Have tried the budded and grafted trees but can do nothing with them at all. My trees commence bearing young, from 5 to 7 years, and are now paying nicely.

Yours truly,  
JUDE ROBINSON.

## Personal Mention.

Mr. C. Forkert, of Ocean Springs, is sending out a folding post card which has cuts of Success and Van Deman trees and other views taken at his Bayview nursery.

Mr. J. B. Wight, of Cairo, Ga., who was selected President of the National Nut Growers' Association, at its meeting in Chattanooga, Tenn., in October, is one of the leading independent nut growers of the South. He has been a grower of pecans, both in nursery and in orchard, for several years, and his skill and industry have resulted in marked success. He is decidedly conservative and never "goes wild" in contemplating pecan culture. He has demonstrated, with satisfaction to himself and all those who have visited his nurseries and orchards, that pe an growing will bring no disappointments to those engaged in this industry, where skill and energy are united. He is prominently identified with educational and religious work in the state, and devotes much of his time to matters of public interest. He is a clear, forceful speaker and writer, and his experience as presiding officer over many associations and conventions, fits him admirably for his work at the meetings of the nut growers, in whose interest he has been a tireless and valuable worker since the body was organized. Mr. Wight is a true type of the Southern gentleman, and there is no hospitality more genuine than that extended those who visit his splendid home in Cairo.





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| Also 12 Varieties Choice Flower Seeds | 25c           |
|                                       | <b>\$1.00</b> |

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## The Georgia and Florida Nut Growers.

This local organization occupies a field of particular interest to the pecan interests. In November, 1907, the initial meeting was held at Thomasville, and the following May the organization was perfected at Monticello, Fla.

The following parties have thus far been identified with the movement:

Albany, Ga.—C. M. Rood, J. P. Gill.

Baconton, Ga.—C. M. Barnwell, O. P. Mears.

Cairo, Ga.—W. C. Jones, J. B. Wight, D. L. Williams.

DeWitt, Ga.—H. C. White.

Lamont, Fla.—A. A. Rich.

Monticello, Fla.—H. K. Miller, W. W. Barrett, J. S. Granger, R. C. Simpson, H. S. Watson, J. H. Girardeau, Jr., S. McRea, D. P. Armstrong, Glen W. Mever, Jr., W. H. Armstrong.

Newport, Fla.—N. Brewer, Jr.

Orange Heights, Fla.—J. B. Curtis.

Poulan, Ga.—J. F. Wilson.

Thomasville, Ga.—M. I. McIntyre, H. J. Blalock, C. Holdsworth, John O. Parker, C. S. Parker, G. W. Parker, C. W. Winter, A. N. Luch, Chas. Ouzts, B. W. Stone.

Washington, D. C.—C. A. Reed.

Mr. W. C. Jones, of Cairo, Ga., is president, and Ray C. Simpson, of Monticello, Fla., is secretary. Aside from the general meeting held semi-annually, the work is carried on by several standing committees.

# Ocean Springs Pecan Nursery

Season 1908-1909

Will be pleased to book orders  
now for Grafted Pecans

No Seedlings

Send for Price List

**CHAS. E. PABST, Prop'r,** OCEAN SPRINGS,  
MISSISSIPPI.

## Proceedings

The following volumes of Proceedings of the National Nut-Growers' Association can be obtained at prices which were established at the Chattanooga Convention:

St. Louis, 1904, \$ .50 per copy  
Scranton, 1906. .50 per copy  
Norfolk, 1807, 1.00 per copy

**J. F. WILSON, Sec'y**  
POULAN, GEORGIA

The one on Membership is composed of D. L. Williams, Cairo, Ga.; C. M. Rood, Albany, Ga.; J. H. Girardeau, Jr., Monticello, Fla.

On Statistics: C. M. Barnwell, Baconton, Ga.; H. K. Miller, Monticello, Fla.; C. M. Griffing, Jacksonville, Fla.

On Markets and Transportations: H. C. White, DeWitt, Ga.; B. W. Stone, Thomasville, Ga.; H. S. Watson, Monticello, Fla.

Arrangements are now being made for next meeting which will be held at Cairo, Ga. May 19th and 20th. The following subjects and speakers insure an interesting and profitable meeting:

"Fertilizing the Pecan," by H. C. White.

"General Outlook on the Pecan Industry," by H. K. Miller.

"Cost of a Pecan Orchard," by J. F. Wilson.

"What I Have Seen and Learned About Pecans," by C. A. Reed.

A general discussion of varieties and question box, will figure in the exercises, as well as excursions to the local orchards and nurseries.

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The Farm Journal, 2 years - - .40  
The Garden Magazine-Farmer 1.00  
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Will sound its own praises, when read.

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## The Nut-Grower Co.

Poulan, Georgia.



NEWS ITEMS.

An order for Persian walnuts to plant 100 acres near Philadelphia, Pa., is reported.

A subscriber at Chester, S. C., reported that the Schley was a fine grower with him.

The Georgia-Florida Nut Growers Association will meet at Cairo, Ga., May 19th and 20th, 1909.

The 1909 convention of the National Nut Growers Association will be held at Albany, Ga., about the middle of October. Arrangements are already being made for a large and important meeting.

The Louisiana Crop Pest Commission's report for 1908, says that the greatest increase in nursery stock in the state is in pecans, and is practically 100 per cent. greater than in the previous year.

An important meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Nut Growers Association was held at Thomasville, Ga., Feb. 16th. The date selected for 1909 convention is October 12th, 13th and 14th.

More than 2,000,000 fruit trees will be planted in eastern Washington this spring and next fall, according to A. F. Crowell, deputy State Fruit Commissioner, stationed in Spokane and of these, he says, the majority will be apples.

Reports from some of the almond orchards in Sutter county, Cal., are to the effect that the bloom is lighter than usual and very irregular. Some varieties show little or no bloom, and on others there is not more than one-half the usual prolific bloom. This is not the case in all orchards, but the general outlook is for a short almond crop in this locality, if the blossoming of the trees count for anything. The shortage in bloom is probably on account of the dry season last year, when the trees did not make the usual amount of new growth.

LETTERS.

ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 8, 1909.  
DR. J. F. WILSON, Poulan, Ga.

My Dear Dr. Wilson: Can you favor me with ten or a dozen copies

of your issue containing Mr. Wight's excellent article on pecan orchards and their value? This I recall was presented as a paper at the last meeting of the National Association of Nut Growers.

Yours sincerely,

JOHN CRAIG.

October 24, 1908.

DR. J. F. WILSON,

Sec'y, National Nut Growers Association, Poulan, Ga.

Dear Dr. Wilson:

I very much regret that I find it will be impossible for me to attend the Chattanooga meeting of the Association, as I had planned to do until yesterday. Matters have come up that will require my presence here during the coming week.

Our Mr. C. A. Reed, who is now in the South continuing our experimental studies of self-sterility, etc., of the pecan, will be present and can outline the work we are undertaking. In connection with this, we are endeavoring to secure data regarding pecan orchards in the South, as per the enclosed card and circular, of which you have no doubt previously received samples. We desire to locate as many pecan orchards as possible, with a view to determining what varieties they consist of and the proportion of seedlings in such orchards. We recognize that a large acreage of pecans is now from ten to fifteen years of age and, therefore, coming into bearing. It appears to me of the utmost importance that the seedling orchards should be carefully studied with a view to locating promising new sorts that are likely to be found in them.

I enclose, herewith, postal money order to cover my membership fee for the the current year and mail carbon of this letter to you at Hotel Patten, Chattanooga.

Wishing the Association a most interesting and successful meeting and regretting my inability to be present, I remain,

Yours very truly,

W. A. TAYLOR,

Pomologist in charge of Field Investigations.

**JOIN A PRESIDENT PECAN CLUB**

And get a tree of the **PRESIDENT**, the Best of all Pecans, FREE.

IT'S Large, Thin-shelled. Full of Meat, Good Color, Good Quality, and IT BEARS ABUNDANTLY.

Write for catalog of Fruit and Nut trees, and for information about joining the President Pecan Club.

We have Ornamental and Shade trees, Hedges, Rose bushes and Shrubbery too! Address

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Jacksonville, Florida

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NATURAL SIZE

The nut that has never failed to bear and never failed to fill at both ends with kernels of best quality.

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### Report of Vice-President for the State of Mississippi.

Mr. President, Officers and Members of the National Nut Growers Association:

I regret very much to have to deny myself the great pleasure to be with you at this 1908 Convention of nut growers.

Circuit court will be in session the last week in October and first week in November in our county capital and the sheriff has sent me notice that I have been drawn as a juror, and so I have to go to Scranton instead of Chattanooga, which I deplore very much.

Regarding the pecan industry in Mississippi, facts and figures to the exact extent are difficult to obtain, but the industry is extending fast, existing orchards have been enlarged, new ones have been started and are in contemplation, and many a small beginning has been made in planting pecan trees, also the nurseries have enlarged and increased their acreage in nursery stock and several new nurseries have been inspected this fall by the horticultural inspector, all of which shows that the pecan industry is gaining in Mississippi in general and in the Gulf Coast region in particular. It has to be a wonderful thing in the line of pecans which this section could not beat.

In the September number of the Nut-Grower an instance is cited where a Mr. Brown, of Arkansas, planted a Georgia variety of pecans from which he secured a bunch of five nuts the second year. I procured scions of a Texas variety and top-worked a seedling tree about 1½ inches in diameter five feet from the ground. This graft bore a bunch of five nuts the first year. Does not that beat the Arkansas party, Brown?

The Gulf Coast section of Mississippi has brought forth several of the best varieties of pecans grown to-day, and we do hope that in the near future we will be able to show something better from this same section than we now have.

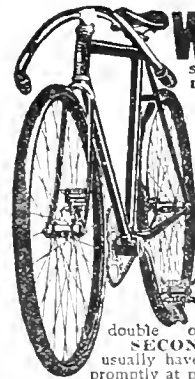
Respectfully submitted,

C. FORKERT, Vice-Pres.  
Ocean Springs, Miss.

### Report of Executive Committee.

Recommends the amendment of the constitution separating the offices of secretary and treasurer.

We recommend that the commit-



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sample Latest Model "Ranger" bicycle furnished by us. Our agents everywhere are making money fast. Write for full particulars and special offer at once.

**NO MONEY REQUIRED** until you receive and approve of your bicycle. We ship to anyone, anywhere in the U. S. without a cent deposit in advance, freight, and allow **TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL** during which time you may ride the bicycle and put it to any test you wish. If you are then, not perfectly satisfied or do not wish to keep the bicycle ship it back to us at our expense and you will not be out one cent.

**FACTORY PRICES** We furnish the highest grade bicycles it is possible to make at one small profit above actual factory cost. You save \$10 to \$25 middlemen's profits by buying direct of us and have the manufacturer's guarantee behind your bicycle. **DO NOT BUY** a bicycle or a pair of tires from anyone at any price until you receive our catalogues and learn our unheard of factory prices and remarkable special offers to rider agents.

**YOU WILL BE ASTONISHED** when you receive our beautiful catalogue and study our superb models at the wonderfully low prices we can make you this year. We sell the highest grade bicycles for less money than any other factory. We are satisfied with \$1.00 profit above factory cost. **BICYCLE DEALERS**, you can sell our bicycles under your own name plate at our prices. Orders filled the day received.

**SECOND HAND BICYCLES.** We do not regularly handle second hand bicycles, but usually have a number on hand taken in trade by our Chicago retail stores. These we clear out promptly at prices ranging from \$3 to \$8 or \$10. Descriptive bargain lists mailed free. **COASTER-BRAKES,** single wheels, imported roller chains and pedals, parts, repairs and equipment of all kinds at half the usual retail prices.

**\$8.50 HEDGETHORN PUNCTURE-PROOF SELF-HEALING TIRES A SAMPLE PAIR \$4.80 TO INTRODUCE, ONLY**

The regular retail price of these tires is \$8.50 per pair, but to introduce we will sell you a sample pair for \$4.80 (cash with order \$4.55).

### NO MORE TROUBLE FROM PUNCTURES

**NAILS, Tacks or Glass** will not let the air out. Sixty thousand pairs sold last year. Over two hundred thousand pairs now in use.

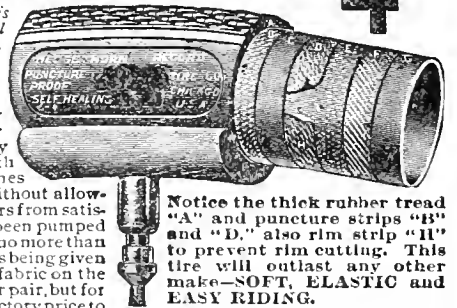
**DESCRIPTION:** Made in all sizes. It is lively and easy riding, very durable and lined inside with a special quality of rubber, which never becomes porous and which closes up small punctures without allowing the air to escape. We have hundreds of letters from satisfied customers stating that their tires have only been pumped up once or twice in a whole season. They weigh no more than an ordinary tire, the puncture resisting qualities being given by several layers of thin, specially prepared fabric on the tread. The regular price of these tires is \$8.50 per pair, but for advertising purposes we are making a special factory price to the rider of only \$4.80 per pair. All orders shipped same day letter is received. We ship C. O. D. on approval. You do not pay a cent until you have examined and found them strictly as represented.

We will allow a cash discount of 5 per cent (thereby making the price \$4.55 per pair) if you send **FULL CASH WITH ORDER** and enclose this advertisement. You run no risk in sending us an order as the tires may be returned at OUR expense if for any reason they are not satisfactory on examination. We are perfectly reliable and money sent to us is as safe as in a bank. If you order a pair of these tires, you will find that they will ride easier, run faster, wear better, last longer and look finer than any tire you have ever used or seen at any price. We know that you will be so well pleased that when you want a bicycle you will give us your order. We want you to send us a trial order at once, hence this remarkable tire offer.

**IF YOU NEED TIRES** don't buy any kind at any price until you send for a pair of Hedgethorn Puncture-Proof tires on approval and trial at the special introductory price quoted above; or write for our big Tire and Sundry Catalogue which describes and quotes all makes and kinds of tires at about half the usual prices.

**DO NOT WAIT** but write us a postal today. **DO NOT THINK OF BUYING** a bicycle or a pair of tires from anyone until you know the new and wonderful offers we are making. It only costs a postal to learn everything. Write it NOW.

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Notice the thick rubber tread "A" and puncture strips "B" and "D," also rim strip "H" to prevent rim cutting. This tire will outlast any other make--SOFT, ELASTIC and EASY RIDING.

tee on co operation with State and National organizations be enlarged by the addition of members who will be influential in inducing the Department of Agriculture to give nut culture the same consideration as other branches of horticulture.

We recommend that all special committees be made standing committees.

With a view to encouraging increased interest in nut culture, in various sections of the country, we advise that the secretary collect data bearing on the advisability of establishing sections in which special attention can be given to various nuts in the various localities in which they find the most promising conditions and report same at next convention.

H. C. WHITE, J. F. WILSON,  
C. P. CLOSE, H. S. WATSON,  
H. E. VAN DEMAN.

—THE—

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NUTS AND THEIR USES AS FOOD—By M. E. Jaffa. Farmers Bulletin No. 332. Can be obtained from the Department of Agriculture, at Washington, D. C.

A SUMMER WITH THE GLADIOLAS—By Arthur Cowell, Berlin, New York. A handsome pamphlet of twenty pages, with fine colored plates.

Pecan Cake.

Four cups sifted flour, 1 pint sugar, 1 cup butter, 6 eggs, 1 small teaspoonful baking powder, 1½ lbs. seeded raisins, 1 full quart choice pecan meats, 1 nutmeg, 1 wine-glass genuine cane syrup. Bake two hours.

French Nougat.

Three cups sugar covered with water, one tablespoonful of glucose (syrup is largely glucose). Let cook until nearly a syrup. Have one large cup of sugar covered with water, and cook until it threads. Then have the whites of three eggs beaten to a stiff froth and pour in, first, the syrup mixture on the froth, and beat hard in a bowl, then add the other mixture and beat. Add one-half teaspoonful of vanilla extract and one cup of broken pecan meats. Beat until it begins to thicken like icing, then either pile up into mound or make loaf and slice.

Nut Salad.

Four tart apples peeled and cut into small dice; two cupfuls of celery chopped fine, two cupfuls of nuts, mix and pour over a dressing made of one cup of good vinegar, one tablespoonful of sugar, one tablespoonful of butter, pinch of salt and pepper to taste, the yolks of two eggs. Put the vinegar in saucepan with half cup of water, add the butter and sugar, beat the yolks well and stir in quickly, removing from the fire before they curdle, and pour hot over the salad. Serve cold.



**SUMMIT NURSERIES**

CHOICE NURSERY STOCK      MILLER & GOSSARD Proprietors

MONTICELLO, FLORIDA

**Nut Trees---Satsuma Oranges---Roses**

**--OUR SPECIALTIES--**

**The Admiral Schley Pecan**      The Pecan of the Future

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**The G. M. Bacon Pecan Company, Inc.**

800 Acres in Pecans  
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WE received the only Medal awarded specifically for Pecan trees which were planted and growing on the Exposition Grounds at St. Louis. Convincing and valuable object lessons on all phases of Pecan culture and propagation are to be seen in the Company's orchards and nurseries at DeWitt, Ga. Visitors always welcome.

Budded and grafted trees of meritorious commercial and home varieties for sale in small or large quantities, at prices consistent with first class trees---

**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.**

**The Pecan Tree---How to Plant It, How to Grow It, How to Buy It.**

(Third Edition) will be mailed free to those interested.

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Address

**The G. M. Bacon Pecan Company, Inc.,**  
DeWitt, Mitchell County, Georgia.

**PECAN AND ROSE NURSERY FOR SALE**

In Connection with a Delightful Home on Back Bay, Biloxi, Miss.

Biloxi is a noted health resort, patronized by city people and planters of the South in summer and Northern people in winter.

400 acres, more or less, with a water front on Back Bay of over one-half mile. Over 50,000 grafted pecan trees. Over 100,000 pecan seedlings will be in fine condition for grafting winter of 1908-9. Over 50,000 budded roses for market of 1908 and 1909. Also a fine stock of magnolia grandiflora, figs and Japan per-simmons.

This property belongs to the Heikes-Biloxi Nurseries Co., Biloxi, Miss., and is paying good dividends. The Company has no debts. It is operated as a branch of the Huntsville Wholesale Nurseries, Huntsville, Ala., and the only reason for selling is the desire to concentrate all business at Huntsville.

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# THE NUT = GROWER

Volume VII  
Number 8

Poulan, Ga., March, 1909.

50 per Copy  
50c per Year

## NUT PROPAGATION.

### By Herbert C. White, Before the Association at Chattanooga.

You are by this time more or less familiar with the propagation of nut trees by the planting of the seed and raising the uncertain seedling, as well as by raising the seedling and subsequently converting its top into a specific variety by one of the several processes of budding and grafting known to propagators. Some of the more common ways of propagation by budding or grafting and otherwise were set forth in a paper read by me at this Association's Convention at St. Louis, in 1904, and published in the proceedings of the Association.

#### RESULT FROM CHIP BUDDING.

I do not know that there has been anything of importance discovered in the propagation of nut trees by budding or grafting, from a mechanical point of view, in the last few years. A method known as chip budding, and described in some of the old books, has been tried on the pecan with very successful results. The method is the same as that alluded to on previous occasions by Mr. Kirkpatrick, and practiced by him in Texas, as well as by Mr. C. L. Edwards, of Dallas. The result of a trial of chip-budding of 2,000 trees in Georgia, under my direction was a 77 per cent. stand of living buds. The success was the more striking on account of the fact that the stocks on which these buds were placed consisted of virtually an abandoned block of seedlings which had generally overgrown in diameter, an ordinary and convenient commercial size, and had received no cultivation the previous year. The work was done by seven different men, all without previous experience in this particular method. The percentage of living buds varied among them, but the average percentage was 77, which, for an average, must be considered good in propagating the pecan. This work was done after the regular grafting season had closed and after the seedling stocks

were in partial, and in some cases almost full leaf. The work commenced on March 31st, and was concluded on April 4th, but in all probability it might have been continued several weeks longer judging by the results obtained on the last lot of buds put in.

#### THE PRIME PREREQUISITES.

The prime requisites in this method of propagation are perfectly dormant scions, careful fitting and wrapping. I found that the largest wood, from half inch upward, gave the best results. Trees up to 2 inches in diameter were successfully budded, and the trunks or branches of any size tree can be worked by this method where the bark is smooth and healthy and perhaps not too thick.

Various methods of wrapping the chip buds were tested. Some were tied with No. 1 wax thread, over which was bound the ordinary adhesive wax budding cloth; others were tied with a No. 2 wax thread, and grafting wax applied over the thread and cuts; many were wrapped with wax cloth alone. As a matter of fact the average of living buds in each case was approximately the same. Inasmuch as foliage has formed, and the growing season commenced, the tree is constantly enlarging in diameter and each moment the tension of the wrapping material increases, pressing the cambium layers of the chip and stock closer together as a result of which they quickly unite. The sap moisture from the tree-stock keeps the chip alive while the process is going on.

#### THE SLIP TWIG METHOD.

Some of our friends are very successful in grafting large stocks and branches with what is known as skin grafting or what has been called the slip twig method. This consists of paring off a long sloping cut from a dormant scion, sometimes leaving a shoulder, and pushing it in between or beneath the bark of the tree and the sap wood. This is done after the sap starts in the spring, and usually necessitates cutting of the stock or branch squarely off where a scion

### Hickory---Hickoria---Carya. \*

Pecan--Carya Olive--formis - Olive formed hickory--from the shape or form of its fruit is the largest of the hickory branch of the walnut family. The tree is known as pecan in all the Southern States, but in Louisiana it is also called pecan-nut, pecan tree and pecanier. Along the Illinois shore of the Mississippi river it is known as Illinois nut. The pecan is a large thick limbed tree with broad top. It frequently reaches a height of 150 to 175 feet, and a diameter of from 4 to 7 feet. The bark is rich reddish brown and broken into plates. The branches are smooth, buds are small and pointed, yellow in color, while the flowers are greenish, the staminate growing in long catkins and very abundant; the pistillates are terminal and growing in spikes. It is found that the buds are formed the preceding year for the production of the blooms which appear from the 10th to the 20th of April. The male or staminate blooms form on the tip end of last year's growth of wood, while the female blooms, which are very modest and inconspicuous in appearance, come out on the new growth of wood sometimes a week or ten days later than the catkins. There is a female bloom for every pecan but the number of male blooms cut no figure. The fruit or nuts grow 3 to 11 in a cluster, pointed at both ends, and are smooth, thin shelled and cylindrical. The kernel is sweet, rich, and delicious. The leaves are 12 to 20 inches long having 9 to 17 leaflets; they are bright, short petioled lanceolate, and bright green above, paler below.

Avenues of pecan trees may be seen in some of the southern cities and no handsomer shade tree can be found, but its chief value is its nuts. The wood of the tree is heavy and hard, not brittle and coarse grained; in color it is light brown tinged with red, having thin light sap wood. The wood is of little value except for fuel and as a substitute for the higher species of its family. A cubic foot weighs about

Paper read by Mrs. Thomas A. Banning, before the Forestry Class of the Chicago Woman's Club.

Continued on Second Page.

49 pounds. Old and large trees are very similar in appearance to walnut trees, the limbs being thick and blunt. In winter, when the leaves are off, this resemblance is very marked so that a close observer cannot always distinguish the one from the other, especially when the pecan trees are wet, as this gives them a walnut color, and even experienced timbermen are sometimes mistaken in the identity of the tree.

A prominent walnut dealer relates an amusing instance which occurred when he had a walnut camp on the Osage river several years ago. One cold, snowy day in mid-winter his foreman sent an experienced walnut hunter up the stream to locate suitable walnut logs for export, which in those days meant big logs. There were about six inches of snow on the ground, and "Andy," as the scout was called, traveled through it all day, keeping his eyes open for walnut, tramping for miles through the woods, passing from tree to tree, circling around and sizing them up, that he might report correctly to "the boss." He returned to camp at evening seeming much elated over his success in finding a particular bunch of extra fine walnuts, twenty-five or thirty of the highest type he had ever found on the river. Next day the woodsmen went with him to commence cutting the trees, but in the meantime the atmosphere had changed and their surface had dried off, giving them a different appearance; on re-examination all Andy's walnuts proved to be huge pecans. His tracks were still quite visible in the snow where he had walked round and round the trees while scanning them, but he repudiated the foot-marks utterly, though he treated the gang because he could not locate the walnuts again.

The earliest investigators of the flora of our country appreciated its economic value, and frequent reference is made to it in early writings as an article of food for the Indians, early travelers and explorers. It is an exceedingly prolific tree and long lived. Some trees are known to have lived to the age of 500 years, and Mr. Risin, of Texas, thinks some of his trees were growing when Columbus discovered America. After it begins to bear it increases in productiveness until 50 or more years of age. It is so firmly rooted, having a tap root which runs down many feet straight into the ground that storms seldom destroy it. It is more free from insect pests than any other fruit or nut trees.

Mr. Herbert C. White, of De Witt, Ga., who is conceded to be an authority on pecan horticulture, in discussing the pecan, says: "Its actual origin is unknown. It may have originated in Mexico, Texas, Alabama, or Louisiana, but as the common wild volunteer pecan is found only along the rivers flowing into the Gulf of Mexico and above tidal influence it is more reasonable to suppose, if not to concede, that the pecan of to-day originated in Illinois (meaning Isle of Nuts) and that the self planted trees of to-day resulted from the floating and lodgment of nuts along the streams leading to the Gulf."

This view of Mr. White as to the origin of the pecan in Illinois is also strongly suggested by the Century Dictionary which defines the "Illinois nut" as the pecan. The nut is also distributed by crows, woodpeckers and bluejays over a vast area far distant from the river bottoms. The pecan thrives best along the river bottoms, but also thrives on the sandy loam and clay soils of the uplands, and many are of the opinion that this soil is better suited to the production of fine nuts. The pecan will grow and bear wherever the cotton succeeds, but the tap root must find water, and many think this of more importance than the kind of soil in which to plant it. It is said that no tree will die sooner when deprived of water than the pecan tree. The pecan is to day the most valuable and important of all nuts. Mr. Wm. A. Taylor, U. S. Pomologist, in charge of field investigation, says: "Of our native nut-bearing trees none promises to become of such pomological importance as the pecan within the region in which it is well adapted for cultivation, namely, the Gulf States, including Texas, and as far north as St. Louis." He says further, "No other nut tree, native or foreign, or introduced, can be considered as fairly in competition with it."

Few of our early settlers appreciated the importance of preserving our native nut trees and thousands of fine bearing trees have been destroyed to make room for a crop of cotton or sugar cane, when one of these trees, so ruthlessly cut down and which needed no more labor to secure a rich harvest each season than a delightful nutting party, could have furnished in value much more revenue in one season than a whole acre of cotton. For years pecan trees have been girdled by the axe of the pioneer and in other ways destroyed. A few years ago

one of our farm journals was asked to give the result of poisons to kill pecan trees effectually as the inquirer had fine cotton land on which were many large pecan trees that he wished to kill more quickly than he could by girdling.

During the past 15 or 20 years there has been a general awakening to the importance of preserving and propagating this valuable tree, and to this end our horticulturists in the South have been searching out and locating the valuable trees, those which bear fine nuts, and are regular and prolific in their habits. From these cultivated trees are introduced. One tree owned by Mrs. Mary B. McLean, Lexington, Miss., and known to be about 50 years old produced in 1906 5½ flour barrels of nuts in a single season, which is about 500 pounds, reckoned these at 10 cents a pound. One tree in Berrien county, Ga., between 60 and 70 years old has a spread of branches of 123 feet, and a trunk circumference of 17 feet at 2 feet above the ground, and 9½ feet at 5 feet from the ground. It bears from 12 to 15 barrels of nuts annually, thus furnishing from \$70 to \$90 for the crop.

CONTINUED IN APRIL NUMBER

## NUT PROPAGATION.

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

is inserted. With some trees, the orange for instance, it is not necessary to cut off a stock or limb, if a mere oblique slit is made in the bark and the scion pared down on one side and pushed in, it will usually live. It is of course, a *sine qua non*, that in all forms of budding or grafting the pecan above ground, all cuts and wounds be as near as possible hermetically sealed. This is not so essential in root grafting particularly where whip and tongue method is used, it being in most cases only necessary to bind the splice together with a light thread.

With the various methods of propagating the pecan, it is frequently found that, with two propagators of equal skill, that one may prefer one method and the other a different one. There is little doubt, however, that in the propagation of young nut trees on a commercial, or nursery scale, root grafting by the whip and tongue method in the winter and spring, and the annular and semi-annular method of spring and summer budding, will remain in vogue.

CONTINUED IN APRIL NUMBER



**Nut Culture for Physicians.**

Dr. R. T. Morris, in Medical Council.

In The Medical Council for May, 1908, I find, in the "Practical Investments" column a reference to my work in nut culture, and the statement that I follow the study for recreation and scientific interest only, and not with the expectation of financial reward. It is quite true that the remunerative side is a matter of secondary consideration, and yet my two hundred acres of nut orchards near New York should be yielding a net income of at least twenty-five thousand dollars per year when I am ready to retire from the active side of professional life at, say 65; and that will about pay my running expenses in the city. Consequently I look upon the matter as a good investment, aside from the fun and the satisfaction of doing new and constructive work in a branch of horticulture for filling recreation hours.

There are very few acres of tillable land in the United States that will not yield \$100 worth of nuts to the acre per year with less care than would be required for almost any other crop. I recently read the pathetic story of a poor old colored man in Louisiana who was just able to make a living with cotton and corn on his small farm during the years that he was young and strong, but now that he is old and too feeble to work, the pecan trees which he set out bring him four times the income that he ever obtained during his working days. The same story can be applied to many a doctor in the future; replacing cotton and corn with grateful patients, and pecan trees with almost any sort of nut tree adaptable to his locality. While almost any acre of land will yield \$100 worth of nuts annually, special acres under special cultivation and with special kinds of nuts are at present yielding in the neighborhood of a thousand dollars net profit per year. At present the demand is so far in advance of the supply that we import many millions of dollars worth of nuts annually, and the very highest price nuts do not even reach the New York market.

It will be a great many years be-

fore overproduction will interfere with profits, for the reason that so many men who are interested in the subject are "going to take it up some time," and the some time does not begin. Almost any one can have an income of a few thousand dollars per year from nut orchards if he really cares to bring his initiative to bear upon the subject. The investment differs from industrial stocks in this way: The industrial plant is decreasing in value from the moment the investment is made, and the expense account for wear and tear and for expansion takes more and more money. The nut plant attends to its own wear and tear and expansion from the moment the investment is made.

**The View Point.**

In fruit production, there are several factors that are essential in securing maximum profits. They include location, climate, varieties, soil management, fertilization, pruning and spraying. Each must be right. Of those under man's control, no one can be singled out and made to carry the load of others left undone. Any one or part of one neglected may become the crop-killer of that orchard and the extra care devoted to the others is lost. The truth of this principle is emphatically shown in figures which we have recently collected in a study of costs and profits in fruit-growing. These figures show that in the case of the apple net profits have actually increased with expenditures up to more than \$300 per acre for producing and marketing the crop. Thus in fruit-growing as elsewhere one gets returns exactly in proportion to what he intelligently puts into it. To increase this intelligence, we look into one of the most complex of these production-factors, orchard fertilization.—Pennsylvania Bulletin on Orchard Fertilizing.

**Penuchie.**

Three cups of brown sugar, one cup of milk. After it has cooked for five minutes put in butter, size of egg. Test in water. When done flavor with vanilla, set aside to cool, then beat until it sugars. Work in a pound of pecan meats and knead well with hands. Put on plates, smooth and cut into squares.

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## Questions and Answers.

No. 8. I would like to get your estimate on the "Pride of the Coast" pecan said to be identical with Columbia.

Ans. Its single claim to merit is its size and size is not now regarded as so essential as formerly.

No. 9. Franklin, N. C.  
THE NUT GROWER,  
Poulan, Ga.

Gentlemen:—I want to graft some English walnut scion on the ordinary black walnut trees. Can you tell me if this will prove successful and if so what variety of the English walnut do you recommend? I had considered the Pomeroy English walnut.

Considering the progress which the chestnut blight is making can you advise me to set out an orchard of Sober Paragon chestnut trees and later graft on to the ordinary mountain chestnut. The altitude is 2,000; soil is well adapted to walnut and chestnut trees.

Thanking you for any information you may give me on this subject. I remain, Your Truly,  
C. A. D.

Ans.

Dear Dr. Wilson:

Returning to my office this morning after an extended trip, I find your letter with enclosure asking about nut trees for planting in North Carolina.

In reply I would say that it is perfectly practicable to graft black walnut trees with scions from the Persian walnut. I have never had any experience with Mr. Pomeroy's English walnut, but I think any of the standard English sorts will give satisfaction.

I have never been able to see the financial side of planting a chestnut orchard, particularly in this country. I see reports in the papers that the recently reported chestnut disease is killing off a large number of chestnut trees in certain localities, but it has not yet struck the mountains of Western North Carolina and I do not expect it will give any trouble there for a long time. There are annually produced in the mountains of this state thousands and thousands of bushels of chestnuts.

They are gathered by the mountain people and form quite a valuable product. As the native chestnut is so much better flavored than the foreign varieties or even the imported varieties crossed on native, I think a chestnut orchard would hardly pay. So much for nut orcharding.

I would say, however, that in Western North Carolina there are the best opportunities in the country for commercial apple orcharding. Apples are grown in our mountains to perfection and our farmers are beginning to appreciate their great natural resources in that direction. I will be glad at any time to send literature on this subject to any of your correspondents. With best regards, I am,

Yours Truly,  
W. N. HUTT,  
State Horticulturist,  
Raleigh, N. C.

## Food Value of Nuts.

It is a matter of wonder when we think of the artificial foods used by civilized people, when nature has prepared for us certain foods that contain within themselves all the elements necessary to sustain the body—to give life and vigor—this, without the use of fire or condiments, or without combinations with other foods, which sometimes lessen their food value and in numerous instances detract from their wholesomeness.

Nature has spread before us a vast and diversified store of fruits and nuts, which draw their substance from the generous bosom of our common mother earth, and come to us the crystallization of dew, sunshine and pure air.

—THE—

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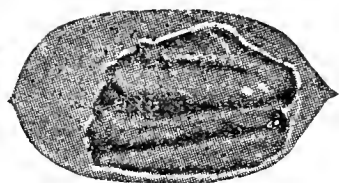
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### Fertilizers for Nut Orchards.

BY THEO. BECHTEL, MISSISSIPPI.

In order to make this article as brief and as comprehensive as possible I will begin with the planting of an orchard and touch on the various stages of development.

In the main there are two distinct types of soil which need fertilizing in order to produce profitable nut orchards, namely, those naturally poor in plant food and those made so through continuous injudicious cropping.

Soils poor by nature as well as those worn out by cropping for many years, must be supplied with a certain amount of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash. Right here let me state that the more sandy soils usually require more potash than those composed of a considerable amount of clay.

I know of no better fertilizer than pure fine ground bone, well incorporated with the soil among the roots when planting the trees. About five pounds of this per tree will usually produce a very fair growth on the trees the first year. After this first fertilizing, if the land is cultivated between the orchard trees and planted in truck or some low growing crop for which the land is thoroughly fertilized, the trees will help themselves to their share of the nourishment. However if the soil is not fertilized for other crops, the trees should be supplied with about five pounds of fine ground bone each year for the first three years after which time the amount should be increased from one to two pounds each year as may seem necessary. Great care should be exercised to see that the fertilizer be distributed at the ends of the roots and not close to the stem of the tree. Continued fertilizing too near the trunk of the tree has a tendency to congest the roots instead of allowing them to spread out as they would do under natural conditions or where the fertilizer is properly distributed.

Where barnyard manure, cotton seed or any of the fertilizers that may be accumulated on a farm are available, these may be used in sufficient quantities to produce a rank growth of cotton or whatever crop may be suitable to your section or markets.

To bring poor land up to a high state of fertility, either before or after planting nut trees there is nothing better than cow peas or velvet beans. In growing either of these in an orchard however, great care must be exercised to prevent the vines climbing over and

choking the young trees under their rank growth.

If your land is quite poor or worn out, it will be a good plan to fertilize for the leguminous crop with 500 to 600 pounds acid phosphate to the acre.

The crop should be harvested and saved for hay, but if this is not practicable the vines should be allowed to die down and lie on the ground until ready to prepare for another crop.

When trees become large enough so that stock cannot injure them, a very good plan is to plant cow peas as early as possible and graze the crop down instead of mowing. By this plan the entire crop is converted into fertilizer in the most available form for the use of the trees.

In the South where oats may be planted in the fall for winter grazing, enough should be grown after the cow peas are off to keep the cattle on green pasture all winter. By no means allow oats to mature the grain in an orchard, as it is disastrous to the trees.

Vetch may be used in conjunction with oats and being a legume are also beneficial to the soil besides adding materially to the grazing, both in quality and quantity.

### Mere Mention.

Co-operation means working together and sharing together.

Owing to the ruling of Executive Committee, a number of members whose annual dues have been neglected failed to receive a copy of the Jamestown Proceedings.

A Success pecan was top worked at Ocean Springs, Miss., and is now in its seventh year. It began bearing the second year after grafting and has given crops every year since.

The advertisement of the Coe-Mortimer Co., which has been running several months, is of particular interest at this season of the year. Each year growers are giving increased attention to this important feature of orchard management.

The Hawaiian Pine Apple Growers' Association will feature their products at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, to be held at Seattle next summer, and the display to be made at the coming fair will be beyond question the most elaborate and complete that has yet ever been attempted.

CONTINUED ON PAGE EIGHT.

## THE NUT-GROWER

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

The NUT-GROWER COMPANY

Entered as second-class matter at the Postoffice at Ponlan, Georgia, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Subscription, 50 cents per Annum.  
Advertising Rates on Application.

## NOTICE

When this paragraph is marked it means that your subscription has expired and that you are requested to renew promptly, as postal regulations do not permit us to mail to delinquents at second-class rates.

The subscription price is 50 cents per annum, but if you will send \$1.00 your account will be credited for three years.

MARCH, 1909.

A nut orchard is a real estate investment, and a productive one, with all the security which land offers.

Dr. N. R. Smith, of Jonesboro, La., writes: "Have just started a test orchard myself of eleven varieties. I appreciate what you are doing in this line and eagerly await your reports."

Opportunity has been described as the power to see and recognize the importance of commonplace circumstances and conditions. The few who appreciate the potentials of pecan growing see an opportunity for permanent profits.

At the Chattanooga Convention the following new members were enrolled: Dr. C. P. Munday, Keithville, La.; Jefferson Nursery Co., Monticello, Fla.; Prof. C. G. Woodbury, Lafayette, Ind.; Albert C. Pomeroy, Lockport, N. Y.; Dr. W. H. Doughty, Augusta, Ga.; A. J. Showalter, Dalton, Ga.; Frank A. Humphries, Worcester, Mass.; J. T. McKinnon, Siloam, Ark.; Rev. J. D. Canaday, Earlsboro, Oklahoma; Robt. S. Walker, Chattanooga, Tenn., and T. S. McManus, Waldo, Fla. These came from nine different states. Since the Convention four others have paid the fee and been enrolled, and they come from widely separated states and show how the interest is reaching all over the country. They are as follows: A. C. Davenport, South Omaha, Neb.; Victor Labadie, Dallas, Texas; Lawrence Connell, Portland, Oregon; Jno. P. Weaver, Anniston, Ala.; Percival P. Smith and Dr. F. S. Crocker, Chicago, Ill.

Prof. Hume talked to a convention of agricultural commissioners at Richmond, Va., not long ago, and his subject was the pecan. His opening statements, as well as final word, are heartily endorsed by all intelligent public men who have studied the subject as thoroughly and as conscientiously as he has been doing for more than a decade. We clip the following from the address:

"Throughout the region in which it may be grown no fruit tree is worthy of more serious consideration than the pecan. Combining as it does all the requisites of an excellent shade tree with the production of an appetizing and nutritious food material, it must be regarded as one of the South's most useful trees.

\* \* \* \* \*

"As yet the pecan industry is young, very young; it has not yet reached its majority as a cosmopolitan horticultural industry in its possible range of cultivation, but already forces are at work which augur well for its future, among which, the attention which it is receiving from Experiment Station workers and the organization of the National Nut Growers' Association, are noteworthy.

\* \* \* \* \*

"To those who live where pecans can be grown for fruit, let me say, as my parting word of advice: Plant pecan trees; plant them as shade trees, plant them as fruit trees, in your yards, on the streets; plant budded or grafted trees if you can, if you can't plant seedlings—but plant pecan trees."

Regarding specimen nuts of the standard as well as new varieties of pecan, there is an increasing demand for them, from various sources as well as for various purposes. We have sent a great many of these nuts to almost all parts of the world, and doubtless many nurserymen have been doing the same for several years without receiving any direct compensation therefor. We have helped impose this burden upon nurserymen by advising correspondents where they could obtain particular varieties. However we are gradually changing our program, and with the co-operation of producers can convert this expense into a source of revenue. It is a simple business matter for The Nut-Grower to furnish patrons with desired sample and specimen nuts, at prices sufficient to re-imburse us for time and postage expenses, and where producers see proper to refer inquirers of this kind to our supply department rather than give the

nuts we can afford to pay them a fair price for those needed to fill such orders. People who really need these specimens are willing to pay for them—others may not deserve them gratuitously.

The large army of both men and women, who work on a fixed salary in all large cities and industrial points, are, as the years go by, facing a problem which must cause the thoughtful much concern, if not serious apprehension for their evening of life. Too many of this class, and they are nearly all excellent people, live up to their earnings, and save little or no reserve for the days which are sure to overtake them. This is an age of industrial commercialism in which the young and active crowd out the true and tried just as soon as age or infirmity interferes with their efficiency. It is only in rare cases when faithful employees are retired on a pension. Sentiment does not weigh much when dollars are concerned. It is a difficult proposition for one to get a new position after the imprint of mature age is stamped upon the brow. Still these same persons, with all their experience, vigorous health and earnest desire to work and be independent, have years—and their best years—to spend—how? That is the problem. From our viewpoint the judicious investment in pecan orchards of the saving say of 10% of earnings for ten years, will effectually solve the problem. Note that it is the judicious investment, as there are pitfalls in this as well as any business, but by being directed by competent and reliable parties, success is assured.

We sometimes see figures showing how money makes money when put in the savings bank where it will draw 4%, compounded semi-annually. A dollar a week for ten years is said to grow to six hundred and fifty dollars and over fifteen hundred in twenty years. This is all very well for those who cannot do better, but with pecan growing as well established as the saving bank business proposition, the investor can have all the security, with better profits, and can cut down the period of saving to five

# Nut Growers! Read This!

WE WOULD CALL YOUR ATTENTION TO  
Thomas Phosphate Powder

[BASIC SLAG PHOSPHATE]

ANALYZING

Total Phosphoric Acid  
15 to 18 Per Cent.

Lime  
35 to 50 Per Cent.

Magnesia and Iron  
18 to 20 Per Cent.

This material is being largely used by some of the most intelligent nut and fruit Growers in this country with splendid results. Why not YOU? There is no material known that so strongly appeals to you as this, because: In addition to the PHOSPHORIC ACID, it contains also large amounts of LIME, MAGNESIA and IRON, which are very necessary in assisting in large production of fruit and at the same time keeping your trees healthy and vigorous.

It is not treated with SULPHURIC ACID like Acid phosphate and cannot destroy the humus matter in your soils and make them sour and unproductive, and many other reasons. This space is too small to tell you all about it. Write for descriptive pamphlet and prices. In addition to Thomas Phosphate Powder we import and handle

NITRATE OF POTASH  
SULPHATE OF POTASH

MURIATE OF POTASH  
NITRATE OF SODA

DRIED BLOOD  
KAINIT

PERUVIAN GUANO

**The Coe-Mortimer Company**

New York

:-:

:-:

:-:

Charleston, S. C.

years if he so desires and still make double the rate of interest. A dollar a week for five years will, in competent hands, cover all cost of bringing an acre of choice pecans into bearing, when it will begin to pay, according to Mr. Wight, 8% and keep on increasing in value at the rate of fifty dollars a year, and keep paying the 8% on the enhanced value for years to come. There is another difference, besides the doubling of rate of interest; with the orchard you stop paying in and saving in five years, but that does not stop the increasing of the value of the investment. With the bank you only get the 4% on what you put in, supplemented by the accruing interest. With the orchard, the rate of interest continues to increase so that in five years it is paying about 10 per cent. and at ten years 18 per cent. and reaches 25 per cent. by the fifteenth year. This looks good even if it did not keep going on increasing for ten years more. The best thing about this is the fact that it is not a theoretical estimate, but is a logical deduction from accomplished results. At the same time it requires a thorough, practical knowledge of the business, with favorable location and patient care and labor to work it out, and this is what makes the acre of pecans cost \$250 by the bearing age, but it is worth it, while a fifty dollar an acre grove may be a losing proposition.

## Pecans on Hickory.

DR. J. F. WILSON, Secretary.

Dear Sir:—I hoped it would be so that I could attend the convention and meet the members. I am not much of a speaker but can ask about as many questions in the same length of time as the next one, and am as willing to tell what little I know and answer inquiries.

I want to say for the benefit of the many inquirers I see in the leading nut journals, that pecan budded on hickory is a success. I have trees bearing that were budded a little over two years ago in August, 1906, but there is a lot to learn. I will mention something that I am having trouble with, and that is they blow off so badly, not where the pecan is budded but where the new sprout comes out on the old tree. Would be glad for you to inquire of the members of the association if they have any suggestion to offer. I believe if the small trees say 2 to 4 inches in diameter are worked, that is cut off about 8 feet high and the new sprouts worked, that the success would be greater than budding large trees.

I have just read one of Dr. Robt. T. Morris' articles in the American Fruit and Nut Journal, "Sunday in the Nut Orchard," and enjoyed what he had to say, as I always do when I read his articles. I would have liked so much to have met him.

Would like for you to inquire of any success any of the members have had with filberts. I have five

varieties, all planted last season and growing nicely.

Wishing you a successful and profitable meeting, I remain,

Yours Truly,  
W. L. WATKINS, Tyler, Tex.

## Personal Mention.

Mr. M. B. McNeely, of Chicago, is making a good start with pecans in southeast Georgia.

The names of S. W. Peek, of Hartwell, Ga., and Mason J. Niblack, of Vincennes, Ind., were accidentally omitted from the 1908 Association Badge Book.

Rev. V. G. Thomas, of Corpus Christi, Texas, says he planted ten acres in pecans last winter and every tree is growing. He expects to plant a larger area next season if he can get trees that will suit him.

Mrs. Thomas A. Banning, of Chicago, is not only a member of the National Nut Growers Association, but a working member as well. In addition to having a nut orchard in Alabama, she recently read a paper before one of the prominent society clubs of her home city, in which she gave much interesting data, which should carry a knowledge of the fine varieties of the pecan into homes of the most wealthy and cultured families. This is important work, and it is impossible to foretell results which time alone will bring to more public notice.



# SEEDS

Fresh, Reliable, Pure  
Guaranteed to Please  
Every Gardener and  
Planter should test the  
superior merits of Our  
Northern Grown Seeds.

**SPECIAL OFFER**  
**FOR 10 CENTS**  
we will send postpaid our  
**FAMOUS COLLECTION**

|                                       |               |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|
| 1 pkg. 60 Day Tomato                  | 20c           |
| 1 pkg. Princess Radish                | 10c           |
| 1 pkg. Self-Growing Celery            | 20c           |
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| 1 pkg. Fullerton Market Lettuce       | 10c           |
| Also 12 Varieties Choice Flower Seeds | 25c           |
|                                       | <b>\$1.00</b> |

Write today! Send 10 cents to help pay postage and packing and receive the above "Famous Collection," together with our New and Instructive Garden Guide.

**GREAT NORTHERN SEED CO.**  
1196 Rose St. Rockford, Illinois

## Ocean Springs Pecan Nursery

Season 1908-1909

Will be pleased to book orders  
now for Grafted Pecans

No Seedlings

Send for Price List

**CHAS. E. PABST, Prop'r,** OCEAN SPRINGS,  
MISSISSIPPI.

### Executive Committee Meeting.

A quorum of the Executive Committee of the National Nut Growers Association, met at Thomasville, Ga., February 16th, 1909.

The date selected for 1909 convention to be held at Albany, Ga., is Oct. 12th, 13th and 14th. Messrs. Wilson, White, Hume and Watson were appointed as program committee.

The association year was defined as extending from the first day of the annual convention till the first day of the succeeding convention.

Names of members in arrears for annual dues were removed from the mailing list, such names to be restored and copy of proceedings furnished to those who respond to the treasurer's call for payments.

### Call to Almond Growers of California.

Responsive to expressions of approval from different parts of the state, The California Promotion Committee hereby calls the almond growers of California together in a meeting to be held at Del Monte, Monterey county, on May 7th, next, for the purpose of taking steps looking to the formation of a state association of almond growers.

Impressive demonstration has been given to the success of organization of co-operative effort in lines horticultural, industrial, commercial and financial in California. Many advantages might be gained in united action in selling, in eliminating competitive selling among growers, in the purchase of supplies such as sacks and sulphur, in the discussion of methods in care of orchards, curing crops and kindred questions that enter into the business. For instance, "Dust Spraying," in orchards is a live question for discussion.

The time and place was chosen for the reason that on the following day the eleventh semi-annual meeting of the Counties Committee of the California Promotion Committee is to be held there, and those who wish to attend the

## Proceedings

The following volumes of Proceedings of the National Nut Growers' Association can be obtained at prices which were established at the Chattanooga Convention:

St. Louis, 1904, \$ .50 per copy  
Scranton, 1906, .50 per copy  
Norfolk, 1807, 1.00 per copy

**J. F. WILSON, Sec'y**

POULAN, .. .. GEORGIA

meeting of the almond growers can get the benefit of the reduced, one and one-third fare rates, for the round trip, on all railroads, from any part of California, by attending the Counties Committee meeting the following day. When purchasing tickets buy for the going trip, taking a receipt, this when certified by the Secretary of the Counties Committee, will entitle the holder to ticket for the return trip at one-third rate.

The Committee would ask that this matter be brought to the attention of the individual members of your association. Please advise the Committee at the earliest possible date how many will attend the meeting at Del Monte, sending their names and addresses.

In the interest of California almond culture, I am, Cordially Yours.

RUFUS P. JENNINGS, Chairman.

### Mere Mention.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE FIVE.

Fertilizers are but one of several factors that affect success in orcharding. The others include varieties, location, soil management, spraying, pruning and general orchard care.


S. W. Peek says the pecan is very hardy and long-lived, succeeds on a great variety of soils, grows to immense size and bears abundant crops of nuts that find a ready market at such prices that render trees that have reached maturity almost fabulously profitable.

## P E C A N

**TREES** BEST VARIETIES  
Special Low Prices

**Bear's Nurseries**

Palatka, - .. - Florida.



**SATSUMA ORANGES**

Are Successfully and Profitably Grown  
Near the Lower Atlantic and Gulf Coast

We are leading Growers and Distributors of Satsuma Orange, Nut and Fruit trees, Rose bushes and Ornamental trees and Shrubs. Catalog free.

The Griffing Bros Co., Jacksonville, Fla.

## The Farm Trio

The Nut-Grower, 1 year - - \$ .50  
The Farm Journal, 2 years - - .40  
The Garden Magazine-Farmer 1.00  
Total - - - - - \$1.90

### All Three Publications for ONE DOLLAR . . .

We make this advantageous offer to encourage renewals as well as for obtaining new subscribers to the Nut-Grower.

#### The Garden Magazine-Farmer

Is a beautiful and useful publication.

#### The Farm Journal

Is unsurpassed, and can be called the "boiled down" farm publication.

#### The Nut-Grower

Will sound its own praises, when read.

Send order and remittance direct to

## The Nut-Grower Co.

Poulan, Georgia.

## News Items.

J. B. Neff, of Anaheim, Cal., is having 200 walnut trees in his orchard top-grafted.

The Jefferson Nursery Co., of Florida, and R. J. Sawyer, of Michigan, are new advertisers this month.

It will be seen by a notice in this number that the movement to organize the California almond growers is making substantial progress.

The State Commissioner of Horticulture for the state of Washington, reports that there are growing in that new state 7,677,072 apple trees, 2,126,222 peach trees, 1,313,290 pear trees, 1,138,491 plum and pecan trees and nearly 1,000,000 fruit trees of other kinds.

The date for 1909 convention of the National Nut Growers Association has been fixed for Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Oct. 12th, 13th and 14th. The place of meeting is Albany, Ga. In this locality there is a larger area of pecan orchards of the budded and grafted varieties than in any other section of the country.

## Good Roads.

Congressman Sulzer, in urging national aid, said in part:

"Good roads mean progress and prosperity, a benefit to the people who live in the cities, an advantage to the people who live in the country, and it will help every section of our vast domain. Good roads, like streets, make habitation along them most desirable; they enhance the value of farm lands, facilitate transportation, and add untold wealth to the producers and consumers of the country; they are the milestones marking the advance of civilization; they economize time, give labor a lift, and make millions in money; they save wear and tear and worry and waste; they beautify the country—bring it in touch with the city; they aid the social and the religious and the educational and the industrial progress of the people; they make better homes and happier hearth sides; they are the avenues of trade, the highways of commerce, the mail routes of information, and the agencies of speedy communication; they mean the economical transpor-

## QUALITY TALKS

In Pecan Trees, as well as other commodities,

**WE HAVE THE QUALITY.**

Our stock for the coming seasons delivery is Budded and Grafted from **Known Trees**. All being of the very best varieties. Orders are being rapidly booked.

Get in touch with us; we have the goods. A "SQUARE DEAL" Guaranteed. Write for booklet and get acquainted.

## JEFFERSON NURSERY CO.,

MONTICELLO, : : FLORIDA.  
(Mention The Nut-Grower.)

## Partridge Wyandottes

Eggs and breeding stock for sale. Season of 1908-09 my birds won 41 out of a possible 49 first and second prizes where shown. For beauty and utility they have no equal.

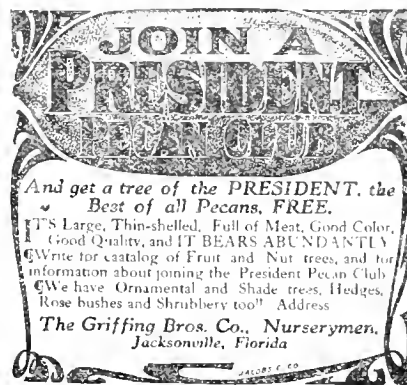
Write for Catalogue.

**R. J. Sawyer,**  
**Menominee, - Michigan.**

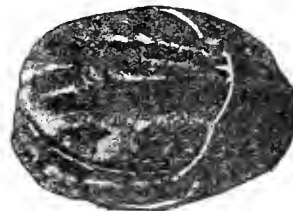
tation of marketable products—the maximum burden at the minimum cost; they are the ligaments that bind the country together in thrift and industry and intelligence and patriotism; they promote social intercourse, prevent intellectual stagnation, and increase the happiness and the prosperity of our producing masses; they contribute to the glory of the country, give employment to our idle workmen, distribute the necessities of life—the products of the fields and the forests and the factories—encourage energy and husbandry, inculcate love for our scenic wonders, and make mankind better and broader and grander."

## Almond Growers to Organize.

Responsive to expressions of approval from different parts of the state, The California Promotion Committee has called a meeting of the almond growers of California for the purpose of taking steps looking toward the formation of a state association of growers in the interests of the almond industry of California. The meeting is to be held on May 7th, at Del Monte, Montgomery county, where on the following day will be held the eleventh semi-annual meeting of the Counties Committee of The California Promotion Committee.



## SUCCESS



## NATURAL SIZE

The nut that has never failed to bear and never failed to fill at both ends with kernels of best quality.

**BECHTEL PECAN NURSERIES**  
OCEAN SPRINGS, MISS.

**Barnwell Pecan Groves** Has 10,-000 Budded and Grafted trees of the leading varieties. First-Class Grafting Wood for sale at reasonable prices. Address **CHAS. M. BARNWELL,** BACONTON, :: :: GEORGIA.

## Grafted Pecan Trees

Of Select Paper Shell Varieties

Not the Most—Only the Best

For Descriptive List write

## BAYVIEW NURSERY

C. FORKERT, Prop. Ocean Springs, Miss



## Report of State Vice-President for Arkansas.

Arkansas is slowly awakening to her opportunities in the line of nut growing, especially as regards pecans. We have not got beyond the experimental stage yet, but hope to reach definite conclusions soon. Quite a number are testing varieties with the idea of planting largely when they can be sure of the ones best adapted to our climate. Most of the planting is being done by professional and business men as yet, but I know of several farmers who are planting in a small way. The farmers are watching the experiments closely, however, and are likely to come in with a rush if they see that it pays.

I am unable to state from personal observation just what the fine varieties are going to do here as I do not know of any trees that have been in bearing over two years. Mr. W. G. Vincenheller, director of the Experimental Station, writes that in his travels in the central and eastern parts of the state he finds occasional trees of the fine thin shelled varieties in bearing and they do very well. With a few exceptions the fine varieties from the lower south start growth a little earlier in the spring and hold their leaves a little later in the fall than our native trees, but as yet have not been damaged by late or early frosts. Compared with our native trees some of the fine varieties are a little tender as regards overflows and should not be planted on very low land that remains under water for a long time. Others will stand nearly as much water as our natives.

The great opportunity for quick returns in Arkansas lies in the great number of native trees suitable for top working. Up to a few years ago it was the custom of our people to cut down the pecan trees in order to gather the nuts. In this way doubtless many fine varieties were lost. During the last fifteen or twenty years, however, there has been a growing disposition to protect the pecan trees and the result is a large number of young trees suitable for top working. There are also a vast number of sprouts coming up in the fields

**WANTED—A RIDER AGENT** IN EACH TOWN and district to ride and exhibit a sample Latest Model "Ranger" bicycle furnished by us. Our agents everywhere are making money fast. *Write for full particulars and special offer at once.*

**NO MONEY REQUIRED** until you receive and approve of your bicycle. We ship to anyone, anywhere in the U. S. *without a cent deposit in advance, prepaid freight, and allow TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL* during which time you may ride the bicycle and put it to any test you wish. If you are then not perfectly satisfied or do not wish to keep the bicycle ship it back to us at our expense and *you will not be out one cent.*

**FACTORY PRICES** We furnish the highest grade bicycles it is possible to make at one small profit above actual factory cost. You save \$10 to \$15 middlemen's profits by buying direct of us and have the manufacturer's guarantee behind your bicycle. **DO NOT BUY** a bicycle or a pair of tires from anyone at any price until you receive our catalogues and learn our unheard of *factory prices and remarkable special offers to rider agents.*

**YOU WILL BE ASTONISHED** when you receive our beautiful catalogue and study our superb models at the *wonderfully low prices* we can make you this year. We sell the highest grade bicycles for less money than any other factory. We are satisfied with \$1.00 profit above factory cost.

**BICYCLE DEALERS**, you can sell our bicycles under your own name plate at our prices. Orders filled the day received.

**SECOND HAND BICYCLES.** We do not regularly handle second hand bicycles, but usually have a number on hand taken in trade by our Chicago retail stores. These we clear out promptly at prices ranging from \$3 to \$8 or \$10. Descriptive bargain lists mailed free.

**COASTER-BRAKES,** single wheels, imported roller chains and pedals, parts, repairs and equipment of all kinds at *half the usual retail prices.*

**\$8.50 HEDGETHORN PUNCTURE-PROOF SELF-HEALING TIRES** **\$4.80**  
A SAMPLE PAIR TO INTRODUCE, ONLY

The regular retail price of these tires is \$8.50 per pair, but to introduce we will sell you a sample pair for \$4.80 (cash with order \$4.55).

### NO MORE TROUBLE FROM PUNCTURES

NAILS, Tacks or Glass will not let the air out. Sixty thousand pairs sold last year. Over two hundred thousand pairs now in use.

**DESCRIPTION:** Made in all sizes. It is lively and easy riding, very durable and lined inside with a special quality of rubber, which never becomes porous and which closes up small punctures without allowing the air to escape. We have hundreds of letters from satisfied customers stating that their tires have only been pumped up once or twice in a whole season. They weigh no more than an ordinary tire, the puncture resisting qualities being given by several layers of thin, specially prepared fabric on the tread. The regular price of these tires is \$8.50 per pair, but for advertising purposes we are making a special factory price to the rider of only \$4.80 per pair. All orders shipped same day letter is received. We ship C. O. D. on approval. You do not pay a cent until you have examined and found them strictly as represented.

We will allow a cash discount of 5 per cent (thereby making the price \$4.55 per pair) if you send **FULL CASH WITH ORDER** and enclose this advertisement. You run no risk in sending us an order as the tires may be returned at OUR expense if for any reason they are not satisfactory on examination. We are perfectly reliable and money sent to us is as safe as in a bank. If you order a pair of these tires, you will find that they will ride easier, run faster, wear better, last longer and look finer than any tire you have ever used or seen at any price. We know that you will be so well pleased that when you want a bicycle you will give us your order. We want you to send us a trial order at once, hence this remarkable tire offer.

**IF YOU NEED TIRES** don't buy any kind at any price until you send for a pair of Hedgethorn Puncture-Proof tires on approval and trial at the special introductory price quoted above; or write for our big Tire and Sundry Catalogue which describes and quotes all makes and kinds of tires at about half the usual prices.

**DO NOT WAIT** but write us a postal today. **DO NOT THINK OF BUYING** a bicycle or a pair of tires from anyone until you know the new and wonderful offers we are making. It only costs a postal to learn everything. Write it NOW.

**J. L. MEAD CYCLE COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL.**

—LET US SEND YOU—

## "PECAN MEATS PICKED OUT"

For Those Who Want to Know  
By Those Who Know

All the essential information "Out of a Nut Shell." Investigate Pecans for pleasure, Pecans for profit. Our plan of free expert superintendence in planting large size pecans assures live trees and quick profits. WRITE TODAY.

**Clingman Nursery and Orchard Company, Ltd.**

Keithville, La.

Japan walnut are being planted here in a small way and they appear to do well but they are not yet in bearing.

Taking all in all, the outlook for the nut industry here is bright, but of course considerable pioneer work will have to be done before it can be established on a firm commercial basis.

G. M. BROWN,  
Van Buren, Ark., Oct. 26th, 1908.

that are cut back every year in cultivating. If these were allowed to grow and be top worked to fine varieties, nearly every farm in the bottoms would soon have a surplus of nuts to place on the market.

Arkansas is the home of the hickories, having 9 or 10 species that are indigenous. Most of the species do not bear edible nuts, but pecans and shell bark are of fine quality and doubtless with a careful search varieties could be found suitable for commercial planting.

The black walnuts are also plentiful and some very fine varieties are found. There is one strain of the black walnut that does not appear to mature its nuts here.

The tree chinquapin grows wild in the mountains, but it is said they are being rapidly cut out for post timber.

The American chestnut has been tested here and the trees grow well, but all complain that they do bear well.

The English walnut and the



**Books and Catalogues.**

THE JEFFERSON NURSERY CO., Monticello, Fla.—Pecan, Citrus and other fruits. Catalogue and price list, 16 pages finely printed and illustrated.

RANKIN'S SEED BOOK FOR 1909 25TH YEAR—Farm, vegetable and flower seeds. A large and well arranged catalogue and price list. Rankin's Seed House, Shenandoah, Iowa.

GREIDER'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOG OF PURE BRED POULTRY, FOR 1909—Price, 10 cents, by B. H. Greider, Rheems, Pa., is an elegant book of about one hundred pages, illustrating and describing many of the standard breeds of fowls.

RAWSON'S FLORISTS BOOK, FOR 1909—Seeds, plants and bulbs. Catalogue and price list W. W. Rawson & Co., Boston, Mass.

MANDA'S NOVELTIES AND SPECIALTIES, FOR 1909—16 illustrated pages. W. A. Manda, South Orange, N. J.

ROSES—Descriptive alphabetical list and classified price list. The Leedle Floral Co., Springfield, O.

THE E. G. HILL CO.—32-page catalogue and price list of Roses, Carnations, Mums, and Bedding Plants, finely illustrated. Richmond, Ind.

The Proceedings of the thirty-second meeting of the Georgia State Horticultural Society, is a neat volume of 130 pages, issued by the State Board of Entomology. In the catalogue of fruits, nuts are given prominent mention, twenty or more varieties of pecans being classified.

**Pecan Notes.**

There are many thousands of people all over the country who have never seen any of the choice nuts now being grown, let alone eaten any, for they are rarely sold at a price at which ordinary persons can afford to eat them. The fine nuts are as easily grown as the small ones. Persons starting into pecan culture now, can do so with a certainty of success if they will buy good trees.

In horticulture (for profit) as in all other business matters, the best generally proves to be the cheapest, especially where permanent results are desired. A pecan tree lives to an indefinite age (300 to 700 years) and generation after generation will enjoy the fruits of what we are planting, therefore plant the best you get and leave a permanent monument of your good judgment. —Northwest Pacific Farmer.



**MONTICELLO, FLORIDA**

**Nut Trees---Satsuma Oranges---Roses**

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**GEORGIA.**

# THE NUT = GROWER

Volume VII  
Number 9

Poulan, Ga., April, 1909.

5c per Copy  
50c per Year

## The Proper Use of Nuts as Food.

Read before the Medical Association of Georgia, at Macon, by GEO. M. MILES, M. D., Atlanta, Ga.

Up to a comparatively recent date nuts were considered by most people either a luxury or as tit-bits to be eaten out of hand at odd times. They had no fixed standing as to food value, often being unjustly blamed for indigestion brought on by other causes.

During the last two decades, however, both from a dietetic and an economic standpoint, they are becoming more appreciated, as evidenced by their increased consumption.

With this greatly augmented demand the Southern states are much concerned, for two of the principal nuts, the peanut and pecan, are largely Southern products.

It may surprise this association to be informed that the total quantity of nuts imported into the United States in 1907 was 86,238,000 pounds, with a value of over six million dollars. From Georgia, Virginia and Tennessee the yield of peanuts alone was 225,000,000 lbs. The exact yield of pecans could not be obtained, but it was large; and when the many groves now growing in Georgia come into bearing the pecan crop alone will hold a respectable place among the resources of our state.

The increased cost of the various meats exacted by the packing trusts has quickened interest in the economic value of nuts, many special nut foods, such as malted nuts, nut butters, and meat substitutes, with nuts as a basis, being now on the market at reasonable prices.

Again, there is a fairly large number of our population who, for different reasons, abstain from meat. In this connection might be mentioned the Seventh Day Adventists, a growing body in the South, whose teachings are opposed to the use of meat in any form.

I feel, therefore, that a brief sur-

vey of this somewhat neglected field will be of both interest and profit to my hearers.

The term "nut" is applied somewhat loosely to certain varieties of fruits or parts of fruits, and implies a more or less fibrous covering surrounding a kernel or meat. They are produced in the most diverse manners, from vine-like plants, as the peanut, up to the giant pine or beech. One variety, the water chestnut, is supplied by a water plant.

To enter into a description of the many native and imported nuts available for food consumption would exceed the limits of this paper, so I shall consider only a few of the best known.

The flavor of nuts depends principally on the oils they contain, though in some there are specific flavoring agents. Some of these oily constituents easily become rancid, imparting a most disagreeable taste or odor.

The peculiar flavor of the roasted peanut is due to browned oils and starches. The pungent or bitter taste of almonds, as well as peach and plum pits, a family botanically allied, is due to a cyanic acid yielded glucosid. The chestnut, especially when roasted, has a characteristic starchy taste, betokening its main ingredient. The flavor of nuts, as well as their size, can be greatly improved by judicious cultivation.

The composition of nuts has been investigated at several of the agricultural experiment stations in this country, and I wish in this connection to acknowledge valuable data furnished me by Prof. M. E. Jaffa, of the California station, and Mr. Charles D. Woods, of the Maine station.

The following shows the compo-

## The Nut Industry and the Press

W. N. Roper, Virginia. \*

Since the organization of this association in 1902, we have witnessed a great increase in interest in the nut industries in many parts of the country. The walnut industry in the West, particularly in California and Oregon, has assumed larger proportions, the chestnut and shagbark in the North have come in for a larger share of attention, and we have had a renaissance of pecan growing in the South. The economic causes lying at the bottom of this renewed interest are several. Among the most important are, a largely increased population a period of great prosperity, the demand for new things or more of the old on our tables, the condition of the older fields of horticultural endeavor and the interest that humanity always has in opening up new ones.

The growth of these industries has, in the main, been solid, though there have been mistaken ideas advanced and many have entered the field of nut culture with visionary ideas of the difficulties to be overcome, the profits which will result and the time at which they will begin to come in. In bringing these industries before the public, and in presenting reliable information, several of the experiment stations have taken a live part. Notable among these are the stations of Louisiana, Mississippi, Florida, Maryland, Oregon, California, the National Department of Agriculture and the departments of agriculture of Pennsylvania and Texas. The information given out by the workers in these several institutions has in the main formed the basis upon which the nut industries have made their more recent and active growth, practically all their publications having been issued within the past ten years.

While it must be conceded that the publications issued by these authorities have at first hand reach-

Continued on Second Page.

\* Read at Chattanooga Convention.

ed large numbers of people, and served a very useful purpose, still the great mass of the people who have become interested in nut growing have not been reached by them. The general public has secured its information from the press, either from publications devoted in the main to nut growing or from the general horticultural and agricultural press. In fact we are safe in saying that a very large portion of the present impetus in nut growing is due to work on the part of the press and it must be given praise as well as blame for the good and for the modicum of evil done. That misleading statements have been made is doubtless true, for such are made in regard to any and every industry under the sun, but in the main the statements issued have been conservative. In all press work danger is removed when we stick to facts, it is only when we get on the ground of the promoter, with nothing to promote, that we become dangerous.

The one difficult task in newspaper work has been the lack of extensive detailed information. It is a fact that touching many points relating to nut growing, definite information has been lacking. But it is the hardest problem under the sun to secure good average information touching any industry of the soil. We are beginning to get on a more stable and certain foundation in relation to nut growing and we are happy to say, that all that has heretofore been published is not error alone.

More and more, the grower, the planter, the investigator and the nurseryman can serve the public better by giving out the facts in an industry in which we are all interested. Tell the truth about it. If it hurts some special interest, if it goes contrary to our former opinions and ideas, well and good, let it be so, if it coincides with previously conceived notions be happy, but let the truth be told and through the press given to the public. The truth in nut growing is all that is necessary for the upbuilding of a stable industry. We are ready to do our share in helping an industry to grow on a safe basis, for it is one which promises much for the country at large.

## THE PROPER USE OF NUTS AS FOOD

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE

sition of some of the nuts most used, as compared with a few of the staple food products:

| KINDS OF FOOD           | REFUSE    | EDIBLE PORTION |           |           |                     |             |           |                      |
|-------------------------|-----------|----------------|-----------|-----------|---------------------|-------------|-----------|----------------------|
|                         |           | WATER          | PROTEIN   | FAT       | CARBOHYDRATES       |             | ASH       | FUEL VALUE per pound |
|                         |           |                |           |           | SUGAR, STARCH, ETC. | CRUDE FIBER |           |                      |
|                         | Per Cent. | Per Cent.      | Per Cent. | Per Cent. | Per Cent.           | Per Cent.   | Per Cent. | calories             |
| Brazil Nut.....         | 49.35     | 4.7            | 17.4      | 65.0      | 5.7                 | 3.9         | 3.3       | 3,120                |
| Chestnut.....           | 33.40     | 6.1            | 7.8       | 8.8       | 70.1                | 2.9         | 2.4       | 1,840                |
| Cocoanut.....           | 34.06     | 13.0           | 6.6       | 56.2      | 13.7                | 8.9         | 1.6       | 2,840                |
| Hickory Nut.....        | 62.20     | 3.7            | 15.4      | 67.4      | 11.4                | 2.1         | 2.2       | 3,345                |
| Peanut.....             | 27.04     | 7.4            | 29.8      | 43.5      | 14.7                | 2.4         | 2.2       | 2,610                |
| Pecan.....              | 50.10     | 3.4            | 12.1      | 70.7      | 8.5                 | 3.7         | 1.6       | 3,300                |
| Walnut.....             | 58.80     | 3.1            | 18.2      | 60.7      | 13.7                | 2.3         | 1.7       | 3,075                |
| Beef Steak (round)..... |           | 65.5           | 19.8      | 13.6      |                     |             | 1.1       | 950                  |
| Cheese.....             |           | 27.4           | 27.7      | 56.8      | 4.1                 |             | 3.7       | 2,145                |
| Eggs, boiled.....       | 11.20     | 65.0           | 12.4      | 10.7      |                     |             | 7         | 680                  |
| White Bread.....        |           | 35.3           | 9.2       | 1.3       | 55.2                | 5           | 1.1       | 1,215                |
| Beans, dried.....       |           | 12.6           | 22.5      | 1.8       | 55.6                | 4.4         | 3.5       | 1,605                |
| Potatoes.....           | 20.00     | 78.3           | 2.2       | .1        | 18.0                | .4          | 1.0       | 385                  |

You will observe from this comparison that nuts, even the starchy chestnuts, furnish much more fuel value per pound than either beef, eggs or cheese.

They are rich in protein and fat, containing some starch and but little water. The pecan is the richest in fat, though the Brazil nut, hickory nut and walnut are not far behind. In protein the peanut easily leads, containing 29.8 per cent. per pound, while round steak contains only 19.8 per cent. The chestnut has much the largest carbohydrate content, 73 per cent., though the peanut shows nearly 18 per cent.

CONTINUED IN MAY NUMBER

## NUT PROPAGATION.

By Herbert C. White, Before the Association at Chattanooga.

CONTINUED FROM MARCH NUMBER

### INFLUENCE OF STOCK ON SCIONS.

I wish now to take up what is to me a more important feature in nut propagation, to which few of us in the past have apparently given sufficient thought and attention; it is the question of the vitality of seed nuts, and the influence they produce on trees raised therefrom, as well as the influence of the seedling stocks on scions.

After extended observation, and experience with nut trees, and more especially with the pecan, I am coming to the conclusion, even if I have not already arrived there, that the variations in the earliness of bearing, prolificness, vigor of growth and even time of ripening of budded and grafted trees in the same locality, and growing under precisely similar conditions, must be very largely the result of stock influence. Dismissing for the moment, for the sake of argument, the question of soil, culture and environments, we frequently find in an orchard some trees which commence bearing much earlier than others of the same variety, same age, same soil, same culture and environments. We find among the older trees some heavier bearers and more vigorous growers than others, sometimes even with a slight difference of the size and

quality of the fruit. This must be ascribed to either stock influence, or we will say unfortunate selection of the buds or scions used. We seldom find a tree which bears all fruit the same size. There are generally some extra large fruits and some undersized, while the bulk of the crop will be fully up to the standard.

### VARIATIONS ON SAME TREE.

Experience shows that some limbs habitually bear smaller fruit than others, and that some limbs will habitually bear more fruit than others, while it rarely happens that some limbs do not fruit at all. Scions, taken from trees or limbs of trees with any of these characteristics are more than apt to perpetuate their good, bad or indifferent qualities regardless of stock influence, which of itself may even intensify the particular characteristics. On the other hand we have cases where several trees of the same age, size and vigor are budded with buds from the same stick of bud wood, and that from a good bearing tree. Some will grow faster than others, and some bear earlier than others, while the fruit itself may vary a little. We can hardly ascribe this to anything but stock influence, the full solution of which will take time to work out.

In the realm of horticulture, there are many cases with trees and plants where certain stocks are used to obtain certain results either in vigor of growth, dwarfing, early

fruiting and hardiness, etc. A common illustration is the use of the citrus trifoliata as a stock for other members of the citrus family, the trifoliata stock exerting its influence both as regards hardiness, and to a certain extent, dwarfage.

#### UNCERTAINTY OF SEEDLING PECANS

The seedling pecan is perhaps the most uncertain of all nuts in reproduction. There are perhaps no two seedling trees in the country producing nuts alike, and those of us who attended the Convention at New Orleans, will remember a wonderful display of some hundred or more Centennial seedlings in which an appreciable difference exists in every case. In planting 1,000 seed pecan nuts (if by any streak of good luck you should be able to get them all up), we would likely have 1,000 different forms or types, while some would be early and good bearers and others worthless. The pecan crosses so freely and indiscriminately with other pecans, that when we plant a pecan nut large or small we may get the composite of a thousand of its progenitors. The walnut is a little better behaved.

In the planting of large quantities of nuts, such as constitutes a commercial nursery, and if bought at random in any of the large commercial nut centers, such as New Orleans, San Antonio, St. Louis, etc., nuts from perhaps 5,000 different trees are intermixed. An exceedingly variable and uncertain percentage of first class, thrifty seedlings are produced and they are subsequently grafted or budded and sent out to the world. One graft is put on a seedling stock raised from a tree noted for its wonderful prolificness, another graft is put on another stock raised from a notoriously poor bearer. Query—which is the best tree?

#### SELECT SEED NUTS WITH CARE.

Those of us who have had much experience with pecan trees, and have taken care to observe the growth of seedlings from different trees, know that the nuts from some produce uniformly more vigorous seedlings than others, and if those trees are good bearers and healthy, in the light of our present knowledge we are doing everything that is possible to produce the best possible tree; vigorous growth and good bearing qualities being the very first requisite.

Too much care can not be exercised in the selection of seed nuts and scions used for perpetuating the world's finest nuts and perhaps, for that matter, all other nuts. The mere mechanical work of bud-

ding or grafting by any method is of infinitely less consequence than the exercise of the great principal of "selection" from the ground up.

#### Hickory---Hickoria---Carya. \*

CONTINUED FROM MARCH.

Mr. Stiles recently saw a tree in Mexico fully five feet in diameter which bears regularly from 12 to 15 sacks of nuts. An item from Mexico states that there are trees there with a spread of 75 feet and some have been known to bring as high as \$150 a tree for nuts for a single season and many wild trees supposed to be 500 years old are still bearing.

Prof. Van Deman, who was for a number of years connected with our Agricultural Department at Washington, says that the seedling pecan tree lives and bears nuts profitably for a century or more, but they do not compare in value to the cultivated nuts. He examined a set of nuts from 100 seedling trees of the very good varieties and said that there was not one like the original and scarcely one as good.

Texas probably contains more native trees than all the other states combined, and most of these are found in a very few counties. A house in San Antonio, Texas, is said to shell 100 carloads annually. St. Louis has one house which shells 25 car loads a year, and the annual value of nut meats sold there is valued at \$250,000. Texas ships out 500 carloads of nuts annually, while cultivated nuts are just beginning to reach the markets.

Mr. Burbank says the improved pecan is the most valuable of all nuts, that the walnut, chestnut, or any other nuts can never be competitors with the pecan. Few investments says Dr. Stubbs, Director of the Louisiana University and Agricultural Colleges, promises larger profits than an orchard of well selected pecan trees properly cared for to the time of bearing. We are all familiar with pecan nuts, but few consumers thus far have been able to procure nuts grown from grafted trees, as 95 per cent. of the pecans on the open market are from seedling trees. The cultivated nuts average from 30 to 50 to a pound, while the seedlings average from 80 to 200 to the pound, making a vast difference when the kernel is considered. As the fine varieties of this nut become known the prices increase and the demand is far greater, and increasingly greater than the supply. Nuts that

CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE

Paper read by Mrs. Thomas A. Banning, before the Forestry Class of the Chicago Woman's Club.

## CLASSIFIED

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## Questions and Answers.

No. 10. How does "Rosette" affect pecans, and at what season of the year is it most apparent?

Ans. Pecan "Rosette" is a condition best observed about the middle of the growing season. The tree sends out numerous short branches at the terminals, the leaves are lacking in chlorophyll and very much constricted. When observed against skylight the leaves show many light colored blotches giving it a sieve-like appearance. This condition is not unlike that of "Spike" in the pineapple and is possibly induced by the same influences, viz: improper soil conditions or unbalanced fertilizer. It does not appear to be a serious trouble as was first supposed. H. K. MILLER.

No. 11. Do you think there is any virtue in whitewashing the trunks of pecan trees to keep insects out; if so would arsenic added to the whitewash be of any benefit?

Ans. Some advocate the use of whitewash for pecan trees but I do not think any special benefit is to be derived from whitewashing the trunks of the trees. H. K. MILLER.

[Extract from letter sent to Chattanooga Convention.]

No. 12. In gathering the nuts of some thirty-odd varieties that we have in bearing, we notice this year that many of the larger varieties such as the Stuart, Frot-scher, and in some cases, the Van Deman, have not filled as well as in normal years. This is especially noticeable in the Stuart variety. The kind we have found that have filled the best this year, have been the medium to large and small nuts, such as the Curtis, Teche, Bradley, Krack-Ezy and that class of nuts. Would like to hear from others along this line. C. M. G.

East Florida.

Ans. Reports from others solicited.

Hickory---Hickoria---Carya.

CONTINUED FROM THIRD PAGE

a few years ago sold for from 5c to 15c a pound now bring from 15c to 25c, and Louisiana nuts bring from 25c to 50c, while the budded and grafted varieties sell for from 50c to \$1.50, and even bring as high as \$5 a pound for fine specials. Cur-

tis, who made a tour of our pecan orchards, says many people of the North and West really do not know what a first class pecan is.

Our importations of nuts, which are constantly on the increase, now amount to over \$5,000,000 annually. This should allay any fears that our market will be over stock-ed in the near future. Our exports amount to but \$30,000, so that the foreign market has not yet been touched. Owing to its fine keep-ing qualities the pecan does not have to be handled rapidly, or hur-ried to the consumer.

The pecan tree is one of the most prolific as we have said. Trees from 15 to 18 years of age yield an-nually \$27 to \$56.

There are nuts in Texas that are engaged during the lifetime of cer-tain persons at 50c a pound, and a tree in that state has paid the owner from \$80 to \$300 a year for 18 out of 19 years. The demand, says Robert J. Morris, for cultivated pecans is so much in excess of the supply that the highest priced nuts of this species do not reach New York.

Florida is in some places aban-doning oranges in favor of pecans. A cold wave does not injure them. They are not perishable if left for a short time unharvested. The market is never overstocked, and there are few "off years." Profits increase as the labor de-creases, and the demand grows faster than the supply.

The aristocracy of Europe have come to use the pecan in preference to the walnut, and at the Paris Ex-position it attracted much atten-tion. The late Gov. Hogg said, "I want no monument of stone, but let my children plant at the head of my grave a pecan tree, and at the foot of my grave a walnut tree, and when those trees shall bear nuts let the pecans and walnuts be given to the plain people of my state so that they may plant them and make Texas a land of trees." Seedling trees do not come into bearing until they are from 12 to 15 years old, while the budded and grafted trees frequently yield at the ages of 4 to 5 years, and in many instances yield profitably at 7 years of age, and when 10 years old should produce from 10 to 20 and up to 50 pounds of choice nuts which sell readily for from 50c to 75c a pound for mixed nuts, and from 75c to \$1.50 a pound for named varieties, such as Schley, Stuart, Van Deman and others.

CONTINUED IN MAY NUMBER

## FOR SEASON OF 1908-1909

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Write for prices of trees and infor-  
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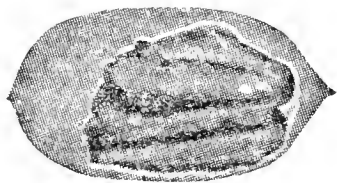
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planted to the best known grafted standard paper shell varieties, one to three years old, located on the Gulf coast of Mississippi and in Jackson county, the native heath of the paper shell pecans and where ten or twelve of the best known varieties now being propagated by nurserymen were originated.

I now have four groves ready for delivery and several thousand acres of the finest pecan land in the South. I have a very special bargain in a forty-acre grove (Satsuma orange trees between the pecans) which includes 20,000 stocks for the coming season's grafting, a splendid opening for a combination grove and nursery, on the L. & N. railroad, and a half mile front on a running stream.

Will also furnish trees, superintend the planting of groves anywhere in South Mississippi and Alabama west of Mobile.

The Satsuma orange planted between pecans when desired. Young grafted trees, grafted wood and fancy and commercial nuts in any quantity. Thanksgiving and Holiday orders for nuts given special attention. All grafting wood and trees grown from bearing trees in my own groves, hence absolutely true to name. No guess work—you get exactly what you order. Pecans this season especially fine. Send your orders early.

F. H. LEWIS,

Scranton County, JACKSON, MISS.

## For Sale!

Standard Varieties of

### Budded and Grafted Pecan Trees and Nuts. . . . .

Also Budding and Grafting. Wood from bearing trees. Contracts taken for top-working seedling trees and caring for groves. Our groves contain over 4,000 budded trees of the best standard varieties and is the oldest budded grove in Georgia.

### Gillgrove Pecan Nurseries

J. P. GILL, Mgr. ALBANY, GA.

### Gainesville Nurseries,

Gainesville, Florida.

Make a specialty of Budded and Grafted Pecan trees of such standard varieties as have a good record behind them. Our catalog will not only help in the selection of varieties, but will assist you in the planting and culture. It's free for the asking.

### H. S. GRAVES, Prop'r.,

GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA.

### Imports of Nuts for Consumption

A conspicuous feature of the accompanying table expressing the imports of nuts for consumption into the United States during the last nine years is the marked increase in the quantity. Inference is plain that the edible nuts are entering more generally into consumption as food, and this fact must be regarded as encouraging to the growers of nuts in this country.

This value is not a value for the United States, or any part of the United States, but is the sum of the values in the foreign countries from which the nuts were shipped:

|                |             |
|----------------|-------------|
| 1900 . . . . . | \$3,484,699 |
| 1901 . . . . . | 3,756,137   |
| 1902 . . . . . | 4,214,676   |
| 1903 . . . . . | 5,038,726   |
| 1904 . . . . . | 5,473,306   |
| 1905 . . . . . | 6,154,515   |
| 1906 . . . . . | 7,228,607   |
| 1907 . . . . . | 9,315,891   |
| 1908 . . . . . | 9,563,742   |

### Pecan as a Factor in the City Beautiful.

It has been suggested that both beauty and utility are combined in the pecan tree and that it would greatly contribute to the beauty of "the city beautiful" if trees which are to be planted are of this kind.

Boosters of the pecan tree and of the city beautiful wax eloquent over the idea and picture every street during the fall months the scene of nutting parties of school children. What could be more delightful? In the spring and summer the grateful shade and tender green of the leaves, in the autumn the garnering of the succulent nuts!

The pecan is making progress. It is being cultivated for profit in many places in the counties of Georgia and Alabama.

Thorsby, Ala., is coming to the fore as a producer of pecans. It is here that the groves of the Alabama Pecan Grower's Company are located. This company has one tree, that in eleven years attained a height of thirty feet, a width across the limbs of twenty feet and a trunk thirteen inches in diameter. The sixth crop was taken during the past fall. The company exhibited some fine specimens at the state fair.

Pecan growing is predicted by many to be destined for the leading

### Mere Mention.

Prof Van Deman, although conservative, believes in an alluvial soil for the pecan. He recently reported having found an old tree in his locality which is said to have borne 14 barrels in one season.

C. M. Griffing, in the National Nurseryman, says: "The general interest taken by almost every home owner and farmer in the fine varieties of pecans will in a few years make pecans the leading horticultural product of the Wiregrass section. No tree is more valuable or more desirable for a roadside or street tree. They should be as universally used for this purpose throughout the South as the maple is in New York.

industry of the South. No tree responds more readily to careful, systematic cultivation. It has few equals among nut trees and no superiors. No other nut has been found to produce more revenue. The culture of the pecan already is an important industry and more and more attention is being given to it each year. The experimental stages have been passed.

The confectionery trade and the table requirements demand the finest nuts, but up to the present the supply has been entirely inadequate. The pecan is therefore easy to sell and may be held for a high price.

The trees grow well in middle and southern Alabama. The best nuts are of tremendous size, with very thin shells, good keeping qualities and delicious flavor.

The average yield per tree, transplanted, sometimes runs as high as 10 pounds in the fifth year, the sixth year 15, the seventh 25 pounds. The tenth year after setting out a yield of 50 to 150 pounds may be expected. The nuts sell at 50 cents and upward per pound. Selected specimens for planting bring 75 cents to \$3.00 per pound.

During the holidays the wild nuts brought as much as 60 and 75 cents per pound in Birmingham. Those interested in the pecan industry regard it as a superior investment to oil or mines. The company suggests that a few acres planted with pecan trees and tended by them will provide the owner with an ever increasing pension for life. The pecan industry has the endorsement of the country's leading horticulturists.—"News," Birmingham, Ala.



## THE NUT-GROWER

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

The NUT-GROWER COMPANY

Entered as second-class matter at the Postoffice at Poulan, Georgia, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Subscription, 50 cents per Annum.  
Advertising Rates on Application.

## NOTICE

When this paragraph is marked it means that your subscription has expired and that you are requested to renew promptly, as postal regulations do not permit us to mail to delinquents at second-class rates.

The subscription price is 50 cents per annum, but if you will send \$1.00 your account will be credited for three years.

APRIL, 1909.

Inquiries come frequently for information regarding the registering of varieties of nuts, with a view to placing before the public desirable data regarding them. This matter may reach the next convention, through the committee on Nomenclature and Standards.

"Getting back to Nature," may be a fad in many of the popularisms of the day, but is a commendable move when falling into line with nature's mode of supplying food of the most concentrated and delightful character, such as is found in edible nuts like the fine pecan.

With this number we begin the publication of some interesting statistics prepared for The Nut-Grower by Mr. George K. Holmes, statistical expert of the Department of Agriculture. These figures offer a most convincing argument in favor of the industry in this country and those who fear an over production of pecans, can see in these tables no cause for their apprehensions.

Alfalfa, as a cover crop for pecan orchards, merits careful trial. It may require some skill and experimenting to grow it successfully in some pecan localities, but since it is a legume, as well as a profitable crop, it will be well to give it an extensive trial. This can form a part of the association's work, when the contemplated test orchards are established in all the states.

Regarding the importation of nuts, some may wonder to what extent this is counterbalanced by exports. The balance of trade in this particular is against the United States to the extent of having fifty times as much imports as exports. This is pretty heavy considering that we grow so many different kind of nuts as well as the best.

The Statistical Scientist of the Department of Agriculture, in a letter to the editor, says:

"The nut growing movement in this country interests me extremely and I feel positive that it is destined to have a definite and probably prosperous expansion, perhaps in the case of some kinds of nuts in combination with agricultural production along other lines. Please regard me as always at your service."

For some unexplained reason our September, 1906, edition of The Nut-Grower was suddenly exhausted. It developed later that a single form of two pages had run short at time of binding. So many requests were filed for copies of this issue that we planned to reprint the missing pages, but it was discovered that the subject matter of the missing pages had previously been printed in a volume of the Association Proceedings. Consequently enough copies were bound up, without pages seven and eight, to fill the orders. Some of these defective copies are still on hand and will be furnished free to any of our old subscribers who may request a copy.

The saving habit becomes more agreeable and efficient, when some specific purpose or plan is in mind. Possibly it was some life insurance promoter who advocated the following reasons for saving. As the story goes there are three things every man should undertake and follow up regularly: First, he should save enough to care for himself and family in old age. Second, he should save enough to care for his family in event of his early death; and third, he should save enough to care for himself and family in case of sickness. These are all good reasons for saving, and

become speedily available, if the funds saved are promptly and wisely invested in pecan orchards.

For the past eight or nine years the importation of nuts into the United States, has been increasing, not only regularly, but enormously. It is now—in value—over three times as great as it was at the beginning of the present century. There are substantial reasons for this annual increase. One of them is the inadequate local supply. Another is the more general recognition of their value as a food product, and still another is the extended new uses to which they are found adaptable. Any one of these causes are sufficient to consume all the increase from crops for years to come, so the importations are likely to continue to keep on increasing indefinitely.

The publicity work of the Association was heartily endorsed at the Chattanooga convention. The Secretary asked for sixty dollars for the work during the current year. Two-thirds of this amount was pledged within five minutes time and direction given to call on other members for additional funds. The following subscribers to the fund have already paid the amounts indicated:

C. M. Barnwell, Baconton, Ga., \$5.00; Jefferson Nursery Co., Monticello, Fla., \$5.00; The Standard Pecan Co., Monticello, Fla., \$5.00; Huntsville Wholesale Nurseries, Huntsville, Ala., \$5.00; J. B. Wight, Cairo, Ga., \$5.00.

This important work was started in 1907 and the appropriation made by the Association was supplemented by contributions from Griffing Brothers Co., Jacksonville, Fla.; Glen St. Marys Nursery, Glen St. Marys Fla.; J. B. Wight, Cairo, Ga.; The Nut-Grower Co., Poulan, Ga.; Miller & Gossard, Monticello, Fla.; Simpson Brothers, Monticello, Fla.

Most of us have recipes into which nuts enter largely, and are acquainted with their delicious flavor. Many of our meat and fruit salads and other confections would lose much of their piquant flavor if we should leave out the nuts.

# Nut Growers! Read This!

WE WOULD CALL YOUR ATTENTION TO  
Thomas Phosphate Powder

[BASIC SLAG PHOSPHATE]

ANALYZING

Total Phosphoric Acid  
15 to 18 Per Cent.

Lime  
35 to 50 Per Cent.

Magnesia and Iron  
18 to 20 Per Cent.

This material is being largely used by some of the most intelligent nut and fruit Growers in this country with splendid results. Why not YOU? There is no material known that so strongly appeals to you as this, because: In addition to the PHOSPHORIC ACID, it contains also large amounts of LIME, MAGNESIA and IRON, which are very necessary in assisting in large production of fruit and at the same time keeping your trees healthy and vigorous.

It is not treated with SULPHURIC ACID like Acid phosphate and cannot destroy the humus matter in your soils and make them soar and unproductive, and many other reasons. This space is too small to tell you all about it. Write for descriptive pamphlet and prices. In addition to Thomas Phosphate Powder we import and handle

NITRATE OF POTASH  
SULPHATE OF POTASH

MURIATE OF POTASH  
NITRATE OF SODA

DRIED BLOOD  
KAINIT

PERUVIAN GUANO

## The Coe-Mortimer Company

New York

Charleston, S. C.

### Almond Varieties.

Almonds are perhaps the most uncertain crops that the California grower has anything to do with, even in those districts to which it is best adapted. A sudden cold wave that will not affect the most tender new growth and blossoms on a lemon tree, will sometimes cause an entire crop of almonds to drop, even when the nuts have grown to be an inch or more in length. As long as the kernel is in the liquid state it is very delicate, and a frost that is hardly perceptible will make it drop. This dropping can be foretold to a certainty before it occurs, by opening a few nuts. If on the edge of the kernel at any point there is a brown spot, and the kernel has not solidified, the nut is sure to drop. If a large percentage shows this feature it will indicate the extent of the drop.

Almonds are divided into three classes: hard shells, soft shells and paper shells. There are numerous varieties of each, and while the hard shells are not popular, they are rarely, if ever excelled in flavor. The Jordan almond is the highest priced nut on the market, in the shelled (kernels only) state, and it is hard shell. The ordinary hard shell grown in California is not excelled in flavor by any of the soft or paper shells. It will keep for years and not become

rancid, while paper shells will be unfit to eat when held over into the second year. The hard, thick shell of the former excludes the air, and acts as a seal. The soft shells which have entirely closed shells, keep proportionately longer than do the paper shells, which are usually open along one edge. This permits the air to carry the germ of rancidity, and as a consequence the nuts must be used within a few months after ripening.

At four years the almonds will produce a fair crop and at eight years should be in full bearing.

Records at the old experiment station at Pomona show that at the age of eight years the products of the leading varieties were as follows:

Hard Shell, 63 pounds per tree; Languedoc, 48 pounds; Maria Duprey, 35 pounds; Golden State, 32 pounds, and Silver Shell, 25 pounds. The last four named are soft shells, and sell for more per pound than the hard shells on that account. The Hard Shell is 78 per cent shell; Languedoc, 48 per cent; Maria, Duprey, 45 per cent; Golden State, 30 per cent. This is not a desirable nut, as it runs 60 per cent double kernels. While it would be popular at philopena parties, it is hard to handle as a confectioner's nut. Nonpareil is the best California almond for market purposes where it bears well. It is a late bloomer, and is liable to get caught with frost when many other varieties, such as Languedoc, Silver Shell, Hard Shell and Lewelling's Prolific will escape.—San Jose Mercury.

### Personal Mention.

Prof. Van Deman will spend the summer at Seattle, judging the fruit exhibits at the Yukon Exposition.

Mr. Ray C. Simpson, of the Nut Nursery, Monticello, Florida, and superintendent of the North Florida Pecan Company, of the same place, recently wedded Miss Parkill, daughter of Capt. Parkill, of Monticello.

American dried apples go chiefly to Germany and other European countries, ripe apples to the United Kingdom and Germany, oranges mostly to Canada, pears chiefly to the United Kingdom, prunes to Germany, the United Kingdom and Canada, raisins mostly to Canada and Australia, preserved fruits to the United Kingdom, and peanuts chiefly to Canada and the Netherlands.

Fruits and nuts of domestic production are supplying the rapidly increasing share of American consumption of those classes of commodities, and in certain articles, notably raisins, prunes and oranges, the home product has practically excluded that of foreign origin. A compilation recently made by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor strikingly illustrates the improved position of the United States during the past twenty years with reference to its ability to supply home demand for fruits and nuts.

## Association Items.

## Report of Committee on Ethics at Chattanooga.

A few matters have been referred to the Committee, but we do not think it necessary to bring them before this convention.

H. C. WHITE,

H. R. MILLER,

J. B. WIGHT.

Prof. Close, the association's treasurer, is evidently fitted for the work, as his letters to delinquent members furnishes paragraphs like the following:

"I trust no one will say that he has received no benefit from the Association, and, therefore, should pay no dues. If he has not been benefitted by the Association it is his own fault and it is his privilege to drop out if he so desires, but it is his duty to pay his annual dues as long as he permits his name to remain on the membership roll.

"Let us have your financial help and we will show you a live and most beneficial association."

## TALK ABOUT NUTS

By Dr. Robt. T. Morris, of New York City.

[Extracts from an address delivered at the Sportman's Show of the Forest, Fish and Game Society of America.]

Nut culture promises to open one of the great new fields in horticulture, and it is closely related to forestry questions; because so many kinds of nut trees are valuable for their timber. Conservative business men sometimes confine all of their investments to convertible securities, and nut raising presents a field in which we can exchange back and forth between timber values and nut values, both securities being of such nature that they are readily disposed of in the market.

I believe, further, that nut trees are largely to take the place of the useless trees, which are at present planted for decorative purpose in public and private grounds. The reason for this belief is, because there are no more beautiful trees or more attractive than those to be found in the nut bearing group.

## Ocean Springs Pecan Nursery

Season 1908-1909

Will be pleased to book orders  
now for Grafted Pecans

No Seedlings

Send for Price List

CHAS. E. PABST, Prop'r, OCEAN SPRINGS,  
MISSISSIPPI.

## Proceedings

The following volumes of Proceedings of the National Nut-Growers' Association can be obtained at prices which were established at the Chattanooga Convention:

St. Louis, 1904, \$ .50 per copy  
Scranton, 1906, .50 per copy  
Norfolk, 1897, 1.00 per copy

J. F. WILSON, Sec'y

POULAN, :: :: GEORGIA

— LET US SEND YOU —

## "PECAN MEATS PICKED OUT"

For Those Who Want to Know  
By Those Who Know

All the essential information "Out of a Nut Shell." Investigate Pecans for pleasure, Pecans for profit. Our plan of free expert superintendence in planting large size pecans assures live trees and quick profits. WRITE TODAY.

Clingman Nursery and  
Orchard Company, Ltd.

Keithville, La.

Is there, for instance, a more stately or more inspiring tree in the world than the pecan, which will grow from New Orleans to Boston, and which rears its head a hundred and fifty feet into the heavens with a corresponding spread, and with the grace of an elm? Is there a more luxuriantly growing tree, almost tropical in appearance, than the heart nut, which will grow as far north as Ontario, Canada? We have in America at least twenty-five kinds of nut-bearing trees that are notable for their beauty as well as for their value.

## P E C A N

TREES BEST VARIETIES  
Special Low Prices

Bear's Nurseries

Palatka, :: :: Florida.

THE  
NUT-GROWER

TRIAL SUBSCRIPTION

Three Months for - 10c

One Year for . - - 50c

Three Years for - \$1.00

Farmers, fruit growers, Nursery men and investors can read it with profit.

As an advertising medium it is particularly valuable, as no padding of circulation figures fixes the rates.

Descriptive circulars sent on request.

The Nut-Grower  
Company

Poulan, :: :: Georgia

## News Items.

Members of the Santa Ana Valley Walnut Growers' Association met at Santa Ana a few days ago and discussed plans drawn up by a committee for the formation of a central organization through which all the walnuts grown in southern California may be marketed, without aid of the brokers. Another meeting will be held in a few days to definitely decide whether or not the organization shall be perfected.

The Claremont pecan tree in Louisiana is reported as having a good crop this year.

The California Fruit and Vegetable pack for the past three years as reported by the California Fruit Grower is as follows:

1906 Fruits, 3,109,225 cases; Vegetables, 1,747,595, total, 4,856,820.

1907—Fruits, 2,982,955 cases; Vegetables, 1,941,755, total, 4,924,710.

1908—Fruits, 4,734,663 cases; Vegetables, 1,501,885, total, 6,236,528.

Weather records at the editors home for the first three months of the year are as follows:

January—Mean temperature 55; maximum 81, minimum 16, rain fall .36 inches.

February—Mean temperature, 54; maximum 84, minimum 17, rain fall 3.09 inches.

March—Mean temperature, 60; maximum 85, minimum 33, rain fall 5.01 inches.

## Nut Candies.

One of the most extensive uses of nuts is in the manufacture of candy of various sorts, such as sugared almonds, burnt almonds, nut chocolates, caramels, pinoche, nut brittle, etc. While there are some differences in the process of manufacture followed in these candies, they all in the main consist of nuts and sugar in varying proportions, with flavoring extracts, and in some instances butter and flour. Perhaps the best known nut candy the world over is nougat, which is of oriental origin, and is a compound originally made of nuts and honey, but now more often of nuts and sugar. Usually almonds, filberts, pistachios, and pinenuts are employed in nougat making, but the kind of

## QUALITY TALKS

In Pecan Trees, as well as other commodities,

**WE HAVE THE QUALITY.**

Our stock for the coming seasons delivery is Budded and Grafted from **Known Trees**. All being of the very best varieties. Orders are being rapidly booked.

Get in touch with us; we have the goods. A "SQUARE DEAL" Guaranteed. Write for booklet and get acquainted

## JEFFERSON NURSERY CO.,

MONTICELLO, : : FLORIDA.

(Mention The Nut-Grower.)

## Partridge Wyandottes

Eggs and breeding stock for sale. Season of 1908-09 my birds won 41 out of a possible 49 first and second prizes where shown. For beauty and utility they have no equal.

Write for Catalogue.

**R. J. Sawyer,**  
**Menominee, - Michigan.**

nut is necessarily very largely a matter of convenience. Sometimes burnt almonds are used instead of the blanched nuts. The nougat which our confectioners supply is soft in texture, but a brittle, hard sort is made in Europe and is imported to this country from Spain, the oblong blocks about 6 by 4 by 2 inches, being wrapped in wafer and sealed in tins.

The table on page 12 shows the composition of common sorts of nut candy. As may be seen, the water content is low and these candies are highly concentrated foods. On account of the added sugar the carbohydrate content is high. The proportion of nuts used in candies varies. By assuming that the nuts furnish the bulk of the fat in the candy, it is estimated that nuts constituted about 50 per cent in the specimens analyzed. It is perhaps well to suggest that nut candies and other candies which sometimes cause digestive disturbances would be more satisfactory if eaten in a rational way and at the proper time. Since they are concentrated foods, they should naturally replace an equivalent amount of some other food material and not be eaten in quantity simply for their palatable flavor in addition to an otherwise adequate daily ration.—From Nuts and Their Uses as Food.

**JOIN A  
PRESIDENT  
PECAN CLUB**

And get a tree of the **PRESIDENT**, the Best of all Pecans, FREE.

It's Large, Thin-shelled, Full of Meat, Good Color, Good Quality, and IT BEARS ABUNDANTLY.

Write for catalog of Fruit and Nut trees, and for information about joining the President Pecan Club.

We have Ornamental and Shade trees, Hedges, Rose bushes and Shrubbery too! Address

**The Griffing Bros. Co., Nurserymen,**  
Jacksonville, Florida

JACOB F. CO.

## SUCCESS



## NATURAL SIZE

The nut that has never failed to bear and never failed to fill at both ends with kernels of best quality.

**BEUTEL PECAN NURSERIES**  
OCEAN SPRINGS, MISS.

**Barnwell Pecan Groves** Has 10,000 Budded and Grafted trees of the leading varieties. First-Class Grafting Wood for sale at reasonable prices. Address

**CHAS. M. BARNWELL,**  
BACONTON, :: :: GEORGIA.

## Grafted Pecan Trees

Of Select Paper Shell Varieties

Not the Most—Only the Best

For Descriptive List write

## BAYVIEW NURSERY

C. FORKERT, Prop. Ocean Springs, Miss

## Report of Vice-President for South Carolina.

Secretary Nut Growers Association:

Owing to unavoidable circumstances I regret I cannot be present at the annual meeting of the Nut Growers Association.

I hardly have any report of interest to make as vice-president for South Carolina. I have made every effort to get the few interested in pecan growing to make an exhibit of their pecans without success; there seems to be very little interest shown in advancing the pecan industry in this state during the past twelve months.

I have planted out 50 acres of grafted pecans two-thirds Van Deman and one-third Stuarts. The former is the nut for this section and has done better with me than any grafted pecan that has come into bearing. Will ship you tomorrow samples from my groves for exhibition and shall express same to Hotel Patten, care of Mr. Alexander.

Oblige by representing me at the meeting and by making such a report as my letter warrants.

JOHN S. HORLBECK,  
Vice-Pres. for S. C.

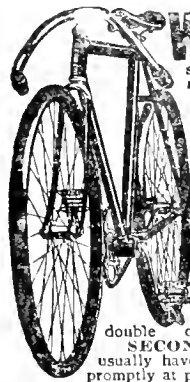
## Letter From Indiana.

Editor The Nut-Grower:

Dear Sir: I am taking the liberty of mailing to you the Eighth Annual report of the State Board of Forestry (Indiana) in which, on page 69, I have an article on Nut Orcharding with particular reference to the pecan.

I have not written this article with the view of being technically correct, but to give greater impetus to the movement, only too lately sprung up in Indiana, to preserve for propagation the best varieties of the native wild nuts and to develop other and better varieties if possible, for the purpose of growing them in orchards.

I am very glad to say that our recent General Assembly has provided the Indiana Experimental Station, at Lafayette, with quite ample funds, to be continued annually, to carry on with its other work, extensive experiments in all the lines of nut culture, propagation, orcharding, etc. This will enable some of us who have been carrying on this very pleasant and very expensive work to retire some-



## WANTED—A RIDER AGENT IN EACH TOWN

sample Latest Model "Ranger" bicycle furnished by us. Our agents everywhere are making money fast. Write for full particulars and special offer at once.

**NO MONEY REQUIRED** until you receive and approve of your bicycle. We ship to anyone, anywhere in the U. S. without a cent deposit in advance, *prepay freight*, and allow **TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL** during which time you may ride the bicycle and put it to any test you wish. If you are then not perfectly satisfied or do not wish to keep the bicycle ship it back to us at our expense and *you will not be out one cent*.

**FACTORY PRICES** at one small profit above actual factory cost. You save \$10 to \$25 middlemen's profits by buying direct of us and have the manufacturer's guarantee behind your bicycle. **DO NOT BUY** a bicycle or a pair of tires from anyone at any price until you receive our catalogues and learn our unheard of factory prices and remarkable special offers to rider agents.

**YOU WILL BE ASTONISHED** when you receive our beautiful catalogue and study our superb models at the *wonderfully low prices* we can make you this year. We sell the highest grade bicycles for less money than any other factory.

**BICYCLE DEALERS**, you can sell our bicycles under your own name plate at our prices. Orders filled the day received.

**SECOND HAND BICYCLES**. We do not regularly handle second hand bicycles, but usually have a number on hand taken in trade by our Chicago retail stores. These we clear out promptly at prices ranging from \$3 to \$8 or \$10. Descriptive bargain lists mailed free.

**COASTER-BRAKES**, single wheels, imported roller chains and pedals, parts, repairs and equipment of all kinds at half the usual retail prices.

**\$8.50 HEDGETHORN PUNCTURE-PROOF \$4.80**  
**SELF-HEALING TIRES A SAMPLE PAIR TO INTRODUCE, ONLY 4**

The regular retail price of these tires is \$8.50 per pair, but to introduce we will sell you a sample pair for \$1.00 cash with order \$1.55.

## NO MORE TROUBLE FROM PUNCTURES

**NAILS, Tacks or Glass** will not let the air out. Sixty thousand pairs sold last year. Over two hundred thousand pairs now in use.

**DESCRIPTION:** Made in all sizes. It is lively and easy riding, very durable and lined inside with a special quality of rubber, which never becomes porous and which closes up small punctures without allowing the air to escape. We have hundreds of letters from satisfied customers stating that their tires have never been pumped up once or twice in a whole season. They weigh no more than an ordinary tire, the puncture resisting qualities being given by several layers of thin, specially prepared fabric on the tread. The regular price of these tires is \$8.50 per pair, but for advertising purposes we are making a special factory price to the rider of only \$4.80 per pair.

All orders shipped same day letter is received. We ship C. O. D. on approval. You do not pay a cent until you have examined and found them strictly as represented. We will allow a cash discount of 5 per cent (thereby making the price \$4.55 per pair) if you send **FULL CASH WITH ORDER** and enclose this advertisement. You run no risk in sending us an order as the tires may be returned at OUR expense if for any reason they are not satisfactory on examination. We are perfectly reliable and money sent to us is as safe as in a bank. If you order a pair of these tires, you will find that they will ride easier, run faster, wear better, last longer and look finer than any tire you have ever used or seen at any price. We know that you will be so well pleased that when you want a bicycle you will give us your order. We want you to send us a trial order at once, hence this remarkable tire offer.

**IF YOU NEED TIRES** don't buy any kind at any price until you send for a pair of Hedgethorn Puncture-Proof tires on approval and trial at the special introductory price quoted above; or write for our big Tire and Sundry Catalogue which describes and quotes all makes and kinds of tires at about half the usual prices.

**DO NOT WAIT** but write us a postal today. **DO NOT THINK OF BUYING** a bicycle or a pair of tires from anyone until you know the new and wonderful offers we are making. It only costs a postal to learn everything. Write it NOW.

**J. L. MEAD CYCLE COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL.**



Notice the thick rubber tread "A" and puncture strips "B" and "D," also rim strip "H" to prevent rim cutting. This tire will outlast any other make—SOFT, ELASTIC and EASY RIDING.

what and turn it over to the state with the hope and full expectation of getting more reliable, general and systematic results.

Very sincerely yours,

MASON J. NIBLACK.

Vincennes, Ind.

## Bubbles with Rainbow Coloring.

They were not copied from Nut-Grower advertisers. They refer to the pecan:

When the trees begin to bear these dividends should steadily increase until they reach 600 to 1,000 per cent, in twenty to twenty-five years.

A tree will yield from five to seven barrels annually when it reaches its full bearing age. At \$90 a barrel the annual income from a tree amounts to \$450 to \$630 per tree.

## Record Price for Orange Grove.

Lindsay, Cal., April 3. A record in orange grove prices was

—THE—

## Buckeye Subscription Agency

For many years we have secured and forwarded subscriptions to many publishers for local patrons, and the facilities at command enable us to serve others who order by mail.

Write for quotations on any periodical desired.

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reached here this week when C. O. Cowles sold an eight and one-third acre grove of 14 year old Valencias for \$4,000 an acre, to Arthur Willey, of Denver. This is the highest price ever paid for an orange grove in any district. Mr. Cowles bought the grove in 1905, paying \$1,000 an acre. The 1906 crop brought \$9,577; 1907 crop, 9,181, and last year's crop, \$14,500.

**Books and Catalogues.**

BULLETIN No. 142 OF THE COLORADO EXPERIMENT STATION, FT. COLLINS, COL., has 16 pages devoted to tillage, Fertilizing and cover crops for orchards.

ALFALFA CULTURE is the title of Circular No. 91 of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, Wooster, Ohio. An 8 page description of its requirements and cultivation.

ORCHARD FERTILIZATION—Bulletin No. 91 of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Experiment Station, State College, Pa., has 18 pages of orchard tests description.

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE FLORIDA EXPERIMENT STATION, for the year ending June 30, 1908, is an interesting volume of 150 pages, illustrated and has a full index. Strange to say it contains no reference to nut culture in the state.

THE EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE STATE BOARD OF FORESTRY, OF INDIANA, is a handsome illustrated book of some 200 pages. It gives much information regarding work in hand. One of the conspicuous features of the book is the article on Nut Orcharding by Mr. Mason J. Niblack, of Vincennes. The native pecan of that state comes in for conspicuous mention.

PECANS AND OTHER NUTS IN TEXAS—Bulletin No. 2, Texas Department of Agriculture, Austin, Texas, 64 pages, contains various addresses and papers, read at successive meetings of the Texas Nut Growers Association. An interesting and instructive publication.

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# THE NUT = GROWER

Volume VII  
Number 10

Poulan, Ga., May, 1909.

5c per Copy  
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## Department of Agriculture

### Work in Interest of the Pecan by C. A. Reed.—\*

Realizing the great commercial importance the pecan is attaining not only to the South but to the whole country, the United States Department of Agriculture has seen fit to make a special appropriation to aid in its development.

In a general way, the work which the Department plans to do is that which the individual cannot do for himself, yet which is of importance to all concerned in the pecan production.

Experience has already met with several problems which the grower has been compelled to accept as unsolvable and to therefore shape his affairs accordingly.

In the matter of what makes varieties, more negative information than positive is to be had. It has cost years of patience and expense to learn that varieties do not reproduce true to seed. We know what we will not get rather than what we will get.

That there is a factor, thus far obscure, determining the variation in seed production, cannot be doubted. When after a series of fruitful years a variety suddenly fails for a season, the presence of a hidden factor again becomes evident. The fact that a variety fills well in one section and poorly in another, and the fact also that during the summer months nuts drop badly suggests the influence of some invisible agency. It is the solving of these and other problems that the Department seeks to explain.

Granting that each nut represents the product of two parents, it is but logical to suppose were the matter of pollination understood when the parentage is known it will be possible to predict what characteristics an offspring will possess. By carefully managing the pollination taking place between distinct varieties for a series of years, it is believed that the

cause of a failure after years of regular bearing, or a lack in filling qualities as well as possibly serious dropping during the summer months, will be known and when understood a remedy may soon be applied.

It may be found that one variety, or all of several varieties, produce nuts of better qualities when pollen of the same variety is used than when pollen from another has been admitted, or the converse may be found true, in which case it will be necessary to go further to determine which varieties make the most satisfactory crosses, again it may be that a variety will be found lacking in a sufficient pollen supply for its own pistillate service, and that, therefore, the cause of the so-called "drop" is due to insufficient pollination. When these problems are understood the planter will know whether or not it is necessary to take the matter into consideration, when planting an orchard, and if so he will know which varieties can best be set in proximity to each other to obtain the benefits of cross pollination.

Another matter which the Department already has under way is the taking of a census as it may be called, of the number and age of pecan trees now in the United States. Cards have been printed and are being mailed at present time to the several hundred pecan growers whose addresses are on file in Washington, asking for the number of trees of the leading varieties, number of seedlings grown from nuts of those varieties, and seedlings of other parentage, together with the ages of all such trees. When these cards are filled

Continued on Second Page.

\* Read at Chattanooga Convention.

## The Proper Use of Nuts as Food.

Read before the Medical Association of Georgia, at Macon, by GEO. M. NILES, M. D., Atlanta, Ga.

CONTINUED FROM APRIL NUMBER

Nuts are also well supplied with mineral matter. The ash of the walnut, almond, etc., is rich in phosphoric acid, comparing favorably with some of the cereals.

As to the digestibility of nuts, I am free to admit that they are in some disrepute. The cause of this, however, is mainly due either to insufficient mastication, to crowding the stomach with them after a hearty meal, or to eating them at unseasonable hours. When they are accorded a proper place in the dietary, doubtless they will soon overcome this disfavor.

Prof. Jaffa reports on a number of investigations carried on with a fruit and nut diet, some on vegetarians, some on fruitarians, and some on subjects who had previously lived on an ordinary mixed regime. The general results as to the co-efficients of digestibility of nuts showed protein 90 per cent., fat 95 per cent. and carbohydrates 97 per cent.

As most of the experiments recorded at the California and Maine experiment stations comprised some nuts not in general use in the Southern states, I decided to form an intelligent opinion as to the digestibility and economic value of the peanut, the pecan, and the Brazil nut, these three being the ones most in favor with us.

For this purpose I enlisted the aid of Messrs. J. I. Matthews, J. G. Devane, W. L. Morris, G. D. Thompson, S. A. Kirkland and E. S. Deaver, all these being students at the Atlanta School of Medicine.

These young men voluntarily offered their co-operation and deserve much credit for the painstaking manner in which they followed my directions.

They were allowed a sufficiency of carbohydrates, as bread and fruit, but took no meat, eggs, butter, peas or beans. Their digestive functions, which were tested before going on this diet, were found to be normal. Each day they were weighed, their general condition was noted, and their urine and feces carefully examined.

This diet was kept up four days with five of them and three days with Deaver, this young man becoming somewhat upset and nauseated at the end of that time. He discontinued the nuts by my direction, though entirely willing to go on with them.

The following table will give only the main findings, as an elaboration of all the figures for each man each day would be tedious:

| NAME         | NUTS        | NO. DAYS | LBS USED             | WEIGHT AT START | WEIGHT AT FINISH | COST   | REMARKS                |
|--------------|-------------|----------|----------------------|-----------------|------------------|--------|------------------------|
| Devane.....  | Pecan. ...  | 4 .....  | 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ .... | 140.05 oz.      | 141.10 oz.       | 75 cts | Normal Condition.....  |
| Morris.....  | Pecan. .... | 4 .....  | 4 .....              | 159.11 oz.      | 159.06 oz.       | 80 cts | Normal Condition.....  |
| Thompson ..  | Brazil. ... | 4 .....  | 4 .....              | 140.04 oz.      | 140.01 oz.       | 85 cts | Normal Condition.....  |
| Deaver.....  | Brazil. ... | 3 .....  | 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ .... | 168.05 oz.      | 168.00 oz.       | 55 cts | Somewhat Nauseated.... |
| Kirkland.... | Peanuts ..  | 4 .....  | 4 .....              | 135.06 oz.      | 133.14 oz.       | 80 cts | Normal Condition.....  |
| Matthews.... | Peanuts ..  | 4 .....  | 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ .... | 160.08 oz.      | 162.01 oz.       | 75 cts | Normal Condition.....  |

It will be noted that two gained in weight; that three remained about the same, there being a loss of a few ounces; while only one lost weight appreciably, that being only one and a half pounds. That the calories furnished were sufficient showed in their feeling of strength and buoyancy. They had no disturbance of either stomach or intestinal function, with the slight exception mentioned.

The co-efficients of digestibility, as shown by the feces, were protein 93 per cent., fat 90 per cent., sugar, starch, etc., 93 per cent.

During each day of the experiment these young men seemed "fit" in every way; and when the cost of these results, bearing in mind the amount of heat and energy produced, is compared with the cost of a given amount of meat necessary to generate the same heat and energy, it is enough to make a thoughtful observer sit up and take notice.

As has been shown by the foregoing, as well as proved by other observers, the rich content of protein and fat in nuts can be excellently assimilated, but their place in the diet, like that of any other concentrated food, should be carefully regulated.

Any diet, to be normally propelled through the digestive canal, should possess a certain bulkiness; and for this reason nuts can be best used along with foods containing a proportion of cellulose, such as fruits, vegetables, breads, crackers, etc.

Always remember that they should constitute an integral part of the menu, and not be superimposed on an already sufficient meal.

It is told of a Georgia merchant that, on a recent trip to New York, he was dined and wined at frequent intervals during the day and night by some of his commercial friends. Under the seductive influence of

tempting viands, good fellowship and sundry mixed drinks, he taxed his stomach to a wonderful degree, and just before retiring he partook of a small bunch of grapes. In a few hours the pains of an outraged digestive apparatus forced him to call in a physician, whom he gravely informed that some GRAPES, eaten the night before, seemed actually to poison him.

The moral is obvious.

The thorough mastication of nuts is also essential, the co-efficient of digestibility being increased, and the liability to discomfort being decreased by care in this particular.

The popular belief that salt added to nuts improves their digestibility is not borne out by investigation, though, to many persons, salt renders them more palatable.

The limits of this paper will not permit me to enter into details regarding the specific uses of different nuts and nut preparations in varying conditions of human need.

Their nutritious qualities have been taken advantage of by numerous institutions and individuals in the building up of wasted and impoverished tissues; their charming flavors have enabled the confectioners to utilize nuts in many of the delicious sweetmeats so alluring to the maiden's heart; while the housewife and caterer have found them invaluable in the preparation of countless dainty dishes.

Let me, in conclusion, stress the fact that the vegetable proteins are free from many of the toxins with which the flesh foods abound, and that they less readily undergo putrefactive changes in the intestine. Moreover some of the purest and most readily digestible forms of fat are those derived from nuts, being provided as nut oils, or in the emulsified forms as nut butters.

People vary in their food requirements, as do stoves, furnaces, or locomotives, in their fuel requirements; and, in our efforts to scientifically furnish the requisite calories, we should endeavor to increase the endurance and efficiency of the body, as well as relieve morbid states of nutrition.

Permit me, therefore, to commend to you the study of nuts and their food value, believing this subject entirely worthy of your sober consideration.

## Department of Agriculture.

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE

out and returned to the Department they will be put on file and kept ready for reference at any time as the "pecan census of 1908."

Should any of those present fail to get such cards or should know of others who are overlooked, the Department will greatly appreciate having its attention called to the matter.

In addition to the perfecting of an herbarium collection of specimen nuts of all varieties and seedlings of prominence, at the present time the Department is asking the growers for five pound lots of nuts for a cracking and storage test to be conducted during the coming winter. It is of great importance that the nuts so sent be of orchard-run and not selected, in order that this comparison of varieties be fair in every way to each variety.

For such lots the Department is glad to pay commercial prices. In this test the weight of meat as compared with the weight of the whole nut will be recorded, and from time to time samples will be cracked and the keeping qualities compared of the various varieties from different sources compared.

Of equal importance at the present time is an effort to secure records of actual yields of each variety for as many years back as is possible from the different pecan sections. While records of individual trees are of equal value, it is far more desirable to secure records for whole orchards.

Realizing that it is difficult for most growers after years of successive planting and occasional replanting to give the desired data in acres, therefore, the figures are asked for in number of trees, together with age and distance apart.

And such record sent to the Department will be most gladly received and used to mutual advantage.

In conducting its work of pecan investigation the Department of Agriculture realizes that it must ask many favors, yet it stands ready at any time to pay for such expenses as it may put the individual to.

When specimens of desired varieties are to be sent to Washington franks and boxes will be freely furnished.

**Hickory---Hickoria---Carya. \***

CONTINUED FROM APRIL NUMBER

Thousands of bearing seedling trees are now being top-worked with grafts and buds from fine varieties, as these always come true to graft and bud, and seedlings cannot be depended upon to even reproduce themselves.

It has been hard to induce farmers to systematically plant out pecan trees owing to the long wait for a crop, but the introduction of the improved and quick bearing tree is convincing them of its importance as one of their farm requisites. The pecan tree requires close attention up to its bearing age, but as they should be planted from 40 to 60 feet apart the ground is cultivated, and should be carefully cultivated, between the trees, thus producing valuable crops until the pecan begins to take the place of the shovel and the hoe products. With this new industry in the South there has come a loud cry for more skilled labor along horticultural and forestry lines. One nursery has given young men from our own city an opportunity to secure a liberal education in the culture of the pecan by taking a course at their nurseries in Georgia, and many others are likely to follow their example.

Realizing the vast importance of this industry to the South our government recently made an appropriation of a sum of money to be used in experiments in the propagation and cultivation of this profitable tree, and the surroundings necessary to its proper growth and production.

Previous to 1900 almost all orchards were of seedling trees, although a few efforts had been made prior to that time towards propagating species by budding and grafting. Since 1900, however, the interest has spread to all the Southern pecan bearing states, and now the cultivated pecan is to take its place among the tree "aristocracy." It took more than a century to evolve the Pippin, Jonathan and Bellflower apples from little seedlings, but the Stuart, Van Deman, Schley, Frotcher, Delmas, Success, and many other fine pecans have already made their entry into the circle of the elect.

The pecan known to-day as the Centennial, after careful research by Prof. Wm. A. Taylor, and many others, is known as the first variety to be propagated by grafting. Dr. A. E. Colomb, after several unsuccessful efforts to graft scions from

this tree, took cuttings from the original tree which stood on the Anita plantation of Mr. Emile, Bourgeoise, on the east bank of the Mississippi river, in St. James Parish, Louisiana, to Mr. Roman, owner of Oak Alley Plantation, also on the east side of the river. Mr. Roman's slave gardener, Antoine, succeeded in grafting 16 trees near the mansion and quarters in the winter of 1846 or '47, and a year or two later Mr. Roman had 110 grafted from the original tree in his pasture which was "40 arpents" or 820 feet from the river. By the close of the civil war in 1865 there were 126 grafted Centennial trees in bearing on this plantation. It, however, changed hands, shortly after the war, and the late plantings of 110 grafted trees were cut down to make way for sugar cane, although they were just reaching their most productive age, and the nuts from them were selling for from 50 to \$75 per barrel. This was the first variety to be planted in commercial orchard form with a definite view to producing nuts for sale, and it was one of the first trees to be catalogued and offered for sale. Two of the first 16 trees were still standing and were thrifty, productive and in fine condition when Prof. Taylor visited the plantation a few years ago to verify statements. All of these statements are vouched for by him. The date of their grafting in 1846 or '47 by the slave Antoine, under Mr. Roman's direction, marks the beginning of modern pecan culture.

In 1876 Hubert Bonzano, who then owned Oak Alley, exhibited nuts from these trees at the Centennial Exposition, Philadelphia, and was awarded a diploma in which the variety was commended for its "remarkable size, tenderness and very special excellence." This is supposed to be the origin of the name "Centennial," and it was first catalogued so by the late Richard Frotcher, of New Orleans.

Among the pioneers in this work may be mentioned, Mr. Wm. Nelson, Sam H. James, and the late Col. Wm. R. Stuart, who today is known as the father of pecan culture, owing to his untiring efforts in bringing this fine product to perfection, and they in turn have been followed by dozens of other men, such as G. M. Bacon and Herbert C. White and Mr. J. B. Wight, of Georgia; Mr. A. G. Delmas, Theo. Bechtel, Mr. Pabst and others, of Mississippi; Prof. Van Deman, of Louisiana, and E. W. Kirkpatrick, E. E. Risien and others, of Texas.

CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.

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In this column we give place to advertisements from subscribers who have orchard, Farm Products, Live Stock or Implements to sell or exchange, as well as make inquiries for things wanted. The rate is One Cent a word for each insertion. Patrons are urged to make liberal use of this space, as it will be found convenient and profitable.

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Paper read by Mrs. Thomas A. Banning, before the Forestry Class of the Chicago Woman's Club.

## Questions and Answers.

## Suggestions for the Control of Pecan Phylloxeras.

Attack by the more injurious species of phylloxera affecting pecan, such as *Phylloxera notabilis* Perg. and *Ph. perniciosus* Perg., is confined to the foliage, petioles and tender twigs, and if only a small percentage of these portions of a tree are affected the damage under ordinary circumstances should be immaterial. If on the other hand the tree is badly infested its vigor of growth may be somewhat checked, but is extremely doubtful if the life of a tree is ever in danger. Quite a number of our correspondents since 1903 have remarked on the fact that affected trees appear to be otherwise perfectly healthy and have fruited well in spite of the leaf galls. Others, however, claim injury or are apprehensive of damage. Without knowing all of the circumstances, it seems hardly probable that remedial operations are generally demanded. As with very many other insects this species is subject to great fluctuation in numbers and as a consequence the amount of injury will vary considerably from year to year. One of the causes for this variation in abundance is due to the fact that the insect, like other species of aphides, is held more or less completely in check by natural enemies, prominent among which are various forms of mites.

As a general safeguard against reinfestation in future years such leaves as may be noticed badly infested and which can be readily reached with the aid of a ladder and a twelve-foot pruner should be clipped off and burned. This should be done before the adults issue to fly out and establish new colonies. If the co-operation of neighbors who also have pecan or hickory could be secured, it seems probable that this would be all that is necessary. In fact, the practice of some such measures is advisable, especially when the trees are found to be suffering also from the attack of caterpillars and other defoliators, borers, disease, or from adverse conditions such as atmospheric.

There is some doubt as to whether or not the insect could be reach-

ed with kerosene emulsion or soap spray while it is in the hibernating egg stage attached to the bark, although this has been advised. If employed, kerosene-soap emulsion should be applied to the trees after the leaves have fallen or before they appear in the spring as strong as one part of emulsion in five of water. If whale-oil soap is the agent it should be diluted in about the same proportion.

F. H. CHITTENDEN.

Hickory---Hickoria---Carya.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE THREE

Two women who are pioneers in this work should be mentioned also: Mrs. C. W. Jacocks, of Formosa, Fla., who has introduced one of the very largest pecans, the "Jacocks;" and the widow of the late Col. Stuart, who is now engaged in pecan culture in Beaumont, Texas. The Stuart pecan is successfully cultivated over a wider area than any now known, but has many rivals in excellence, such as the Schley, the Russell, the Van Deman, the Frotscher, the Alley, and a host of other good crackers.

The Nut-Grower, a periodical, is issued monthly at Poulan, Ga., for the dissemination of information to people interested in the culture of pecans and other nuts. This is edited by Dr. J. F. Wilson, who has also inaugurated an experimental pecan orchard for the purpose of testing out varieties and studying the habits of trees in the interests of nut culture.

A National Nut Growers Association was formed seven or eight years ago and has held a yearly—three days—session each fall for the past seven years at the following cities: Macon, Ga., 1902; New Orleans, 1903; St. Louis, 1904; Dallas, Texas, 1905; Scranton, Miss., 1906; Jamestown, Va., 1907; Chattanooga, 1908.

In concluding this brief sketch, let me express the hope that I have, at least in a slight degree, awakened your interest in an industry that is rapidly assuming large proportions in the Southern states, and that is destined to produce and present to our tables, from a tree native to this country only and originating probably in the soil of our own fair state, a nut that must occupy the highest place among all the nut products furnished by the forests of the world.

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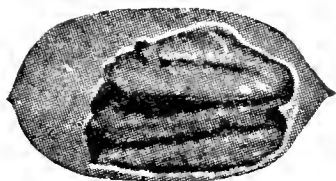
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For growing Pecans, Pears, Peaches, etc., at a profit—Free, 50 per cent. reductions in price of trees. Sure to live. No agents.

B. W. STONE & CO., Thomasville, Ga.

## BUY A PECAN GROVE

The Best Investment that can now be made in the United States or elsewhere. I will sell you one already established

### ON EASY TERMS

planted to the best known grafted standard paper shell varieties, one to three years old, located on the Gulf coast of Mississippi and in Jackson county, the native heart of the paper shell pecans and where ten or twelve of the best known varieties now being propagated by nurserymen were originated.

I now have four groves ready for delivery and several thousand acres of the finest pecan land in the South. I have a very special bargain in a forty-acre grove (Satsuma orange trees between the pecans) which includes 20,000 stocks for the coming season's grafting, a splendid opening for a combination grove and nursery, on the L. & N. railroad, and a half mile front on a running stream.

Will also furnish trees, superintend the planting of groves anywhere in South Mississippi and Alabama west of Mobile.

The Satsuma orange planted between pecans when desired. Young grafted trees, grafted wood and fancy and commercial nuts in any quantity. Thanksgiving and Holiday orders for nuts given special attention. All grafting wood and trees grown from bearing trees in my own groves, hence absolutely true to name. No guess work—you get exactly what you order. Pecans this season especially fine. Send your orders early.

**F. H. LEWIS,**

Scranton County, JACKSON, MISS.

## For Sale!

Standard Varieties of

**Budded and Grafted Pecan Trees and Nuts. . . . .**

Also Budding and Grafting Wood from bearing trees. Contracts taken for top-working seedling trees and caring for groves. Our groves contain over 4,000 budded trees of the best standard varieties and is the oldest budded grove in Georgia.

**Gillgrove Pecan Nurseries**

J. P. GILL, Mgr. ALBANY, GA.

**Gainesville Nurseries,**

Gainesville, Florida.

Make a specialty of Budded and Grafted Pecan trees of such standard varieties as have a good record behind them. Our catalog will not only help in the selection of varieties, but will assist you in the planting and culture. It's free for the asking.

**H. S. GRAVES, Prop'r.,**  
GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA.

### The Editor's Test Orchard.

On May first we examined the trees recently planted in our test orchard, of which mention has been made in January and February numbers.

Interesting features are already beginning to appear, some of which will be mentioned at close of this report.

In order to appreciate the starting into growth of these trees it will be well to give a brief summary of weather conditions from the time of planting to this date. This climatic data is obtained from record kept at a Co-operative Observer of the weather bureau station at Poulan.

January was unusually warm until the last two days of the month and had an averaged temperature of 55 degrees, or eight degrees above the daily average for the past eighteen years. The rain fall was below the normal, being but .36 of an inch, while the normal is 3.71 inches.

Most of the trees were planted during the month of January, but the Success, Frotscher and Teche did not arrive 'till early in February.

The month of February was also warmer than the average, having a mean of 54 degrees, which is four degrees above the usual temperature. From the ninth to eighteenth of the month there were several good rains, the total for the month being 3.09 inches, although this was two and a half inches below the normal for this month. The maximum temperature for the month was 84 degrees and was three degrees above the maximum for January. The minimum was 17 degrees, and within one degree of the January minimum.

March had a monthly mean of 60 degrees, and still warmer than the normal by two degrees. Rain fall was 5.02 inches, slightly in excess of the average. Maximum and minimum were 85 and 33 degrees. The mean for April was 65, which was but one degree above normal. Rain fall, 3.71 inches, being nearly an inch above the average. Maximum was 88 with minimum down to 35 on the tenth of the month

with light frost.

About the middle of March there were signs of growth, particularly with nearly all the Taylor trees. A week later three of them had lost nearly all of their buds, a careless plow-hand having got on a tree row and stripped the trees with single-tree. April first, a good many trees began to put out, but were held up by the cold on the tenth of the month, and it was over a week before growth again started, while many tender shoots were killed.

At this date, May first, nearly all varieties have started into growth, the Taylor, Curtis and Success being the most advanced, while Stuart, Krak-Ezy, Frotscher and Teche have only swelled buds. The Teche was the latest to be planted, while the Frotscher buds seem to have been hurt by the cold on April 10th. Some Stuarts have not put out, but are alive and ready to grow.

A few trees are evidently dead, but in nearly every instance the cause is in evidence. One Mobile is dead, and the one next to it does not look promising. Both of these are close to an old house and on a clay bed which has been used as a walk and road for many years, and from appearance has never been broken up. One small Stuart was found broken off below the graft. Several died from exposure of the roots after planting, as rains washed the soil away on one of the slopes where the furrows marking the rows had considerable fall.

A number of smaller trees as well as some larger ones, show a dead stem, but all have put out vigorous buds near the crown, while one has a sprout evidently from the stock, and little prospect of growth above the point where grafted.

TO BE CONTINUED IN JUNE NUMBER

When eaten nuts should be thoroughly masticated and should not be eaten in large quantities. Scientists tell us that two ounces of pure fat is enough to supply the demands of a normal body for twenty-four hours, from this one many form an idea of the quantity of nuts that may be eaten in a day.

## THE NUT-GROWER

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

The NUT-GROWER COMPANY

Entered as second-class matter at the Postoffice at Poulan, Georgia, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Subscription, 50 cents per Annum.  
Advertising Rates on Application.

## NOTICE

When this paragraph is marked it means that your subscription has expired and that you are requested to renew promptly, as postal regulations do not permit us to mail to delinquents at second-class rates.

The subscription price is 50 cents per annum, but if you will send \$1.00 your account will be credited for three years.

MAY, 1909.

Importations of pecans into the United States were not reported prior to 1908. In that year 1,118,071 pounds were received valued \$82,181.

The Pure Food agitation continues and the American Medical Association is taking a hand in support of Dr. Wiley's warfare on benzoate of soda and other chemical preservatives. All this controversy will not hurt the cause of nuts as a food product.

In traveling about the country we frequently see oats growing in pecan orchards. We strongly incline to the opinion that all serial crops should be excluded from the orchard, except as a winter cover for the ground, and early pasture, or for turning under before seeding. Cowpeas, alfalfa, and any of the leguminous plants are not only preferable, but more profitable for orchard use.

The selection of varieties of pecans for propagation, is not an easy matter. The Summit Nursery's catalogue, Monticello, Fla., has the following paragraph on the subject:

"Out of the vast number of bearing seedling trees in existence there are perhaps not more than one hundred that are considered of sufficient merit to warrant propagation. Of these it may be safely said, not more than a dozen are worthy of extensive planting. The perfect variety is yet to be discovered or introduced by the plant-breeder. However, there are a number of varieties which are recognized as standards and one can safely plant these, knowing the fruit will always find a market."

The time will necessarily come when commercial investments in commercial pecan culture will be largely in the stocks of orchard companies. When these corporations are carefully and honestly managed the stock will take on enhanced value with the added years of growth. The temptation will come to sell or speculate in such stocks but these operations are attended with risk and worry which have no terrors for the actual holders of the stock who relies on dividends for profits. Wise investments in pecan orchards are safe and profitable. Speculation is risky. While gambling in nut stocks or food crops should be prohibited.

Prof. John Craig, of Connell University, comments editorially in the National Nurseryman on Mr. Wight's valuation of a pecan orchard. After quoting Mr. Wight's figures from the December Nut-Grower he says:

"Our judgment is that these figures are too low for the ten year old orchard. We think it would be very difficult to find an orchard properly cared for, planted with good grafted varieties, that could be bought for twice that amount. Apple orchards in Oregon and the west, which will in the nature of things be short lived as compared with the pecan, are selling at from \$1200 to \$2000 per acre, and exchanging hands quite rapidly. If this represents real value in the case of the apple, then our judgment is that the pecan should be rated somewhat on the same basis, and would certainly give a good return on an equal capitalization. There is no doubt that many of the claims made for pecan culture are absurd and extravagant, but so it can be said of apples, oranges and grapes. The whole question is one of management coupled with varieties and soil. It is true that we know less of the behavior of grafted pecans than we do of the other orchard fruits propagated in the same way, but there is no reason to suppose that they will not respond equally well. Indeed, such information as experience has gathered, demonstrates this beyond reasonable doubt. Added to all the other good points is the natural life of the tree. It makes a great difference whether one may expect to replant his orchard in ten to twenty, thirty or forty years, or

whether he establishes an enterprise which will last for a century or longer. This is a strong feature of the pecan and an argument which may very properly be used."

"Running a Trade Paper" is the title of a leaflet which came to our desk some time ago. We commend the "Golden Rule for business men" which it contains, to our patrons, and suggest that it applies to nut growing interests as well as other lines:

"If anything happens of importance, give the news to your trade press. Then it will be published as you wish it published and it should be published, and not, perhaps as your competitor wishes it published.

"If a combination is made and large interests all over the country are involved, call in your trade papers. Be frank! Tell them your future policy; through them take the trade into your confidence and so disarm your competitors, who are certain to misrepresent you if you give them the chance.

"Remember always that publicity is a force which, rightly used and directed, is of inestimable value, and it can neither be evaded nor avoided, neither faked nor fixed. Remember this is the age of publicity, whose light beats upon the throne of an Emperor as clearly and boldly as it does upon the hearth of the humblest peasant. Remember, finally, that an editor can as little muzzle the truth as you can!"

## In Our Foreign Commerce.

Twenty years ago the importations of fruits and nuts amounted in value to 20 $\frac{2}{3}$  million dollars, while domestic exportations thereof were but 2 $\frac{2}{3}$  millions, purchases of the foreign product being thus over seven times as much as sales to foreign countries. In the fiscal year just ended importations were about 35 millions and exportations 17 $\frac{1}{4}$  millions, American sales abroad of home-produced fruits and nuts being thus practically one-half as much as purchases of the foreign product. In the period from 1887 to 1907 imports of fruits and nuts have increased but 80 per cent, while exports of domestic products have increased about 540 per cent. —California Fruit Grower.



## Letter from Louisiana.

EDITOR THE NUT-GROWER.

Dear Sir:—Mr. W. L. Watkins, in his excellent article on "Pecans on Hickory," asks a question that I can answer. I asked this same question in the Rural New Yorker over ten years ago, and there was no man who would or could answer it. Then I went to work and worked the matter out for myself.

Mr. Watkins says: "I will mention something I am having trouble with, the shoots blow off so badly, not where the pecan is budded, but where the new sprout comes out on the old tree." I suffered great loss from this for several years. Then I tied pieces of quarter round, or plank or spilt boards, or poles, or anything that will serve as a support to the main body of the tree. I tied these in several places, and I let them extend up through the tree some distance then I tied the top of the buds to these supports. I worked like magic. There is one point in this tying that it is very important to learn. In fact it is

important to learn it in tying to matoes or any other thing you wish to support with a pole. It was taught me by a negro truck grower in Miss., and is about the only valuable thing I ever learned from a negro. It is this; in tying, tie first tightly to the pole, and then tie loosely around the pecan bud. After the tree gets too large to be supported by the pole get a larger pole (willow is best), put it in the ground and let it extend up near the budded tree, so it will not rub too much, then keep the budded tree tied to this willow pole. Thus you have two trunks to your pecan tree. If this pole is planted in winter it will live and form a perpetual support. You have to keep the limbs trimmed off the willow. I have nearly every one of my budded trees supported by these double supports, and now when a storm comes I lose nothing. Formerly after a storm I would go out and see about five hundred dollars worth budded pecan trees lying flat of their backs. This is the grandest thing I have found out in my long experience in pecan growing. The next most valuable thing is that *Lespedeza striata* is the best thing to plant a bearing pecan grove in.

Truly,

SAM H. JAMES

Mound La.

## Pecan Trees--Budded and Grafted--Pecan Trees

WE HAVE THEM IN ALL THE  
VARIETIES WORTH WHILE

The demand for the best sizes and varieties of BUDDED AND GRAFTED PECAN TREES is far greater than the supply.

## ORDER NOW TO SAVE DISAPPOINTMENT

## 1909-1910 PRICE LIST:

|                                     |                 |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1 to 2 foot size, 55 cents each, or | \$45.00 per 100 |
| 2 to 3 foot size, 60 cents each, or | 55.00 per 100   |
| 3 to 4 foot size, 70 cents each, or | 65.00 per 100   |
| 4 to 5 foot size, 80 cents each, or | 75.00 per 100   |
| 5 to 6 feet size, 90 cents each, or | 85.00 per 100   |

## OUR GUARANTEE

If our planting instructions and advice as to the care of the trees are followed we will replace, free, all over 70 per cent. that die from natural causes, provided they are set out before February 15th.

**Orders Booked now for Fall and Winter Delivery.**

**DELAYS PAY NO DIVIDENDS---ACT NOW---ORDER TO-DAY.**

**The G. M. Bacon Pecan Company,**  
DeWitt, Mitchell County, Georgia.

Growing Pecans With Better  
Roots.

Every one who has grown pecan seedlings from the nuts, knows their proneness to send down a long, shanky tap-root, with few or no laterals. This habit causes loss in transplanting. With a view of lessening the percentage of loss, I have been trying to grow pecan seedlings with a better root system.

Two years ago, I bedded a lot of nuts between folds of gunny cloth, covering them with about three inches of soil so that they might be better observed. During the process of germination, by raking off the soil with a hoe, and turning back the upper fold of the gunny cloth, the nuts, nice and clean, were easily exposed to view. As they sprouted, it was easy to plant them where I wanted them to grow. But during a protracted rainy period in the spring of 1906, the ground was too wet to handle for two or three weeks. So when clear weather came, I found on examining my nut-bed that a lot of sprouts had made their way through the meshes of the gunny cloth, and were heading downwards for the center of the earth.

Although using great care in re-

moving these sprouts, or getting them out from the meshes of the cloth, several of them broke off—some quite close to the apex of the nut. Though I felt sure that these broken spouts were spoiled, I did not throw them away, but planted them to themselves in another place. To my surprise, they came up promptly and grew all right. On examining them later, I found they had branched or forked roots. So last year I cut off the sprouts from every nut planted; those cut shortest or nearest the apex of the nut giving best results. I shall adopt the same method with nuts bedded for this spring's planting, —cutting off to one-eighth of one-sixteenth of an inch. Some others I shall cut short off at the small end of the nut. Unless I am much mistaken, this plan is a distinct step forward in growing young pecan trees with better roots, and the loss in transplanting will be materially reduced. If some of the nurserymen who are growing young pecan trees for commercial purposes will try the experiment as above outlined, I should be glad to have them report results later along through Farm and Ranch.—Chas. L. Edwards, in Farm and Ranch.



## Letter From Texas.

THE NUT-GROWER.

The Texas Nut Growers' Association will hold its summer meeting at College Station, on July 27th to 30th, in conjunction with the State Horticultural Society and other associations that make up the Farmers Congress. Everybody invited. Come out and see Texas.

F. T. RAMSEY,

Pres. State Nut Growers Ass'n.  
Austin, Texas.

## Nut Salad.

Four tart apples peeled and cut into small dice; two cupfuls of celery chopped fine, two cupfuls of nuts, mix and pour over a dressing made of one cup of good vinegar, one tablespoonful of sugar, one tablespoonful of butter, pinch of salt and pepper to taste, the yolks of two eggs. Put the vinegar in saucepan with half cup of water, add the butter and sugar, beat the yolks well and stir in quickly, removing from the fire before they curdle, and pour hot over the salad. Serve cold.

Of imported lemons Italy is still the chief source of supply, having contributed practically all of the four million dollars' worth imported, but showing no substantial gains over her figures of 1887. Preserved fruits imported come chiefly from Spain, with considerable quantities also from France, Cuba, Greece, Italy and the United Kingdom. Imported figs come chiefly from Turkey in Asia, grapes from Spain, walnuts from France, Almonds from Spain, Italy and France, and cocoanuts from Columbia, Cuba, British West Indies and Central America.

## Importation of Nuts

| YEAR ENDING, JUNE 30 | COCOANUTS<br>IN SHELL | COCOANUT<br>MEAT | PALM NUTS<br>AND KERNELS | OTHER NUTS<br>NOT SPECIFIED |
|----------------------|-----------------------|------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1900.                | \$ 705,261            | \$ 378,352       | \$6,384                  | \$107,353                   |
| 1901                 | 804,126               | 449,140          | 8,707                    | 98,832                      |
| 1902                 | 832,079               | 316,068          | 6,430                    | 201,481                     |
| 1903                 | 908,226               | 488,362          | 3,655                    | 201,070                     |
| 1904                 | 970,918               | 408,529          | 1,663                    | 226,184                     |
| 1905                 | 1,102,112             | 688,203          | 1,839                    | 217,022                     |
| 1906                 | 1,299,322             | 570,949          | 3,573                    | 323,836                     |
| 1907                 | 1,349,380             | 530,186          | 3,350                    | 445,731                     |
| 1908                 | 1,439,589             | 864,138          | 2,250                    | 344,021                     |

## Ocean Springs Pecan Nursery

Season 1908-1909

Will be pleased to book orders  
now for Grafted Pecans

No Seedlings

Send for Price List

CHAS. E. PABST, Prop'r, OCEAN SPRINGS,  
MISSISSIPPI.

## Proceedings

The following volumes of Proceedings of the National Nut-Growers' Association can be obtained at prices which were established at the Chattanooga Convention:

St. Louis, 1904. \$ .50 per copy  
Scranton, 1906. .50 per copy  
Norfolk, 1807. 1.00 per copy

J. F. WILSON, Sec'y

POULAN, :: :: GEORGIA

Until recent years nuts have been used commonly in compounding various confections, or as the last article of diet on an incongruous menu, in an effort to counteract the ill effects of a so-called "good dinner." For a long time they rested under the ban of a harmful food, being considered indigestible, and justly so, when eaten at the finish of an already indigestible meal of rich and varied foods. When taken as a food they are among the most delicious, healthful and hygienic articles that grace our tables. They are rapidly gaining in appreciation and popularity.

## P E C A N

TREES BEST VARIETIES  
Special Low Prices

Bear's Nurseries

Palatka, - :: - Florida.

THE  
NUT-GROWER

TRIAL SUBSCRIPTION

Three Months for - 10c

One Year for . - - 50c

Three Years for - \$1.00

Farmers, fruit growers, Nursery men and investors can read it with profit.

As an advertising medium it is particularly valuable, as no padding of circulation figures fixes the rates.

Descriptive circulars sent on request.

The Nut-Grower  
Company

Poulan, :: Georgia

## News Items.

The seventh National Irrigation Congress meets at Spokane, Wash., August 9-14, 1909.

Boston, Mass., announces a Worlds Fair for 1920 to be known as the "Pilgrim Tercennial Exposition."

The Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition at Seattle, Washington, will run from June first to October 15th.

The executive committee of the American Pomological Society has accepted a joint invitation tendered by the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association, the Niagara District Fruit Growers and the St. Catharines Horticultural Society to meet at the city of St. Catharines this year. Arrangements are rapidly progressing for a reunion of unusual value and interest at this attractive place on September 14-16, 1909.

## A New Texas Variety.

I have a new pecan—the Just pecan—under observation and test, about the size of San Saba, but heavier in oil content, a stronger shell, and held by many of superior flavor, but unfortunately this year, being out in the woods without care and attention, it suffered almost an entire crop failure along with all north Texas trees and the weevils got the balance.

I am doing extensive top-working for quick results with nuts and bud-wood and expect to plant extensively of the Just pecan in the next few years to thoroughly test it out. Next crop I shall send you some sample specimens and get your judgment as to its qualities. The mother tree is a very upright grower, but this habit might have been forced upon it as, until now, it was in thick woods and has had to fight for its existence, but I am clearing the ground and expect to see a couple of new lower branches, already sprouted, develop properly.

I had intended joining the asso-

## QUALITY TALKS

In Pecan Trees, as well as other commodities,

**WE HAVE THE QUALITY.**

Our stock for the coming seasons delivery is Budded and Grafted from **Known Trees**. All being of the very best varieties. Orders are being rapidly booked.

Get in touch with us; we have the goods. A "SQUARE DEAL" Guaranteed. Write for booklet and get acquainted

## JEFFERSON NURSERY CO.,

MONTICELLO, : : FLORIDA.

(Mention The Nut-Grower.)

## Partridge Wyandottes

Eggs and breeding stock for sale. Season of 1908-09 my birds won 41 out of a possible 49 first and second prizes where shown. For beauty and utility they have no equal.

Write for Catalogue.

**R. J. Sawyer,**  
**Menominee, - Michigan.**

ciation a couple of years ago, but inadvertently put it off.

Respectfully,

VICTOR LABADIE.

Dallas, Texas.

## Nut Markets.

Walnuts are practically gone. It is stated on good authority that there are absolutely no No 1 soft shells available in first hands. A few walnuts have been bought up to hold speculatively and are being held for an advance over quotations.

Almonds are getting into about as small compass as are walnuts, and in growers and packers hands it is understood there is not much more than a car available.

Quotations are firmer and considerably higher on some lines than recently, with L. X. Ls topping the market at 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.

The quantity of fat producing elements in nuts, varies of course with the amount of fat in different varieties; in some nuts as in almonds, Brazil nut, peanuts and cocoanuts, the inner covering should be removed before eating.



## SUCCESS



## NATURAL SIZE

The nut that has never failed to bear and never failed to fill at both ends with kernels of best quality.

**BECHTEL PECAN NURSERIES**  
OCEAN SPRINGS MISS.

**Barnwell Pecan Groves** Has 10,000 Budded and Grafted trees of the leading varieties. First-Class Grafting Wood for sale at reasonable prices. Address

**CHAS. M. BARNWELL,**  
**BACONTON, :: :: GEORGIA.**

## Grafted Pecan Trees

Of Select Paper Shell Varieties

**Not the Most—Only the Best**

For Descriptive List write

## BAYVIEW NURSERY

**C. FORKERT, Prop. Ocean Springs, Miss**

### Mere Mention.

The President pecan nut we believe to be one of the best nuts that has ever been introduced. It is not the largest nut but its color, quality, size and plumpness are good and it is prolific. So many of the nuts that are good in other respects fail in this. This year the parent tree produced about 145 pounds of nuts although standing in a crowded row of other pecan trees. It is a tree of very vigorous growth, now having almost all of its foliage on it.

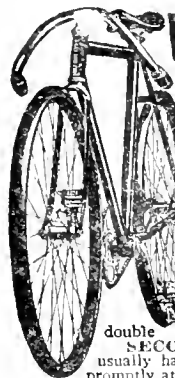
The pistache nut (now grown in California) has long been used and is prized by confectioners for its delicate flavor and attractive green color, yet it is by no means common. The nuts are small, not unlike a bean in size and shape, though more pointed, and before marketing are freed from the pods in which they grow. The individual nuts are covered with a gray or purplish skin, and are blanched before they are used.

A Florida nurseryman, in the National Nurseryman, says: "The thousands of budded and grafted pecan trees of standard varieties, that are shipped out by us each season, represent to us the fruits of our labor along one of the most difficult and expensive lines of propagation known to the general nursery work."

That there has been a marked development in the pecan industry of the state of Georgia recently is shown by the report of State Entomologist E. L. Worsham. The number of young pecan trees in

Mr. E. W. Kirkpatrick, at one of the Texas nut growers' meetings, gave the following results of tests made with different varieties of pecans:

| Name of Variety of Pecans | Gross Weight in Grains | Net Weight in Grains | Per Cent of Meat | No. of Nuts to the pound |
|---------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| Stuart.....               | 158                    | 77                   | 48.7             | 36                       |
| Russell.....              | 120                    | 65                   | 53.3             | 48                       |
| Wolford.....              | 131                    | 70                   | 53.4             | 44                       |
| Oklahoma.....             | 150                    | 79                   | 52.6             | 47                       |
| Success.....              | 169                    | 94                   | 55               | 40                       |
| Pabst.....                | 152                    | 72                   | 47.3             | 46                       |
| Hollis.....               | 133                    | 72                   | 54               | 52                       |
| San Saba.....             | 82                     | 52                   | 63.4             | 85                       |
| Willingham.....           | 129                    | 73                   | 56.6             | 54                       |
| Halbert.....              | 97                     | 56                   | 57               | 72                       |
| Schley.....               | 143                    | 88                   | 61.5             | 48                       |
| Mantua.....               | 105                    | 57                   | 54.3             | 66                       |
| Gregg.....                | 113                    | 69                   | 61               | 61                       |
| Columbia.....             | 150                    | 67                   | 44.6             | 46                       |



## WANTED--A RIDER AGENT IN EACH TOWN

sample Latest Model "Ranger" bicycle furnished by us. Our agents everywhere are making money fast. Write for full particulars and special offer at once.

**NO MONEY REQUIRED** until you receive and approve of your bicycle. We ship to anyone, anywhere in the U. S. without a cent deposit in advance, *prepay freight*, and allow **TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL** during which time you may ride the bicycle and put it to any test you wish. If you are then not perfectly satisfied or do not wish to keep the bicycle ship it back to us at our expense and *you will not be out one cent.*

**FACTORY PRICES** We furnish the highest grade bicycles it is possible to make to \$25 middlemen's profits by buying direct of us and have the manufacturer's guarantee behind your bicycle. **DO NOT BUY** a bicycle or a pair of tires from anyone at any price until you receive our catalogues and learn our unheard of *factory prices* and remarkable special offers to rider agents.

**YOU WILL BE ASTONISHED** when you receive our beautiful catalogue and study our superb models at the *wonderfully low prices* we can make you this year. We sell the highest grade bicycles for less money than any other factory. We are satisfied with \$100 profit above factory cost.

**BICYCLE DEALERS**, you can sell our bicycles under your own name plate at double our prices. Orders filled the day received.

**SECOND HAND BICYCLES.** We do not regularly handle second hand bicycles, but usually have a number on hand taken in trade by our Chicago retail stores. These we clear out promptly at prices ranging from \$3 to \$8 or \$10. Descriptive bargain lists mailed free.

**COASTER-BRAKES**, single wheels, imported roller chains and pedals, parts, repairs and equipment of all kinds at *half the usual retail prices.*

**\$8.50 HEDGETHORN PUNCTURE-PROOF SELF-HEALING TIRES** **\$4.80**  
A SAMPLE PAIR TO INTRODUCE, ONLY

The regular retail price of these tires is \$8.50 per pair, but to introduce we will sell you a sample pair for \$4.80 cash with order \$4.55.

**NO MORE TROUBLE FROM PUNCTURES**

**NAILS, Tacks or Glass** will not let the air out. Sixty thousand pairs sold last year. Over two hundred thousand pairs now in use.

**DESCRIPTION:** Made in all sizes. It is lively and easy riding, very durable and lined inside with a special quality of rubber, which never becomes porous and which closes up small punctures without allowing the air to escape. We have hundreds of letters from satisfied customers stating that their tires have only been pumped up once or twice in a whole season. They weigh no more than an ordinary tire, the puncture resisting qualities being given by several layers of thin, specially prepared fabric on the tread. The regular price of these tires is \$8.50 per pair, but for advertising purposes we are making a special factory price to the rider of only \$4.80 per pair. All orders shipped same day letter is received. We ship C. O. D. on approval. You do not pay a cent until you have examined and found them strictly as represented.

We will allow a cash discount of 5 per cent (thereby making the price \$4.55 per pair) if you send **FULL CASH WITH ORDER** and enclose this advertisement. You run no risk in sending us an order as the tires may be returned at OUR expense if for any reason they are not satisfactory on examination. We are perfectly reliable and money sent to us is as safe as in a bank. If you order a pair of these tires, you will find that they will ride easier, run faster, wear better, last longer and look finer than any tire you have ever used or seen at any price. We know that you will be so well pleased that when you want a bicycle you will give us your order. We want you to send us a trial order at once, hence this remarkable tire offer.

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1908 were 486,600 as against 177,028 in 1907. The figures for other varieties of nursery stock are: Peaches, 916,750; apples, 715,675; plums, 103,275; pears, 184,500; cherries, 58,250; strawberries, 815,000; Carolina poplars, 39,900; grapes, 67,900; miscellaneous, 324,900; total, 3,741,948.

—THE—

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**Books and Catalogues.**

R. J. SAWYER, MENOMINWEE, Wis.—Issues a 30 page illustrated Show Record and Price List of Partridge Wyandotte Fowls.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE REPORT, for year ending, June 30, 1908, is a cloth bound volume of 275 pages.

CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION ON THE FARM—By the Atlas Portland Cement Co., of New York, has many suggestions available for orchard grounds.

THE FLORISTS' SCRAP BOOK—John C. Moninger Co., of Chicago, Ill., contains a large number of clippings conveniently arranged for florists' use.

COLORADO STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, FORT COLLINS, COL.—Report for 1908 is an interesting volume of 150 pages.

**Brazil Nut Trade.**

For the information of American importers who make inquiries regarding the Brazil nut at nearly all the consulates in the republic, Consul General George E. Anderson, of Rio de Janeiro furnishes the following report:

The whole trade in these nuts is in the Amazon valley, in the Para consular district. The nuts are practically unknown in Rio de Janeiro not only to commercial houses as an article of export, but to Brazilian markets for Brazilian consumption, notwithstanding which inquiries for quotations are quite common at this consulate-general.

None of the Amazon country products, such as these nuts, is handled in Rio de Janeiro. Freight rates between the Amazon country and Rio de Janeiro, for example, are higher than rates between the Amazon points and Europe and the United States, so that to send such goods to principal export points in Brazil, other than Para, would involve heavy and useless freight charges. If such goods could be profitably handled by the export houses in Rio de Janeiro, their distribution over the world would be more direct and the trade would probably greatly increase.

The exports of Brazil nuts from Para, Manaus and Itacoatiara in 1908 amounted to 480,602 bushels, valued at \$1,121,278, of which about 54 per cent. went to the United States, the balance going to England and the Continent. The trade to the United States is increasing.—California Fruit Grower.



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J. F. JONES, Manager and Proprietor.

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**GEORGIA.**

# THE NUT = GROWER

Volume VII  
Number 11

Poulan, Ga., June, 1909.

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## THE GEORGIA-FLORIDA

### Pecan Growers Second Annual Meeting, Held at Cairo, Georgia, May 19th-20th.

The second annual meeting of this local organization was well attended, and interest showed the increasing importance of the pecan in the territory embraced, which includes Southwest Georgia, West Florida and Southern Alabama. About sixty growers and prospective growers, coming from four or five states, were in attendance. The program and other arrangements had been well managed and were carried out to the letter, except when a shower prevented the visiting of some trees in the town at the time assigned.

Cairo is the home of the present president of the National Nut Growers Association, and the locality where his famous Frotscher tree stands. This town is the capital of Grady county, one of the recently established Georgia counties. It is also the point where a strong Northwestern Co-operative Company have located their nut orchards. Near the town there are about 500 acres of pecan orchards, and several nut nurseries, where over 200,000 trees are now growing. These operations are guided and controlled, as well as largely owned, by a few men who are active participants in the affairs of the National Association.

The sessions were held in the new courthouse, on the 19th, while the orchards and nurseries were visited on the 20th.

President Jones presided. He congratulated the meeting on existing conditions and prospects, paid tribute to the beneficial work accomplished by The Nut-Grower and advocated hearty support of the National Association, urging all to attend the convention at Al-

bany next October.

H. C. White read a paper on "Fertilizing the Pecan." This will appear in a later issue of this publication.

Mr. J. W. Canada, of Texas, addressed the meeting on the general outlook of the industry. "The Cost of a Pecan Grove," was the subject assigned the editor of The Nut Grower. A lively discussion followed his pointed outline of cost factors in establishing an orchard on a paying basis. The speaker's viewpoint was that of an investor seeking a property which will pay him a good per cent. of profit on his invested capital. The figures reached an amount more in keeping with the real value of such a property than some were willing to admit. It brought out the fact that most estimates of such costs are made from the farmer's viewpoint, where he furnishes land, labor, fertilizer, etc., without giving his farm or himself credit for the expenses incurred. Then he farms the land while trees are young, and counts nothing for cultivation.

Prof. H. K. Miller gave an interesting talk on general prospects for pecan culture.

Mr. C. A. Reed, of the Department of Agriculture, read a paper, which will be found, in part, in another column.

A number of business matters were given attention. All persons present, whether members or not, were invited to participate in the discussions. The name of the association was changed to the Georgia-Florida Pecan Growers Association, as this nut is the only one of commercial importance in the section at present.

CONTINUED ON THIRD PAGE

### What I have Seen and Learned of Pecans.

Read before members of Georgia-Florida Pecan Growers Association by C. A. Reed.

Thirteen months and seven days ago, the writer saw his first pecan tree. He does not promise, therefore, to reveal much of value to those who have taken their part in transforming the pecan from a wild tree of the forest to an aristocrat of horticulture.

The aim of this manuscript is that of introduction, and perhaps passing interest, rather than that of instruction. I shall merely attempt to review the pecan situation as I have seen it, and trust that no exception will be taken to what is said.

If there should arise a difference of opinion, the writer will be most glad to have attention called to it, as it is the advancement of the pecan industry, and not of personal views, that is attempted.

The writer has visited much of the pecan territory in the Atlantic and Gulf states, from North Carolina to central and eastern Louisiana. Western Louisiana and Texas have not been visited thus far. One feature, however, generally considered to be of great importance, fails to interest the writer. That is, as to whether one place or another is the garden spot for pecans. While we concede that there may be certain sections better adapted to the pecan culture than others, if the pecan production is a paying industry in any section, why not plant the trees and content ourselves with the profits? Let us compare the profits of pecan culture with those of other industries in the same section, rather than with pecan culture in some more or less favored section.

With but one or two possible exceptions, the writer has met with great interest in the expansion of the industry. "Had I but known



ten years ago," is the story on every hand. An extensive grower near Charleston, S. C., with 3,000 acres of land, part of which is still uncleared, has 600 acre bearing grove of seedling trees, his annual crop lately reaching from ten to twenty-five tons, his hundreds of acres of cotton, corn and trucking, is being planted to trees to the exclusion of every other crop, as rapidly as the trees can be produced in the nursery.

In southwestern Georgia and northern Florida, those interested would live on bread and water rather than not plant pecan groves. In Alabama, less interest seems to have been aroused. The writer has personal knowledge of but very few varietal groves, although there are several seedling groves about in the state and extensive company plantings on the Gulf Coast, to the east of Mobile in the vicinity of Robertsdale, Baldwin county.

In Mississippi, interest seems to have been early, but less on the increase than in other states. It is to the Gulf section of this state that we owe the introduction of the Stuart, the Jewett, the Schley, Delmas, Alley, Russell, Pabst, Success, Taylor and others.

In Louisiana, interest seems to be lively. From this state come the Rome (pronounced Rome in that section), Centennial, Van Deman, Frotscher, Teche, Young, Moneymaker, Carman, Steckler, Claremont and others.

A commercial dealer in New Orleans remarked that the best nuts they were able to buy came from near the river in the Mississippi Valley, rather than from Texas, as was the supposition of the writer.

While Texas is generally accredited with being the home of the pecan, our early botanists report it to be native in sections as far east as southwestern Alabama. Very few of our better known varieties have originated in Texas. Among these are the San Saba and its seedling, the Sovereign, now listed as Texas prolific; the Kincaid, the Hollis, the Wolford, the Post and many less known sorts.

It must not be unsaid that in

certain points of excellence it is doubtful if some of these varieties are equaled. They are certainly not excelled.

From Kansas, Arkansas, Missouri, Oklahoma and Iowa, come reports of scattering trees and occasional orchard plantings. Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio have enough sufficiently good seedlings to indicate a strong possibility for the development of a paying industry in the lowlands of those states. One variety originating in Illinois and known as the "Hodge" pecan, is being described in the Yearbook of the Department of Agriculture, now in the hands of the printers.

In Maryland, we find the pecan being given a very fair trial. Numerous seedling trees on the Eastern Shore have been in bearing for some years, and the State Department of Horticulture of which the treasurer, (Prof. C. P. Close) of our National Association, is head, has recently gratuitously distributed several hundred trees of the leading varieties for planting about the state.

Reports from certain parts of Virginia indicate the not uncongenial conditions for pecan growing in that state. The varieties, Mantura and Appomatox, originating there are thought to be well worth planting in the more northern sections.

The State Department of Agriculture in North Carolina is using various means in an endeavor to stimulate interest. At the experiment farm in the eastern part of the state, located at Williard, is a trial orchard of trees one and two years since planting, composed of 27 of the leading varieties. In various sections of the state are numerous fine specimens of seedling trees, many of which produce nuts of a fair degree of quality. Considerable planting of varietal orchards has been and is being done throughout this state.

At Orangeburg, S. C., is an orchard of special interest. It is comprised of some ten hundred trees, mostly of but two varieties: San Saba and Sovereign, now seven years since planting. When first visited by the writer on May

30th, of last season, the prospect for early returns appeared to be more promising than from any orchard yet visited. Thorough cultivation and liberal use of fertilizers had been given the trees, and they had come into early bearing. An individual tree of Sovereign, standing near the house, had a record for maturing 75 nuts the third year from planting. Others in the orchard had fruited equally well, but this was the only tree the nuts of which were counted.

Later in the summer, the pecan scab developed in the orchard to so serious an extent that practically the whole crop was ruined. The attention of the Department of Agriculture at Washington was brought to the matter, and Mr. W. A. Orton, Pathologist then in charge of investigations pertaining to the pecan diseases, made a personal inspection of the orchard.

Arrangements have since been made whereby the department has taken charge of the orchard for the season of 1909, and systematic spraying is already under way by direction of Mr. M. B. Waite, to whom the subject of pecan diseases has lately been transferred. The writer is of the opinion that the orchard has already been twice sprayed. Reports as to the methods of operation, time of spraying, preparations used, expense of operation and results obtained may be expected later on.

TO BE CONTINUED IN JULY NUMBER

## HELP WANTED

Mr. A. B. Goodenow, of Culebra, Canal Zone, has a good farm of about fifty acres at Glennmore, Ga., ten miles from Waycross. He wants to have it planted in pecans, and will make it an object to some good farmer who will handle the place in a suitable manner.

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Poulan, Georgia.



# Georgia-Florida Pecan Growers Meeting

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE

The committee on Statistics reported 6,950 acres of pecan orchards in Georgia, and 3,247 acres in Florida, with some localities not reporting, making a total of 10,197 acres.

The same committee reported a large increase in amount of nursery stock and that advanced orders were fully double what they were a year ago.

Mr. J. W. Canada, of Texas, was elected an honorary member of the Association.

Jacksonville, Fla., won in the contest with Quitman, Ga., for the next annual meeting. The semi-annual meeting for the present year will be held at Albany, during the sessions of the National meeting.

Election of officers resulted in the choice of H. K. Miller, of Monticello, Fla., for President; H. W. Smithwick, Americus, Ga., Vice-President; R. C. Simpson, Monticello, Fla., Secretary, and C. S. Parker, Thomasville, Ga., Treasurer. The standing committees on Membership, Statistics, Transportation and Markets were continued as previously appointed.

Thanks were voted the Cairo members and citizens for courteous treatment.

An interesting feature of the meeting was the excursions made to orchards and nurseries, on the morning of the 20th. Carriages were supplied by Cairo citizens and an early start was made and the full morning was profitably spent in the work. The first stop was made at Mr. Wight's orchard of budded trees. These are largely of the Frotcher variety, and many things of interest were observed in the few minutes spent there; farther out the seedling grove of about thirty acres proved interesting, especially the historical features, which Mr. Wight gave of his early venture in the work which has given him a national reputation. This grove received his care and study for the past twenty years.

Near by, his store house, drying rooms and large nursery came in for attention. Space at this time will not admit of interesting details.

A hurried drive followed to the farm of W. C. Jones, where large blocks of fine nursery stock and orchards of choice varieties were shown. Dr. Van Duzee's place was the next stop. This is an elegant property, showing at every turn thoughtful care and up to date methods. About 225 acres are already in orchard, and a large block of trees will provide for extensive enlargement. Returning to town various trees of interest were shown the visitors, then a hurried dinner, and rush for the train ended this pleasant and profitable gathering of kindred spirits, all of whom contemplate a renewal of acquaintance, and the formation of new friendships at Albany next October.

## Letter from Florida.

EDITOR THE NUT-GROWER.

DEAR SIR—The writer has at last had an opportunity to carefully read the paper which you read at the Georgia-Florida Nut Growers Association at Cairo, Ga. From our own experience in planting and growing for large acreage of pecans, will say that we have found it much more expensive than we originally contemplated and do not consider your figures for the actual work and cost unreasonably high, and we daresay that the majority of the people who undertake to invest in a pecan grove, in hiring the work done and contracting, will see that it will cost them nearly if not quite as much as you estimate.

Looking at it, however, from the standpoint of the farmer or plantation owner, improving his property with pecan trees, in which case the cost of management together with several of the many contingent costs, which you have entered, would be practically or wholly eliminated, it would bring the cost of the grove down to the point that would not seem high to any one investing in so stable an investment. However, looking at it purely from the investor's standpoint where all expenses and contingent costs must be paid, we cannot see that you are far out of the way and the writer believes that a series of articles along this line in The Nut-Grower would do much towards correcting an erroneous opinion that has been conceived relative to the cost of a grove.

Yours very truly,

C. M. GRIFFING.

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In this column we give place to advertisements from subscribers who have Orchard, Farm Products, Live Stock or Implements to sell or exchange, as well as make inquiries for things wanted. The rate is One Cent a word for each insertion. Patrons are urged to make liberal use of this space, as it will be found convenient and profitable.

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## Questions and Answers.

No. 13.

EDITOR NUT-GROWER.

I have a small orchard of Stuart and Centennial budded pecan trees that are seven years old. They are situated in a rich bottom and are fertilized with stable manure broadcasted and plowed in in the fall, planted to oats in fall and corn in June; they are healthy and thrifty growers, and have bloomed for three years but fail to produce any nuts. Can you tell me what is the matter and what to do for them?

I have never seen trees look any healthier or have more blooms, but they just won't set any nuts.

Any information given me will be appreciated. R. L. S.

Ans. It would appear that this orchard fails to set fruit because of the manner of fertilizing. The trees are evidently making a heavy wood growth which is contrary to fruit production. I would withhold stable manure and apply only sulphate of potash for a few seasons. One would hardly expect a pecan tree on rich bottom lands to fruit earlier than the seventh year; besides, Stuart and Centennial do not tend to such early fruitage as some other varieties.

H. K. MILLER.

The lowly peanut, though of humble origin and growth, is not to be scorned, for it possesses most excellent food properties, equal, if not superior to many of the most expensive varieties. Of late years they have been exploited as having wonderful curative properties. It is recommended as a cure for tuberculosis, as a remedy for nervousness and insomnia, and perhaps for other diseases.

Pine nuts, which grow in the cones of a number of varieties of native and foreign pines, are now fairly common in our markets. The Indians have always known and appreciated them and have passed on their knowledge to the white race. Then, too, many immigrants who came to this country know the pine nut, for it has long been much eaten in Italy and other parts of southern Europe where there are a number of nut-yielding pines. A variety of pine nuts is used in India by natives and Europeans sometimes pounded and mixed with honey and sometimes like other nuts as dessert.

## Pecans on Hickory.

EDITOR THE NUT-GROWER.

Regarding my work in this line may say that I have thirty hickory trees top-worked with pecan and most of them have nuts on them this year. I had five trees to bear last year that were budded in 1906. I believe I have better success with buds on hickory than on the pecan. Would recommend small trees, say from one to four inches in diameter in preference to large ones. I had about fifty trees but have lost about twenty, from many causes. It is no longer an experiment, and one wishing a pecan grove to come in early and has good land with small hickory trees, has a valuable property. Many things are yet to be learned, but my experience is encouraging. Yours truly,

W. L. WATKINS.

Tyler, Texas.

I know a pecan tree in this section, eight years old, that the owner has been offered \$25 a year for the pecans for the next ten years. He has another pecan tree fifteen years old for which he is offered \$50 per year for the pecans. When you remember that pecan trees get to be four to five hundred years old, you can get an idea of what a pecan orchard would be worth. In most countries in buying farm lands you have to pay part of the purchase price down, here a man can buy lands with an agreement on the part of the parties to sell without any payment down and take one-half of the crop at market price to be applied on the purchase price and interest each year until paid for. Why are they safe in doing this? Because of the certainty of the crops.—Home and Farm.

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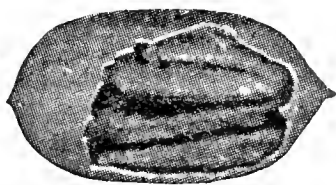
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The Best Investment that can now be made in the United States or elsewhere. I will sell you one already established

### ON EASY TERMS

planted to the best known grafted standard paper shell varieties, one to three years old, located on the Gulf coast of Mississippi and in Jackson County, the native heath of the paper shell pecans and where ten or twelve of the best known varieties now being propagated by nurserymen were originated.

I now have four groves ready for delivery and several thousand acres of the finest pecan land in the South. I have a very special bargain in a forty-acre grove (Satsuma orange trees between the pecans) which includes 20,000 stocks for the coming season's grafting, a splendid opening for a combination grove and nursery, on the L. & N. railroad, and a half mile front on a running stream.

Will also furnish trees, superintend the planting of groves anywhere in South Mississippi and Alabama west of Mobile.

The Satsuma orange planted between pecans when desired. Young grafted trees, grafted wood and fancy and commercial nuts in any quantity. Thanksgiving and Holiday orders for nuts given special attention. All grafting wood and trees grown from bearing trees in my own groves, hence absolutely true to name. No guess work—you get exactly what you order. Pecans this season especially fine. Send your orders early.

**F. H. LEWIS,**

Jackson County, SCRANTON, MISS.

## For Sale!

Standard Varieties of

**Budded and Grafted Pecan Trees and Nuts.**

Also Budding and Grafting Wood from bearing trees. Contracts taken for top-working seedling trees and caring for groves. Our groves contain over 4,000 budded trees of the best standard varieties and is the oldest budded grove in Georgia.

**Gillgrove Pecan Nurseries**

J. P. GILL, Mgr. ALBANY, GA.

**GAINESVILLE NURSERIES,**

GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA.

Specialists in Budded and Grafted Pecan Trees of reliable known varieties. Our catalog contains information on selecting, planting, culture, etc., and is free for the asking. Graftwood for sale; our orchards contain over forty named varieties.

**H. S. GRAVES, PROPRIETOR,**

Gainesville, Florida.

### Imports of Nuts for Consumption, 1900-1908.

| ALMONDS, NOT SHELLED |           |           |                       |
|----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------------------|
| Year Ending, June 30 | QUANTITY  | VALUE     | Import value per unit |
|                      | Pounds    |           | Per Pound             |
| 1900..               | 2,556,331 | \$183,583 | \$.072                |
| 1901..               | 1,767,655 | 154,299   | .087                  |
| 1902..               | 3,784,902 | 247,358   | .065                  |
| 1903..               | 2,331,382 | 162,520   | .070                  |
| 1904..               | 2,724,745 | 180,325   | .066                  |
| 1905..               | 5,542,246 | 411,000   | .074                  |
| 1906..               | 6,119,301 | 411,463   | .067                  |
| 1907..               | 5,714,207 | 441,141   | .077                  |
| 1908..               | 8,515,688 | 689,728   | .081                  |

| ALMONDS, SHELLED     |           |            |                       |
|----------------------|-----------|------------|-----------------------|
| Year Ending, June 30 | QUANTITY  | VALUE      | Import value per unit |
|                      | Pounds    |            | Per Pound             |
| 1900..               | 4,814,442 | \$ 841,355 | \$.175                |
| 1901..               | 3,316,934 | 767,831    | .231                  |
| 1902..               | 5,588,606 | 976,373    | .175                  |
| 1903..               | 5,586,854 | 1,102,549  | .197                  |
| 1904..               | 6,063,210 | 1,020,464  | .169                  |
| 1905..               | 6,523,228 | 1,135,144  | .174                  |
| 1906..               | 8,299,035 | 1,317,517  | .159                  |
| 1907..               | 8,717,952 | 1,773,709  | .204                  |
| 1908..               | 8,556,162 | 1,659,261  | .194                  |

### Mere Mention.

The pecan industry is of a very long lived nature and in the long run is exceedingly profitable. The nursery provides the quick returns, and side crops will take care of incidental expenses.

**PINE NUTS.** (Pinus, various species.)—There are twelve American pines which bear edible nuts of market value. Some introduced species are also valuable for their nuts. In this country the market crop is from the southwest, and from wild trees.

The flavor of nuts is very largely dependent upon the oils which they contain, though in some there are also specific flavoring bodies. The nut oils readily become rancid, the very disagreeable flavor of spoiled nuts being due to this property. Some nuts, for instance, the chestnut, have a starchy flavor as well as a "nutty" taste.

We write and speak of the fact that thousands of adults in the United States have never seen a pecan nut, and many more thousands have never seen any but the small, thick-shelled, colored nuts. The writer, a few days ago, had the pleasure of noting the facial expression of revelation on one of the latter class on seeing, touching and tasting her first "real pecan." And if there be such thousands and thousand who have never been so

tempted, and the sudden fall of this Eve be any test, all that we Southerners have to do to set up another "forbidden fruit monopoly" is to make our Southland a pecan grove of Eden and send out samples—the world will be ours.—Dr. Munday, in Southern Fruit Grower.

### Food Value of Nuts.

Scientists have been studying the effect of animal food upon the human system, and some have come to the conclusion that many of the diseases to which man is heir, come direct from eating animal food. A German scientist advances the theory that children fed upon meat become quarrelsome, ill-natured and disposed to fight, taking on animal instincts with the habit of an animal diet.

Scientific investigation has opened our eyes to many evils of which our forbears never dreamed. The diseases of animals, which were little known, their effect upon the human system when taken into the stomach, and recent investigations into the quality of meats put on the market together with the work of health officials, conduce to make one a little chary of accepting meats exposed for sale on the public markets.

For these evils there is a remedy—the use of nuts, which are among the best and most wholesome food products known to science. They average from fifty to seventy per cent. fat, and from fifteen to thirty-three per cent. proteids, therefore if measured by their chemical food values, as a natural substitute for meats they are superior, for no other reasons their purity and cleanliness.

However, that which makes nuts such an excellent article of food is that their nutritive elements are almost perfectly proportioned, that is to say that a normal body requires so much water, proteids, carbohydrates, mineral salts and fat, to sustain it healthfully each twenty-four hours, and in nuts these elements are found more correctly proportioned, according to the requirements of the body, than in any other article of food known to chemists.

They have done their part in the past, in that they furnished a great part of the food of primitive men, bringing them up from a barbarous people to a state of intelligent and intellectual manhood.

## THE NUT-GROWER

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

The NUT-GROWER COMPANY

Entered as second-class matter at the Postoffice at Poulan, Georgia, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Subscription, 50 cents per Annum.  
Advertising Rates on Application.

## NOTICE

When this paragraph is marked it means that your subscription has expired and that you are requested to renew promptly, as postal regulations do not permit us to mail to delinquents at second-class rates.

The subscription price is 50 cents per annum, but if you will send \$1.00 your account will be credited for three years.

JUNE, 1909.

The conviction that pecan growing will prove a paying business is spreading widely and among many classes of people.

We recently published the record of Mr. J. B. Wight's famous Frot-scher tree in which the type said 166 pounds was the crop for 1908. Mr. Wight has since advised that it should have read 169 pounds.

As time passes it becomes more evident that the overproduction of nuts is a great way off in the future. With all the plantings and stimulated call for the native nuts, prices are steadily increasing, while the importations are growing rapidly.

For some time we have been collecting data for the special issues on chestnuts, walnuts and the hickory, which are to have the right-of-way in the July, August and September numbers. Orders for extra copies of these issues should be sent in, in advance of publication.

A typographical error crept into the new advertisement of the G. M. Bacon Pecan Co. in our last issue, which might be construed to the detriment of the industry as well as the advertiser, if not corrected. They do not want the impression to go out that seventy per cent. of their trees may fail to grow and that they will replace them, as their advertisement read, but will replace all over seven per cent. which die from natural causes. This shows their own confidence in their stock, and makes a good guarantee.

Not long since we referred to pecan growing as having the elements of safety in securing an investment, which is conceded to belong to real estate. Another viewpoint is to look at the permanent improvement and enhanced value which comes to land properly planted in trees. We see no reason why real estate owners and dealers, could not make handsome profits in this way entirely aside from the crop prospects which now entirely prompts the planting.

At the Cairo meeting of the nut growers the editor, at request of the committee of arrangements, read a paper on the "Cost of a Pecan Grove." It excited considerable discussion on the floor of the convention and a good deal of comment outside. We did not offer to publish the paper and no one requested that it be given greater publicity. In fact we publicly stated that it would not be published, except as advertising matter. The discussion developed the fact that there is much divergence of opinion and seems to indicate that the subject is not as thoroughly understood as its importance demands.

Mr. W. C. Jones, of Cairo, Ga., president of the Georgia-Florida Pecan Growers Association, in his annual address, presented in an interesting and forcible way, the advantages of pecan culture in the territory embraced by the organization. He took pains to warn the meeting of the dangers and detriment to the industry, caused by enthusiasm not supported by facts; counseled moderation in describing its advantages, and proceeded forth with to picture such a glorious future for Grady county, that visions of easily made fortunes shut out the rainbow coloring which others sometimes give to the prospect. He rounded up his argument by expressing the opinion that their \$40 an acre lands would increase in price to \$200 an acre, when their value for pecan growing is fully recognized. This promises well for Grady county farmers, whether they plant pecans or not.

Attention is called to the preliminary announcement for the 1909 convention, which appears in another column. Albany is an attractive place for a meeting of nut growers, and every one interested will find it greatly to his advantage to be present, from the opening session till the last item of business is completed. We expect to have more to say on this same line in subsequent numbers.

A few days ago the Georgia-Florida Nut Growers Association held their annual meeting at Cairo, Ga. Last year they met at Monticello, Fla., and among other things they took stock of the acreage planted in budded and grafted pecan trees in Western Florida and Southwest Georgia. It aggregated over six thousand acres. At the Cairo meeting this week these statistics were brought up to date, and showed a total above ten thousand acres, or an increase of four thousand acres in one year, or 65% increase. The reports from nurserymen indicate a still larger increase for next season, as fully double the orders are booked than was the case a year ago. As far as authoritative data is obtainable this section of country leads the world in this popular industry.

We like the plan for mutual helpfulness practiced by several of our advertisers. It works so well that we advise all nurserymen to give it a trial. The clipping below is from the catalogue of a well known grower who sends us larger lists every year. It would not do to tell how many names he sends in annually as that might lead to calculations as to the extent of his business. However, we can recognize the fact that he evidently is selling an increased amount each year:

"The Nut-Grower, published monthly at Poulan, Ga., is the official organ of the National Nut Growers' Association. No pecan grower can afford to miss the practical information it contains. That my customers may get the benefit of this publication, I send the paper free for one year to each one who purchases nursery stock to the amount of \$10 or more."

One extreme follows another 'till the center point is finally obtained. In the editor's work in line of pruning pecan trees, he followed for years the generally accepted opinion that they did not need pruning. Experience taught that in many cases he could get a better and larger tree in a given time by cutting away the entire trunk and training up a sprout. Then, with the advent of top-working trees, the cutting back of every limb to the trunk, seemed to give added vigor to growth in many trees, but more recently we have been taking stock of the trees which refused to keep up the fight, and in one orchard nearly ten per cent. of them have lost a year's growing if they are not dead. Several years ago we had to replant a block of seedlings, which were headed back to a uniform height at time of planting. Now we are cautious and it is only when particular and sound reasons are in evidence that we allow a tree to be given a shock or back-set of any kind. At the same time we believe that the value of the tree depends, to a considerable extent, upon the judicious pruning it receives after it is once well established in its orchard location. Many trees are now valuable for the buds and scions they furnish, but this is a temporary use of the tree and may be followed with lasting and detrimental results from the view point of regular crops. We need to know more about this problem as well as others which the orchardist encounters. Recorded results rather than theory is necessary. When the Association is rich enough to undertake the great amount of experimental work awaiting attention, the pruning of nut trees should be carefully studied.

There are more than fifty varieties of the pecan grown in the South, that we have in our very homes, so to speak, a food product that as yet we have not properly appreciated. As food, nuts are best used without cooking, though we find them adding both richness and toothsome to our cake and candies, indeed as an adjunct to most sweets, they are an acquisition to be desired.—Farm and Ranch.

## Budded and Grafted . . . Pecan Trees

*We have them in all the Varieties Worth While.*

The demand for the best sizes and varieties of BUDDED AND GRAFTED PECAN TREES is far greater than the supply.

### ORDER NOW TO SAVE DISAPPOINTMENT

#### 1909-1910 PRICE LIST:

|   |                 |
|---|-----------------|
| 1 to 2 foot size, 55 cents each, or . . . . . | \$45.00 per 100 |
| 2 to 3 foot size, 60 cents each, or . . . . . | 55.00 per 100   |
| 3 to 4 foot size, 70 cents each, or . . . . . | 65.00 per 100   |
| 4 to 5 foot size, 80 cents each, or . . . . . | 75.00 per 100   |
| 5 to 6 foot size, 90 cents each, or . . . . . | 85.00 per 100   |

#### OUR GUARANTEE

If our planting instructions and advice as to the care of the trees are followed we will replace, free, all over 7 per cent. that die from natural causes, provided they are set out before February 15th.

**Orders Booked now for Fall and Winter Delivery.**

**DELAYS PAY NO DIVIDENDS---ACT NOW---ORDER TO-DAY.**

**The G. M. Bacon Pecan Company,**  
DeWitt, Mitchell County, Georgia.

#### Personal Mention.

II. W. Smithwick, of Americus, has designed and is testing a tool for transplanting buds.

Mr. C. M. Barnwell, vice-president for Georgia, is gathering statistics of orchards for his report at the 1909 convention.

Mr. W. J. Canada, of the Southern Orchards and Homes, Houston, Texas, recently made a tour of South Georgia and Florida, in the interest of his publication.

Mr. W. C. Jones, the former president of the Georgia-Florida Pecan Growers Association, does not lose interest in the industry, even if some of his neighbors think he will have to wait till the next generation arrive to reap the profits.

Mr. C. S. Parker, of Thomasville, the new treasurer of Georgia-Florida Pecan Growers Association, is so conservative as to his expressed opinions, regarding the pecan, that he gives the impression that he knows more than he is willing to tell about it. There seems

to be no doubt but that he has had the experiences, which fall to the lot of pioneers.

Of foreign-grown fruits consumed in the United States, bananas supply fully one-third of the total. Of the year's importations of bananas, aggregating nearly 12 million dollars, Central America (chiefly Costa Rica, Honduras, and Panama) supplied about six million dollars, the British West Indies about 4½ millions, and Cuba considerably over one million dollars. Italy is the almost exclusive source of supply for the lemons imported into the United States from year to year. Imported currants are chiefly of the Zante variety, produced in Greece. Twenty years ago the United States was importing over two million dollars' worth of raisins annually, chiefly from Spain, but the entire importations in 1907 were less than a half million dollars. In 1887 Italy contributed nearly two million dollars' worth of oranges to the markets of the United States; British West Indies, Spain and Cuba together supplying an additional half million dollars' worth; but in the year just ended the entire imports were but 400 thousand dollars, of which Italy supplied about one-third.

## THE 1909 CONVENTION.

## Preliminary Announcement.

Members of the National Nut Growers Association, and all interested in the industry:

On behalf of the officers of the Association, as well as the local committee of arrangements, I am pleased to extend a cordial invitation to all interested parties to attend the Eighth Annual Convention of the National Nut Growers Association, at Albany, Georgia, October 12th, 13th and 14th, 1909.

Nut culture is not only a most profitable and pleasant pursuit, but it is also rapidly becoming an important agricultural specialty, with opportunities which appeal to and are within reach of many classes of citizens who look to rural life for homes, occupation and profits. It is alike attractive to the farmer and to the investor. It appeals to the ladies forcibly, not only as a source of revenue from crops, but also on account of the domestic uses of nuts as food. Professional people, in all parts of the country, find it a safe and desirable way in which to invest their savings, and thus have a home and independence in their evening of life. Dealers of all kinds are interested on account of the trade which follows the growth of any new industry. All these classes and others will find much of interest in this convention. In fact, it is a great school in which the distinguished speakers are the teachers. It is the place where kindred spirits, from all parts of this broad land come together for mutual benefits.

This convention is held at Albany, Georgia, partly because it is the place where the first organized steps were taken which resulted in the formation of this national body eight years ago; but the special fitness of the place is because of the thousands of acres of orchards, large nurseries, and bearing trees which are easily reached from this point. It will be a part of the convention work to visit places of the greatest interests to nut growers.

If you are not already a member of the association, and are at all

## Ocean Springs Pecan Nursery

Season 1908-1909

Will be pleased to book orders  
now for Grafted Pecans

No Seedlings

Send for Price List

CHAS. E. PABST, Prop'r, OCEAN SPRINGS,  
MISSISSIPPI.

## Proceedings

The following volumes of Proceedings of the National Nut-Growers' Association can be obtained at prices which were established at the Chattanooga Convention:

St. Louis, 1904, \$ .50 per copy  
Scranton, 1906. .50 per copy  
Norfolk, 1897. 1.00 per copy

J. F. WILSON, Sec'y

POULAN, :: :: GEORGIA

interested in the industry, you are urged to attend and become identified with this organization, which is accomplishing far reaching and highly beneficial results. The cost of membership is only \$2.00 per year.

All present members, as far as circumstances permit, will be expected to attend. Begin at once to arrange for the meeting. Full particulars as to exercises, rate of travel and hotels will be announced September first, while the program and Badge Book will be out early in October.

Yours for progress,  
J. F. WILSON,  
Secretary.

The agricultural department of our national government has published a pamphlet upon the subject of growing and budding the pecan, so in a few years we hope to see, not our Texas prairies alone, but much of the western and southern country, set to this grand nut, laden with its healthful food, beautifying the landscape, and affording refreshing shade to man and beast.

**PECAN**  
**TREES** BEST VARIETIES  
Special Low Prices

Bear's Nurseries

Palatka, - :: - Florida.

THE  
NUT-GROWER

TRIAL SUBSCRIPTION

Three Months for - 10c

One Year for . - - 50c

Three Years for - \$1.00

Farmers, fruit growers, Nursery men and investors can read it with profit.

As an advertising medium it is particularly valuable, as no padding of circulation figures fixes the rates.

Descriptive circulars sent on request.

The Nut-Grower  
Company

Poulan, :: Georgia



## News Items.

This year promises to be a good year for nut production in North Carolina.

The fourteenth annual meeting of the Farmers Institute Workers is to be held at Portland, Oregon, during August.

The Chicago Pecan investors will soon commence the erection of a handsome Club House on their groves south of Albany, for the use of their patrons.

## Weather for May, 1909.

|                 |      |
|-----------------|------|
| Maximum, .....  | 93   |
| Minimum, .....  | 44   |
| Mean, .....     | 72   |
| Rainfall, ..... | 1.86 |
| Normal, .....   | 3.16 |

## Nuts Advancing Abroad.

In their recent review of the foreign fruit and nut situation, Arguimbau & Ramee says: "An improvement in demand for all lines is to be noted, though the dilatory and vexatious tariff delay continues. The past week has brought cables from Tarragona showing a steady rising market for almonds, and the same applies to shelled from Spain, Italy, etc. This is no doubt due to unfavorable climatic conditions prevailing at a critical period. Sicily filberts also continue to advance abroad for the same reason."

## The Planting of Pecans.

In Texas, which produces now ninety per cent. of the pecan for commerce, the planting of the improved varieties has not been given the attention it deserves. This is due, more than likely, to the fact that hitherto there has been almost no knowledge available as to the pecan industry as a commercial proposition. It has been merely theory. Men have reasoned that a grove of any of the best varieties will begin to yield in a certain number of years, and that the returns will be such as to make such a grove a fine investment. There were no available facts on which to support a hypothesis.

But now there are facts from groves in other states, especially in Georgia and Mississippi, that show what may be expected of a grove in any given number of years. Also the records of the past two or three

## QUALITY TALKS

In Pecan Trees, as well as other commodities,

## WE HAVE THE QUALITY.

Our stock for the coming seasons delivery is Budded and Grafted from **Known Trees**. All being of the very best varieties. Orders are being rapidly booked.

Get in touch with us; we have the goods. A "SQUARE DEAL" Guaranteed. Write for booklet and get acquainted

## JEFFERSON NURSERY CO.,

MONTICELLO, : : FLORIDA.

(Mention The Nut-Grower.)

## Partridge Wyandottes

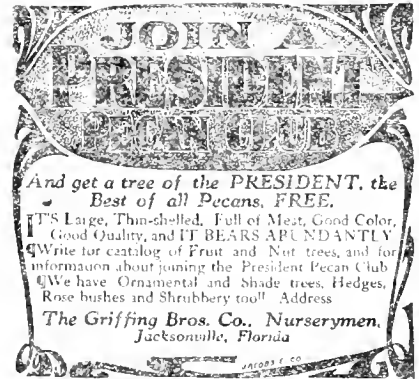
Eggs and breeding stock for sale. Season of 1908-09 my birds won 41 out of a possible 49 first and second prizes where shown. For beauty and utility they have no equal.

Write for Catalogue.

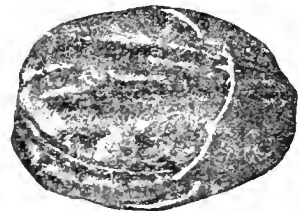
R. J. Sawyer,  
Menominee, - Michigan.

years show, in many cases, at what ages these improved varieties may be expected to bear, and the yields of trees at the various ages. From time to time data from such trees and groves will be given in the Journal, and it can be shown, almost as conclusively as in the case of other fruit crops, what may be expected of the improved varieties under any given conditions.

There is want of a good term for designating these varieties of budded and grafted pecans, a dozen or more well known, from the ordinary seedlings. Commercially they are not abundant enough yet to require a market designation. The term "papershell," is incorrect in many respects. The best varieties generally have good thick shells, and some of the small seedlings have what might be termed a papershell. The qualities of a pecan are not in the shell, but in the kernel, and the term papershell is a misnomer. Some better term should be used. The improved varieties as fast as grown are taken up by a choice trade at prices ranging from 50 cents to \$1.00 a pound. It is doubtful if they ever sell for much less than these figures, for the general price and demand for pecans increase more rapidly than any plantings of these varieties can supply for a long time to come.—Southern Orchards and Homes.



## SUCCESS



## NATURAL SIZE

The nut that has never failed to bear and never failed to fill at both ends with kernels of best quality.

**BECHTEL PECAN NURSERIES**  
OCEAN SPRINGS, MISS.

**Barnwell Pecan Groves** Has 10,-  
000 Budded and Grafted trees of the leading varieties. First-Class Grafting Wood for sale at reasonable prices. Address

**CHAS. M. BARNWELL,**  
BACONTON, :: :: GEORGIA.

## Grafted Pecan Trees

Of Select Paper Shell Varieties

Not the Most—Only the Best

For Descriptive List write

## BAYVIEW NURSERY

C. FORKERT, Prop. Ocean Springs, Miss



## The Editor's Test Orchard.

CONTINUED FROM MAY NUMBER

Among the out of ordinary, is one of the Success trees which had a cluster of male blooms, well started when the frost of April 10th terminated its precocious effort. A Curtis, however, holds the pennant thus far for rapid growth, it having formed a branched head with several limbs twenty inches long at date of this report. We often hear of environments, and as this tree has environments distinctively its own, and as far as we know, this is the only pecan tree so situated. This warrants the narration of following particulars:

When orchard was plotted we remembered that the trees are a permanent fixture, while the several shacks of buildings, garden fence, etc., were not allowed to mar the symmetry of positions desired for trees. It so happened that a dilapidated wagon shed covered the spot where this first tree in the Curtis row was planted. This shed was a simple, uninclosed lean-to, on the north side of a small log barn. The negro tenant objected to having his wagon give place to a tree, but the exchange was made, and hostilities averted by the rather indefinite promise of a better shed elsewhere. However, the wagon was to-day on the wood-pile and the Curtis tree under the shed has made more than double the growth of any other tree in the orchard, and has branches within a few inches of the sheltering boards overhead. This shelter doubtless protected the tree from the frost of April 10th, and being near the barn is in a rich spot. Still these incidents hardly suffice to account for the early and rapid growth. Our Florida friends grow tobacco under shelter. Does this incident that other crops or trees may be equally benefitted by such protection? We would like to note results further, but this particular shelter has to be removed or elevated at once to give the tree room. We recall that all the trees of this variety had exceptionally fine root system, but they were all alike. While they have all started into



## WANTED--A RIDER AGENT IN EACH TOWN

sample Latest Model "Ranger" bicycle furnished by us. Our agents everywhere are making money fast. Write for full particulars and special offer at once.

**NO MONEY REQUIRED** until you receive and approve of your bicycle. We ship to anyone, anywhere in the U. S. without a cent deposit in advance, prepaid freight, and allow **TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL** during which time you may ride the bicycle and put it to any test you wish. If you are then, not perfectly satisfied or do not wish to keep the bicycle ship it back to us at our expense and you will not be out one cent.

## FACTORY PRICES

We furnish the highest grade bicycles it is possible to make to \$25 middlemen's profits by buying direct of us and have the manufacturer's guarantee behind your bicycle. **DO NOT BUY** a bicycle or a pair of tires from anyone at any price until you receive our catalogues and learn our unheard of factory prices and remarkable special offers to rider agents.

**YOU WILL BE ASTONISHED** when you receive our beautiful catalogue and study our superb models at the wonderfully low prices we can make you this year. We sell the highest grade bicycles for less money than any other factory. We are satisfied with \$1.00 profit above factory cost.

**BICYCLE DEALERS**, you can sell our bicycles under your own name plate at our prices. Orders filled the day received.

**SECOND HAND BICYCLES.** We do not regularly handle second hand bicycles, but usually have a number on hand taken in trade by our Chicago retail stores. These we clear out promptly at prices ranging from \$3 to \$8 or \$10. Descriptive bargain lists mailed free.

**COASTER-BRAKES,** single wheels, imported roller chains and pedals, parts, repairs and equipment of all kinds at half the usual retail prices.

**\$8.50 HEDGETHORN PUNCTURE-PROOF SELF-HEALING TIRES \$4.80**  
A SAMPLE PAIR TO INTRODUCE, ONLY

The regular retail price of these tires is \$8.50 per pair, but to introduce we will sell you a sample pair for \$4.80 (cash with order \$4.55).

## NO MORE TROUBLE FROM PUNCTURES

**NAILS, Tacks or Glass** will not let the air out. Sixty thousand pairs sold last year. Over two hundred thousand pairs now in use.

**DESCRIPTION:** Made in all sizes. It is lively and easy riding, very durable and lined inside with a special quality of rubber, which never becomes porous and which closes up small punctures without allowing the air to escape. We have hundreds of letters from satisfied customers stating that their tires have only been pumped up once or twice in a whole season. They weigh no more than an ordinary tire, the puncture resisting qualities being given by several layers of thin, specially prepared fabric on the tread. The regular price of these tires is \$8.50 per pair, but for advertising purposes we are making a special factory price to the rider of only \$4.80 per pair. All orders shipped same day letter is received. We ship C. O. D. on approval. You do not pay a cent until you have examined and found them strictly as represented.

We will allow a cash discount of 5 per cent (thereby making the price \$4.55 per pair) if you send **FULL CASH WITH ORDER** and enclose this advertisement. You run no risk in sending us an order as the tires may be returned at OUR expense if for any reason they are not satisfactory on examination. We are perfectly reliable and money sent to us is as safe as in a bank. If you order a pair of these tires, you will find that they will ride easier, run faster, wear better, last longer and look finer than any tire you have ever used or seen at any price. We know that you will be so well pleased that when you want a bicycle you will give us your order. We want you to send us a trial order at once, hence this remarkable tire offer.

**IF YOU NEED TIRES** Hedgethorn Puncture-Proof tires on approval and trial at the special introductory price quoted above; or write for our big Tire and Sundry Catalogue which describes and quotes all makes and kinds of tires at about half the usual prices.

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growth, no one of them approaches the one described.

We are inclined to believe that the dead stems of some trees previously mentioned resulted from the effect of a warm sun and wind upon them while dormant. This Curtis tree was not subjected to these influences, while others in the same orchard, planted at the same time, died back nearly to the graft or bud.

On looking back to the mention of maximum temperature in March and April and then remembering that sun-scalds are not improbable when there is no protection, especially where soil is sandy and clear of any mulch, may we not infer that temporary shelter from the direct rays of the sun to newly planted trees will greatly reduce the losses often sustained in planting?

It is our purpose to note and

—THE—

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comment upon any and all incidents we are able to observe in this orchard. Our deductions may or may not be correct, but the recording of observations may enable others to give their true significance.

**Books and Catalogues.**

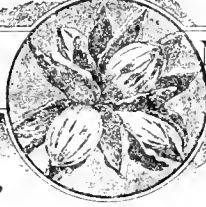
**DISEASES OF DECIDUOUS TREES**  
—Bulletin No. 149 of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Washington, D. C. 80 pages finely illustrated. This volume is of interest to nut growers as it treats of the diseases of the chestnut, walnut and hickory, and remedies for such troubles. We will reproduce some of the descriptions in our special numbers for July, August and September.

**REPORT OF THE NEBRASKA SEED LABORATORY**—The Nebraska Experiment station has just issued Bulletin No. 110 with the above named title. The bulletin may be had free of cost by residents of Nebraska on application to the Agricultural Experiment station, Lincoln, Neb. This bulletin contains a large amount of information concerning agricultural seeds, together with descriptions and illustrations of the more common weed seeds.

**The Nut and Its Quality.**

The Halbert Pecan is almost round, somewhat oval, a little flat at apex or bloom end; of a rich nut brown color with streaks of black at apex. They run with average of tree, under normal conditions, 60 nuts to the pound; when selected and taken from newly budded trees, with small tops and large roots, 50 nuts will make one pound. The shell is the thinnest of all types; they can be easily cracked with two nuts in the hand, and kernels extracted with the fingers, entirely whole and free from the bitter pith; the kernels are firm in texture, of a rich sweet flavor, very plump and full; in fact, no nut yields a greater proportion of kernel, only two (the Schley and San Saba) that will do anywhere as well, so far as I have found. Selected specimens of the Halbert will yield 66 $\frac{2}{3}$  per cent. kernel, and the general run will go largely over 60 per cent. Its round oval shape gives it a great advantage over the long or cylindrical pecan of equal thinness of shell and same number of nuts to the pound. Any parcel done up in a round shape will take less covering than in a cylindrical form. The common wild pecans yield 35 to 40 per cent. kernel, while very few of the large standard varieties will reach 50 per cent kernel.

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# THE NUT = GROWER

Volume VII  
Number 12

Poulan, Ga., July, 1909.

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## CHESTNUT CULTURE.

BY H. E. VAN DEMAN. \*

The growing of chestnut trees for their nuts has been more or less a business in Europe and Asia for centuries. In France, Italy and Spain, this nut is a common article of diet, although generally in various cooked or otherwise prepared conditions. The same is true to some extent in Japan and other parts of the Orient. However, like most of the growing of nuts in foreign countries, the trees are in a state of semi-cultivation only and scattered about in corners and odd places instead of being in regular orchard form and cared for as orchard trees should be. Nevertheless, there are many chestnuts exported to this country, and doubtless elsewhere, from these same chestnut trees of the old world.

North America was by no means neglected by nature in the distribution of the chestnut. Perhaps in no other part of the world is there to be found such extensive and magnificent chestnut forests as those of the United States. And they furnish large quantities of nuts, which, although smaller than those of the European and Asiatic species, are superior in flavor to any of them. The abundance of wild chestnuts in this country was, perhaps, the main reason for the lack of cultivated chestnut orchards for many years. Here and there a few trees were left along the fence rows or in places where their presence did not interfere with the growing of farm crops, but this could scarcely be called culture in the true sense of that word. However, the opportunity to spread their lower branches in the open sunlight and bear freely, without interference with other trees, was about all the "culture" they needed, as abundant crops have given proof in thousands of cases.

But the area over which the chestnut is naturally distributed

being but a fraction of this country there has been a growing desire to extend its culture. There are only a few places west of the Mississippi river, and these in the Ozark mountains of Arkansas, where a dwarf species of the chestnut, called chinkapin, grows naturally. A closely related genus, *castanopsis*, is found in the mountain regions of the north Pacific Coast, and this is rare and of little consequence as a nut. But all members of the chestnut family succeed fairly well over a large part of the country, from one ocean to the other, except where the soil is strongly impregnated with lime. The most suitable soil for the chestnut seems to be one largely made of decomposed granite or mica schist. Sandy soils are also quite suitable, provided they are not poor. The lower hills adjoining the Mississippi and Missouri rivers are well suited to the chestnut.

For many years past there has been spasmodic or half-hearted efforts to grow orchards of the foreign species, because of the large size of the nuts, but most of these were with seedling trees, which were, of course, irregular and uncertain in all their characters. The first real impetus that chestnut culture had was through the introduction of the Paragon. It originated as an accidental seedling at Germantown, Pennsylvania, and was brought before the public by the father of American chestnut culture, Mr. H. M. Engle, of Marietta, Pa., now deceased. He was the first to plant any considerable orchard of it and one of the first to extensively graft wild sprouts to the improved varieties. The large size of the nuts combined with their good quality and the abundant and early bearing of the trees made it

CONTINUED ON THIRD PAGE

\* Read at Chattanooga Convention.

## What I have Seen and Learned of Pecans.

Read before members of Georgia-Florida Pecan Growers Association by C. A. Reed.

CONTINUED FROM JUNE NUMBER

Referring now more directly to the work being conducted under Field investigations in Pomology, in the matter of pecan studies in which the writer is engaged, let us explain what is being undertaken:

The phases of this may be brought together under the general headings, adaptability, orchard management, new varieties, the relation of varieties to each other, and miscellaneous.

Under adaptability, it is the object first to ascertain the territory in which pecans can be grown with profit, and second, what varieties are best suited to the conditions of each section. Because a Frotscher tree nets \$50 to \$75 annually in southern Georgia, is not sufficient ground for reasoning that it will do so in central Florida, north Georgia or any other section at all distant. The supposition, of course, is that under similar conditions as to soil, climate, treatment, etc., the record will be duplicated, but a conservative planter will not plant heavily of any variety in a section until he has seen it proven to be well adapted to that immediate section. The serious affection with pecan scab of three Texas varieties when planted in South Carolina, is ample warning against planting heavily of a variety in a section where there is a distinct difference of climatic conditions between the region in which the trees are grown in nursery, and where they are to be set in permanent orchards without first planting a few trees in an experimental way.

By personal visitation, if necessary, to the various fields from time to time, and the taking of notes as to the behavior of each variety in that section, as to the vigor of the tree, freedom of susceptibility to

disease and insect pests, its productiveness and longevity, etc., it is expected to ascertain the merits of the leading sorts already disseminated.

Under orchard management, it can be expected merely to draw conclusions from the methods adopted by individuals. Under this head will be included soil preparation, time and distance for planting, fertilizers, cover crops, winter crops, cultivation, pruning, drainage, harvesting, storage, marketing, nursery operations, etc.

We have already found one of the most extensive planters cultivating his bearing orchard but little. For him, it affords pasture for live stock. In October of 1908, he was contemplating the purchase of Angora goats for keeping down the grass and weeds which seriously interfered with the harvesting of nuts.

In Florida, near Jacksonville, we find the beggar-weed a popular cover crop. In Alachua county, Dr. J. B. Curtis is fertilizing with cotton seed meal. Mr. H. S. Watson and others, at Monticello, have expressed a favoritism for velvet beans as a cover crop, as has also Mr. Charles E. Pabst, of Ocean Springs, Miss. Mr. S. H. James, of Mound, La., prefers the legume known as Lespedeza.

Under the head of new varieties, it is the intention to secure the history of the original tree, its record as to yields, regularity in bearing, its originator, disseminator, and such other data as may be available.

Under the relation of varieties to each other, comes the matter of cross-pollination, the object and operation most of those present are familiar with. The object is to ascertain the relationship of pollen from any variety when used upon pistillate flowers of the same or any other variety. So far as is known, certain or all varieties may be partially or entirely sterile; that is, they may depend upon the pollen from other varieties for the development and perfection of nuts. We intend to ascertain whether or not this be true. If it should be proven that pollen from an outside variety is essential, we must further

ascertain what varieties combined, to make the most perfect nuts. To illustrate the point, let us suppose that a given variety, say Van Deman, does not produce as many or as well filled nuts in one section of an orchard as in another. The soil and treatment given, and apparent vigor of the tree may be the same, and the only visible difference of surroundings being in that of adjacent varieties. We will at once suspect an influence from this source. To verify our suspicions, suppose we isolate a single tree or a portion of it in such a manner that only pollen of a known source may reach the stigmatic surfaces of the pistillate flower. The result may be an entire failure, so far as the production of nuts is concerned, but in another year, upon repeating the experiment, a few nuts may be obtained. We may duplicate operation in another section, or repeat it the following year, using pollen from various sources, and applying it to the protected pistillate flowers of many varieties. The results at first may be unsatisfactory or conflicting; yet in the ultimate end, we will have satisfied ourselves what the influence of pollen from A when applied to B, or vice versa, really is, and if it should be necessary when planting trees of one variety or the other, to plant trees of the other variety adjacent to it.

Under the general head of miscellaneous, will be included the work to be chiefly done in the home office. There the records are being kept, publications issued, as rapidly as is practical, additional information given out by correspondence and an herbarium collection, which already comprises some eleven hundred specimen lots of pecans, both named and unnamed, always opened at the request of anyone sufficiently interested to visit the office at 205 Thirteenth street, S. W., (in Washington, D. C.

Pecan orchards have been and are being planted in many localities, and some states have adopted measures to encourage the industry, and to protect the native trees.

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**J. F. WILSON, Sec'y**

POULAN, GEORGIA

## CHESTNUT CULTURE.

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE

by far the most desirable variety to grow commercially. There have been many other varieties originated of both the European and Japanese species and some of these have been extensively propagated and planted experimentally in many sections of the country, but with little success as compared with Paragon. However, there are other good varieties of recent introduction, some of which may prove superior to Paragon.

Among the best of the very new kinds is Rochester. This originated as a seedling of unknown parentage, supposedly American, grown in the nursery of Charles A. Green, of Rochester, N. Y., and sent to E. A. Riehl, of Alton, Illinois, some years ago, but just when I do not know. I have seen the original tree and it is very distinct from all the varieties growing on the grounds of Mr. Riehl, and he has Paragon and many others. The old tree grows very vigorously and the young grafted ones as well and bears abundantly. The nuts are not so large as those of Paragon but they are very large compared with ordinary chestnuts and the flavor is excellent, I think equal to the wild nuts and with no bitterness of skin. From all appearances the Rochester is the result of an accidental cross between the European and American species. Mr. Riehl has grown many seedlings from it and says, "Since fruiting a number of its seedlings I am inclined to believe it may be a pure native." This may be the case, but he also says: "It is very distinct and makes twice the growth the native does." It does not come into bearing as early as Paragon and some others, and this is no real fault, for some of them bear too soon and too heavily for the good of the trees.

Cooper is another of the best in quality that I have tasted and of large size. The kernel is sweet and very agreeable in flavor. It is a good grower and bearer. The variety originated with Mr. Collins, of New Jersey, but has been tested both east and west.

Boone is a cross between the American and Japanese species by George W. Endicott, of Villa Ridge, Illinois, and one of the very good kinds. It is quite large but

the skin is thick and clings to the kernel, and the flavor is not so good as that of Rochester, although better than the ordinary. It is very early in ripening, which is a very good point as a market nut; for the earlier the nuts can be got on sale the better price they will bring.

There are many other named varieties that might be mentioned, some of which that I have measured have yielded specimens that were six inches in circumference. This is an enormous size for a chestnut but the quality was very poor. The Japanese varieties average the largest of all chestnuts and are also the poorest in flavor.

The better the quality the more they will bring. While the large foreign nuts are attractive because of their size there is decided favor with the rich, sweet flavor of the wild American chestnuts and sometimes the latter sell for more per pound or bushel than the larger ones of poorer flavor.

There are two ways of cultivating the chestnut. One is to set out nursery grown trees in orchard form and give good tillage, as with other fruit bearing trees. In that case it is well to always plant grafted trees for there is no certainty of getting valuable ones from seed. Because of the great difficulty in raising grafted trees in the nursery such are very hard to be obtained. Nurserymen do not long continue to grow what does not pay them for their trouble and this is the case with chestnut trees. The best way to secure them is by grafting on small seedlings, from half to one inch in diameter below the ground. The scion should be cut before there is any sign of the buds swelling and put in damp cold storage. In the sawdust of an ice-house is a very good place.

After the leaves have started on the stocks dig away the soil and clean them four to six inches below the surface. There graft them by the tongue or splice method. The greatest care should be used to make, long smooth cuts on both stock and scion and match them perfectly. If the scion is not as large as the stock then set it carefully so as to match the cambium layers on one side. If they are of equal size so much the better. No waxing will be necessary but the greatest care should be used in tying the splice from top to bottom with small cotton twine or raffia fibre before packing the soil about the grafts. This should be done

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by pressing soft clay over the splice and nearly up to the top of the scion. By this means there will be very little chance for evaporation until the cell growth causes vital union. No robber sprouts should be allowed to grow from the graft. After one year's growth the trees are ready to be set in the orchard. The distance apart to set chestnut trees should not be less than 50 feet and more distance may be needed where the trees attain very large size, unless the plan of setting close and cutting out to a permanent stand is followed. This requires greater nerve than many possess.

The other method of chestnut culture is the grafted sprout plan. In a place where there are wild sprouts of small size distributed over the tract evenly enough to make a grove they may be grafted to choice varieties with profit in some cases. The more nearly smooth and free from all but the chestnut sprouts the better. All else must be cleared away perfectly so there will be nothing serious to obstruct the growth of the grafted sprouts and nothing to carry forest fires. More than one sprout at each stump may be left at the start but only one eventually. One may be left for a few years merely to furnish scions. None but very thrifty sprouts should be grafted, and these not very large. Those of only one or two year's growth are preferable to older ones. It is better to cut down trees and large sprouts and wait a year or two for young wood to graft on than to attempt to work on the old wood. In very windy locations some of the clearing away of undesirable growth may be left for a few years to serve as protection to the grafts while they are getting firmly fastened on the stocks. But the final clearing out of all but the grafted trees must be done and all brush burned, to give them all the sunlight above and plant food below, and to make sure that no fires can destroy the trees. One of the first large grafted groves was destroyed by fire and is now a wild tangle of brush, with only a good tree here and there to show what might have been.

The same style of grafting as that recommended for nursery grafting is best for top-working the sprouts, that is, the tongue method. It makes a more complete union

than the split or cleft graft. The scions should not be more than about three inches long. If each one has two buds it is sufficient. It is much better to keep the scions dormant and do the grafting after the stocks become active than to do it early.

I have used the bark method of grafting on the chestnut with some success. This is done by trimming the scion all from one side, to a long wedge with a slim point and inserting it under the bark at the top of the stump. In either case the scion should be tied firmly to the stock with cotton twine or raffia and waxed over perfectly, or better still, bound with waxed cloth torn in strips.

The trees should be headed about like apple trees, not too high nor too low, and if the head is not of good shape at first cut it back almost to the graft and start out a new one.

The chestnut will do better on stocks of its own species than otherwise, that is, American on American, etc. It is developing that Paragon tops on our wild sprouts are dying back to place of union, especially in cases where very heavy bearing occurs. Whether this heavy bearing is the cause of the dying or the failing in vitality causes the trees to make dying efforts to produce fruit is a point that it may not be easy to decide. But there is no doubt that the tops do die back to the place of union with the stock, in some cases making a sharp line that can easily be seen on the back. In view of this fact the Rochester and other varieties that are pure or even partly American will do far better as permanent trees than those of any foreign species when grafted on wild sprouts or seedlings of that blood. Mr. Engle, of Pennsylvania, long ago preferred to graft seedlings of Paragon to use in grafting to produce trees for planting. I have a lot of Paragon nuts now bedded down to use in this way.

It may not be known to more than a few that the chestnut will grow when grafted on some species of oak, but while this is true I am in doubt about trees that will endure being made in this way. However it may be tried as a mere experiment.

The great bane of chestnut culture is the weevil. There are two species of insects that infest the nuts, one much larger than the

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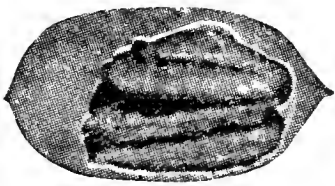
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## ON EASY TERMS

planted to the best known grafted standard paper shell varieties, one to three years old, located on the Gulf coast of Mississippi and in Jackson county, the native heart of the paper shell pecans and where ten or twelve of the best known varieties now being propagated by nurserymen were originated.

I now have four groves ready for delivery and several thousand acres of the finest pecan land in the South. I have a very special bargain in a forty-acre grove (Satsuma orange trees between the pecans) which includes 20,000 stocks for the coming season's grafting, a splendid opening for a combination grove and nursery, on the L. & N. railroad, and a half mile front on a running stream.

Will also furnish trees, superintend the planting of groves anywhere in South Mississippi and Alabama west of Mobile.

The Satsuma orange planted between pecans when desired. Young grafted trees, grafted wood and fancy and commercial nuts in any quantity. Thanksgiving and Holiday orders for nuts given special attention. All grafting wood and trees grown from bearing trees in my own groves, hence absolutely true to name. No guess work—you get exactly what you order. Pecans this season especially fine. Send your orders early.

F. H. LEWIS,

Jackson County, SCRANTON, MISS.

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Standard Varieties of

Budded and Grafted Pecan Trees and Nuts. . . . .

Also Budding and Grafting Wood from bearing trees. Contracts taken for top-working seedling trees and caring for groves. Our groves contain over 4,000 budded trees of the best standard varieties and is the oldest budded grove in Georgia.

Gillgrove Pecan Nurseries

J. P. GILL, Mgr. ALBANY, GA.

GAINESVILLE NURSERIES,

GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA.

Specialists in Budded and Grafted Pecan Trees of reliable known varieties. Our catalog contains information on selecting, planting, culture, etc., and is free for the asking. Graftwood for sale; our orchards contain over forty named varieties.

H. S. GRAVES, PROPRIETOR,

Gainesville, Florida.

other but both exceeding troublesome in all sections where wild chestnuts abound. The larger species, *Ballaninus proloscidens*, seems to be the most abundant of the two. The beetle has a very long snout or proboscis, which is armed on its point with two sharp teeth that are used in cutting a hole in the young nut. The length of the snout of the female exceeds that of the male and allows her to reach the kernel through the long spines of the burr and place her eggs in the holes made in the tender nuts. These develop into larva in about two weeks. The eggs are laid singly but sometimes nearly a dozen of this species are placed in one nut and 40 or more of the small weevil. The lesser weevil, *B. rectus*, infests the same nuts along with its larger relative. The chinkapin, *castanea pumila*, is usually so affected with the larva of these weevils that its nuts are almost worthless.

Soon after the nuts are ripe and fall to the ground the larva mature and cut their way out of the nuts and enter the ground. Here they lie and transform into perfect beetles the next summer, in time to come out and lay eggs in the next crop of nuts.

Where no wild chestnuts exist there are none of these pests and if the soil and climate are suitable to the growth of the trees such locations have a decided advantage for chestnut culture over those regions where they do abound. Therefore the native home of the chestnut is not the best place for chestnut orchards, because of the weevils. And there are no very practical ways to fight them. They do not feed on anything that can be poisoned to destroy them in the beetle stage, nor can they be killed by any outward applications. There is but one natural enemy so far as is known, and this is a little parasitic fly that does them but little damage.

The treatment of the nuts as soon as gathered with bisulfide of carbon is an effective remedy and its cost is small. It is used as a fumigant by enclosing the nuts in a tight barrel or anything that will not leak gas, and putting at the rate of half an

ounce of the liquid to one bushel of nuts in an open cup on top of them, then covering very tightly and leaving so for 24 hours. The fumes will reach every recess where air goes and is deadly poisonous to all that breathes, but it does not hurt vegetable life, nor does it injure the flavor of the nuts.

Scalding and drying afterwards is effective but the degree of heat may be too great or continued too long, or the drying be imperfectly done and the nuts become damaged.

Refrigeration in a cold storage room will arrest all development of the eggs and larvae, so that they will finally die, but the flavor of the nut is injured by it.

Within the last three years fungus disease of the chestnut tree has become apparent in Long Island, N. Y., and has spread rapidly in all directions. It is not certainly known whether it is of American origin or an introduction from abroad. As it started where the Japanese chestnut was first introduced it has been suggested that the disease came along with it, but this would seem strange in view of the fact that this specie is free from it, so far as can be discovered. Both the American and European chestnuts are affected by it and the fear is that the disease will continue to spread and eventually destroy all the native chestnut forests and the trees planted for their nuts, shade and ornament as well. This would be a great calamity. Whether or not the malady can be arrested is a serious problem and is engaging the closest attention of the officials of the National Department of Agriculture. It is known to have extended into Connecticut, up the Hudson as far as Poughkeepsie, and into northern New Jersey. In the vicinity where it started there are almost no chestnut trees left except those of the Japanese species.

The disease is very similar in its action to the pear blight. It is called the "Bark Disease of the Chestnut" and is scientifically known as *Diaporthe parasitica* (Murrill), for it works only in the tender parts of the bark or cambium layer between the bark and wood. The germ finds entrance through

Continued on Ninth Page.

## THE NUT-GROWER

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

The NUT-GROWER COMPANY

Entered as second-class matter at the Postoffice at Poulan, Georgia, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Subscription, 50 cents per Annum.  
Advertising Rates on Application.

## NOTICE

When this paragraph is marked it means that your subscription has expired and that you are requested to renew promptly, as postal regulations do not permit us to mail to delinquents at second-class rates.

The subscription price is 50 cents per annum, but if you will send \$1.00 your account will be credited for three years.

JULY, 1909.

The chestnut tree as well as the the nuts, are subject to insect injury, which greatly lessen the value of the crop. In some localities the trees have suffered severely.

Several publications issued by the Department of Agriculture give detailed information regarding this aspect of chestnut culture and can be had on application. Two of these publications are here mentioned as being desirable additions to the library of nut growers:

"The Nut Weevils," by Dr. F. H. Chittenden, a 16-page reprint from the 1904 Year Book. This pamphlet describes the greater and lesser weevils, the pecan weevil and the hazel nut weevil. Remedies are also given for treatment. This reprint is No. 99 of the Bureau of Entomology.

The two-lined chestnut borer is described in circular No. 24 of the same department. This insect is causing great damage to chestnut forests in some localities. In another column we reproduce several paragraphs from this pamphlet.

This issue is devoted largely to the chestnut, one of the most favored of American nuts. Our space was not sufficient for much of the matter gathered for use in this special number, but the extra matter will be published later as opportunity offers.

Prof. Van Deman's Chattanooga paper is a careful and extended review of chestnut culture in this country. A part of the paper occupies a leading position in this issue. It will be read with interest by all who are giving attention to this branch of nut culture.

Mr. C. A. Reed, of the Department of Agriculture, is assigned to special lines, of particular interest to nut growers, or more specifically pecan growers. His paper at Chattanooga last October as well as the one at the Cairo meeting last month, give promise that much valuable work may be accomplished for the public good along the lines of his present work.

There seems to be a deep seated desire on the part of many people to find the country "where money grows on trees." We suggest that those who attend the Albany convention and hear Mr. Kirkpatrick, of Texas, and others, may learn that the pecan tree furnishes the substantial foundation for this delightful fiction. The Georgia growers, however, will doubtless contend that Texas is not the only state where a "pecan paradise" can be enjoyed.

In our News Items column, mention is made of early results in fruiting pecan, accomplished by Mr. Rich, of the Increase Pecan Co., in Jefferson county, Florida. We have seen this block of trees, and while he generously gives the suitable land credit for the favorable results, we are inclined to the opinion that there is more in the man than in the land. However, the combination is a good one, for the trees are equal to if not better than we have thus far seen at that age.

Somewhere, we cannot now recall the paper, we noticed a reference to the pecan, as the "Aristocrat of Horticulture." We did not think much of the expression at the time, but it has since repeatedly come to mind, and each time with a strengthened conviction that it is a well chosen term. We thought "Prince of Nuts" a good way to designate the pecan, but this new title seems to embrace a wider scope of excellence without conflicting with the distinguished position it holds among nuts. As people become better acquainted with the choice varieties, which do not yet reach the general markets, they will recognize the fitness of both these terms.

There were many interesting incidents and remarks at the Chattanooga convention, of which no record was kept, or if taken down are still pigeon-holed by the reporter, but the following was discovered among convention papers. It evidently was the original draft of Second Vice-President Mr. H. C. White's remarks on introducing the newly elected president:

"I take this opportunity of thanking you all for the patient consideration given me while in the chair, which was an unexpected honor by reason of the unfortunate absence of the President, Prof. Burnette, and First Vice-President Curtis. I now have the pleasure in formally introducing to you our new president, Mr. J. B. Wight, of Cairo, Ga., who will, I know, more than worthily uphold the high honors of the position."

## 1909 Badge Book.

Dear Sir:—The Badge Book for 1908 convention of the National Nut Growers Association, will be an important feature, not only of the convention, but also serve as the yearly directory of the Association.

In addition to the official program and convention notices, it will contain the names, addresses and badge number of all members in good standing. It will make a neat, convenient size pamphlet of about fifty pages.

Considerable space is reserved for select advertisements. Reputable dealers as well as members can use these advertising pages. Each member and patron will be furnished a free copy. Others can procure them at 15 cents per copy.

There is an increased demand each year for a published list of names of members, which this book supplies. The publicity thus given to members' names is well worth the cost of annual dues.

As an advertising medium it has always been popular, not only for its usefulness, but also because the funds thus derived are a source of needed revenue to the association. The money paid for space thus does double duty.

All members, nurserymen, dealers and others having matters of interest to the trade are invited to engage space promptly. Bills will be payable on publication, about two weeks before the convention.

Rates are as follows:

Full page, \$4.00 Half page, \$2.50  
Fourth " \$1.50 Eighth " \$1.00

Respectfully,

J. F. WILSON, Secretary.

### Mere Mention.

The American chestnut is a rapid growing, handsome tree, attaining very large proportions, when standing alone with room for development; branches long, slender and upright in growth; burr small and opens in four sections; nuts small, very sweet, with very thin skin; hull generally covered to a large extent with fuzz. The flavor of this nut is better than any other of the chestnuts. The tree is magnificent for lawn or roadside planting, and the young trees are valuable for stocks, on which to graft the improved varieties of European and Japan nuts. No improved varieties of superior merit have yet been introduced. The seedlings are about as good as the so-called improvements.

European chestnuts make a handsome, low-headed tree, with broader spread in proportion to height; buds more prominent; leaves larger and thicker; burrs very large with thick, heavy husk. The nuts are larger than the American, bright brown in color, and generally three to a burr; not so sweet as the American. In eating the skin should be removed, as there is an unpleasant astringency about it.

Chestnuts in California deserve more attention. The European varieties, or those imported from Japan, form highly ornamental trees, and, with the ever growing demand for nuts as food, they will have added value. The chestnut stands heat very well, some of the largest trees in the state being in the Thermalito colony, near Oroville.

Chestnuts of different species can be grown from the Gulf of Mexico to Canada. The chestnut blight, probably introduced from the Orient, is going to wipe out all American chestnuts and most of the European varieties in this country within the next ten years. The Japanese sorts seem to be resistant to the blight, and orchards of these will bring large returns after the year 1915. Most of the Japanese chestnuts are of inferior quality, but there are fine types to be had by any one who cares to

## Budded and Grafted . . . Pecan Trees

*We have them in all the Varieties Worth While.*

The demand for the best sizes and varieties of BUDDED AND GRAFTED PECAN TREES is far greater than the supply.

### ORDER NOW TO SAVE DISAPPOINTMENT

#### 1909-1910 PRICE LIST:

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| 1 to 2 foot size, 55 cents each, or . . . . . | \$45.00 per 100 |
| 2 to 3 foot size, 60 cents each, or . . . . . | 55.00 per 100   |
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| 4 to 5 foot size, 80 cents each, or . . . . . | 75.00 per 100   |
| 5 to 6 foot size, 90 cents each, or . . . . . | 85.00 per 100   |

#### OUR GUARANTEE

If our planting instructions and advice as to the care of the trees are followed we will replace, free, all over 7 per cent. that die from natural causes, provided they are set out before February 15th.

**Orders Booked now for Fall and Winter Delivery.**

**DELAYS PAY NO DIVIDENDS---ACT NOW---ORDER TO-DAY.**

**The G. M. Bacon Pecan Company,**  
DeWitt, Mitchell County, Georgia.

take the trouble to do the right thing. The Japanese chestnuts begin to bear at a very early age, sometimes when two years old.—Dr. Morris.

The water chestnut, or horn chestnut, an aquatic plant, produces a seed or "nut" which somewhat resembles two curved horns united in one, the kernel of which is largely used as a food by the inhabitants of Asiatic countries. This so-called nut is also on sale in the United States, but chiefly in Chinese shops. Another water plant is also known as the water chestnut, but in this case it is the corm or bulb that is eaten. It is not unlike a chestnut in shape, and has a tough, brown skin. This is grown in Asia, but is imported by the Chinese in this country. A three-cornered pointed nut or seed, the pit of the Chinese olive, is also on sale at Chinese shops in the United States. The kernels are oily but palatable, and are used in Java for making a nut milk much thought of for infant feeding.—Agriculture Department Year Book.

The chestnuts form an important list of nut bearing trees. Some of them have been cultivated for

centuries in Europe and the Orient, but most of these foreign chestnuts are inferior in quality to our native ones. Some of the foreign chestnuts are much larger than our native nuts, but they are chiefly used for cooking purposes. Including the chinquapins in this group, we have six kinds of chestnuts in America: the common sweet chestnut, the alder-leaved chestnut, the golden chinquapin, the common chinquapin, the bush chinquapin and the tree chinquapin. The nuts of all the group are valuable, and two of the trees, the common sweet chestnut and the golden chinquapin, are magnificent forest trees of great timber value. Some trees of the common sweet chestnut bear remarkably large and fine nuts, and these are to be used for grafting.—Dr. Morris.

### Personal Mention.

Mr. E. W. Kirkpatrick, of Texas, will be at the Albany convention if his health permits.

President Wight's address at the Convention will be a review of the present status and the future outlook for the pecan industry.

**The Two-Lined Chestnut Borer.**

Nature of Damage and Manner of Work—By Dr. F. H. Chittenden, Department of Agriculture.

The two-lined chestnut borer works, in its larval stage, just under the bark of the tree, making galleries which run mainly transversely beneath the bark and which are, when completed, from 6 to 10 inches in length. Although none have been observed that completely encircled a tree, the result, through the combined efforts of many individuals, is practically that of girdling.

From the manner of the insect's work it cannot be otherwise than injurious when it occurs in excessive numbers, it undoubtedly stops the flow of sap, cuts off the natural supply of plant food and moisture, and thus greatly weakens and eventually kills the tree. The larval galleries occur from the base of the tree well up toward the top. It is obvious that only the earlier stage of the larva is passed between the bark and the wood; indeed, it is likely that the entire life of the insect may be passed, in some instances at least, entirely within the bark.

A knowledge of the full life history of the species was not obtained, but it is approximately as follows: In the District of Columbia the adult beetles make their appearance in May and the early part of June, the particular season for their appearance varying according to season and locality, and deposit their eggs upon the trees. The larvae work under the bark in the manner previously described, and by the following spring construct a chamber which, as far as observed in living trees, is always in the bark; but, in the case of small, dead trees, they work also in the wood under the bark, and in the cells thus formed transform into pupae. The pupal stage lasts about two weeks or more, according to locality and season, when the beetles again issue from the trees and lay eggs for another brood.

**The Chestnut.**

From Seed Time and Harvest

Since we are learning about fruits and seeds, let us read what Mrs. Dana, in "Plants and Their Children," tells us about the chestnut and some other nuts.

What fine October days this picture brings to mind—clear, cold mornings when we arm ourselves with baskets and a club, and go chestnutting. Usually the boys

**Ocean Springs Pecan Nursery**

Season 1908=1909

Will be pleased to book orders  
now for Grafted Pecans

No Seedlings

Send for Price List

CHAS. E. PABST, Prop'r, OCEAN SPRINGS,  
MISSISSIPPI.

climb the tree, and shake the branches till the open burrs rattle out their contents. But sometimes a teasing cluster refuses to set loose its treasure. Then the club comes into play. If it strikes the great burrs, and raps out their fat chestnuts, shouts of joy follows.

What a delight it is to hunt in the long grass for the glossy brown beauties just after a sudden shower from above! No one speaks. All are bent low in breathless search.

I know of nothing much more perfect in its way than an open chestnut burr still holding its two or three fine nuts. Its green, prickly outer covering makes a fine contrast to the velvety brown lining; and within this beautiful case the shining nuts are laid with the daintiest care.

Perhaps the chestnut burr is even safer as a seed case than the apple. While its seeds (the chestnut) are young and unripe, it does not stop to plead, "Pray do not destroy my baby nuts!" but it seems to call out sternly, "Hands off!" and promptly punishes the boy or girl who disobeys this rough command.

But when the chestnut seeds are quite ripe, then it opens as wide as it knows how; and very tempting it looks as it unfolds its contents. A chestnut tree in October looks like one great invitation.

The acorn, the seed of the oak tree, is pretty enough as a plaything, but less pleasing than the chestnut. Only the squirrel seems to find it fair eating.

The trees which hide their seeds in shells, contrive in different ways to send them abroad. Many of these nuts are hoarded as winter food by the squirrels. Often in a moment of fright these little creatures drop them by the way. Again, they forget just where they deposited their hoard, or for some reason they leave it untouched. Thus many nuts are scattered, and live to change into trees.

**PECAN**  
**TREES** BEST VARIETIES  
Special Low Prices

**Bear's Nurseries**

Palatka, - - - - - Florida.



**THE**  
**NUT-GROWER**

**TRIAL SUBSCRIPTION**

**Three Months for - 10c**

**One Year for . - - 50c**

**Three Years for - \$1.00**

Farmers, fruit growers, Nursery men and investors can read it with profit.

As an advertising medium it is particularly valuable, as no padding of circulation figures fixes the rates.

Descriptive circulars sent on request.

**The Nut-Grower**  
**Company**

Poulan, :: Georgia

## News Items.

The Standard Pecan Co., Bloomington, Ill., are sending out a handsome calendar for the current season.

Weather for June, 1909, at Poulan station: Maximum 98, minimum 61, mean 80 degrees. rainfall 4.02 inches.

One of the largest nut orchards in South Carolina, is that of Mr. W. W. Watson, at Orangeburg. He has 2,500 pecan trees.

The Jefferson Nursery Co., of Monticello, Fla., is top-working about 2,000 trees in what is known as the Kedney seedling grove, in Jefferson county, Florida.

Among the recent additions to our advertising space is the announcement of Mr. J. F. Jones, of Louisiana, who was formerly a regular patron, but in changing location and starting up new, had nothing to offer the trade 'till he could grow it. He now has the stock.

An orchard of 1,000 San Saba and Sovereign pecans in South Carolina was planted in 1902. One of the Sovereign trees has a record of maturing 75 nuts the third year from planting. Unfortunately the scab has attacked these varieties, and results are not materializing at present.

Mr. A. A. Rich, of Lamont, Fla., sends an interesting post card, showing one pecan tree of a block of 125 trees planted in March, 1905. The tree is 19 feet high, with spread of 15 feet, when photographed in May, 1909. It was then carrying 108 nuts and had borne 5 nuts in 1908. Eight other trees in the same block bore in 1908 and 40 trees are showing nuts this season.

## CHESTNUT CULTURE

CONTINUED FROM PAGE FIVE

wounds in the bark, dead twigs or injured places. From these places the infection spreads in all directions and soon passes around the branch or trunk, as the case may be, and the result is death to all beyond this dead zone, killing

## QUALITY TALKS

In Pecan Trees, as well as other commodities,

**WE HAVE THE QUALITY.**

Our stock for the coming seasons delivery is Budded and Grafted from **Known Trees**. All being of the very best varieties. Orders are being rapidly booked.

Get in touch with us; we have the goods. A "SQUARE DEAL" Guaranteed. Write for booklet and get acquainted

## JEFFERSON NURSERY CO.,

MONTICELLO, : : FLORIDA.

(Mention The Nut-Grower.)

## Partridge Wyandottes

Eggs and breeding stock for sale. Season of 1908-09 my birds won 41 out of a possible 49 first and second prizes where shown. For beauty and utility they have no equal.

Write for Catalogue.

**R. J. Sawyer,**  
**Menominee, - Michigan.**

— LET US SEND YOU —

## "PECAN MEATS PICKED OUT"

For Those Who Want to Know  
By Those Who Know

All the essential information "Out of a Nut Shell." Investigate Pecans for pleasure, Pecans for profit. Our plan of free expert superintendence in planting large size pecans assures live trees and quick profits. WRITE TODAY.

**Clingman Nursery and  
Orchard Company, Ltd.**

Keithville, La.

it by strangulation or starvation. Actual death may not reach all parts of the disease girdled growth for some months to come but it is sure to follow soon.

There are no means known of overcoming this terrible scourge of the chestnut trees except such as are used for pear blight. Spraying has been found useless. Arresting the progress of the disease by destroying the sources of infection. Cutting and burning the affected tree is about the only way to do any good, and this should be done unitedly by all who own or control chestnut trees in a region where there is any of the disease. It is like putting out fire. Put out every spark.



## SUCCESS



## NATURAL SIZE

The nut that has never failed to bear and never failed to fill at both ends with kernels of best quality.

**BECHTEL PECAN NURSERIES**  
OCEAN SPRINGS, MISS.

**Barnwell Pecan Groves** Has 10,000 Budded and Grafted trees of the leading varieties. First-Class Grafting Wood for sale at reasonable prices. Address

**CHAS. M. BARNWELL,**  
**BACONTON, :: :: GEORGIA.**

## Grafted Pecan Trees

Of Select Paper Shell Varieties

Not the Most--Only the Best

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# *The New Albany*

*Headquarters for the*

## *Nut Growers' Convention*

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Rooms Large and Pleasant. Splendid  
Service. Elegant Verandas

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LOCATION--Adjoining Courthouse,  
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*RATES: \$2.00 PER DAY, AND UP,  
According to Accommodations.*

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*Albany,*

*∴*

*∴*

*Georgia*



**Books and Catalogues.**

BELMONT FARM, SMYRNA, GA.  
—Poultry and Live Stock, Ed. L. Wight, Pres. Four page Trade Circular.

PHENOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS  
—Forest service instructions for recording observations on leafing, flowering and fruiting of fruit trees, by Giffort Pinchot, Forester, Washington, D. C.

THE MAC MILLAN CO., NEW YORK—Announce the publication of Prof. Bailey's Cyclopedia of American Agriculture, in four quarto volumes, fully illustrated. Price, cloth \$20, half morocco \$32.

BUDDED AND GRAFTED PECAN TREES—Price list for season 1909-1910, J. B. Wight, Cairo, Ga., four pages. Eight select varieties are offered. He offers a year's subscription to the Nut Grower to customers purchasing ten or more dollars worth of stock, saying that "no pecan grower can afford to miss the practical information it contains."

THE ATLAS PORTLAND CEMENT Co., 30 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK—Has issued a new and enlarged edition of their book "Concrete Construction about the Home and Farm." It contains illustrations, cuts, plans and formulas for concrete structures, with instructions for building many farm conveniences. It will be sent free to those who mention the Nut-Grower in their application for a copy.

**HELP WANTED**

Mr. A. B. Goodenow, of Culebra, Canal Zone, has a good farm of about fifty acres at Jennimore, Ga., ten miles from Waycross. He wants to have it planted in pecans, and will make it an object to some good farmer who will handle the place in a suitable manner.

Mrs. Thos. A. Banning, 5535 Monroe avenue, Chicago, will have a desirable position to offer the right man to superintend her orchard and live stock interests in Southern Alabama. This place is well equipped, has good buildings, partly furnished. The position will be open first of the year.

**Pecan Investments**

Mr. J. B. Wight's Chattanooga address, four six by nine inch pages, with fifteen hundred words.

This is a careful and very conservative review of the commercial opportunities this nut offers, and supplies just the information prospective investors desire.

Copies furnished at following rates:

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| 1,000..... | \$4.50 |
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| 250.....   | 1.50   |
| 100.....   | .75    |
| 50.....    | .50    |

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Poulan, Georgia.



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**Nut Trees---Satsuma Oranges---Roses**

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**The Admiral Schley Pecan** The Pecan of the Future

OUR CATALOGUE WILL INTEREST YOU.

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J. F. JONES, Manager and Proprietor.

JEANERETTE. - - LOUISIANA.

**Headquarters for Budded and Grafted Pecan Trees in the South-west. Illustrated and Descriptive Catalogue for the asking.**

Those wishing to engage in pecan culture would do well to investigate the advantages offered by this section. We will gladly help any wishing to locate here to get a good location, and if wanted, will plant the orchard and guarantee the trees to live, or arrange to care for the same for a period of years.

**PECAN AND ROSE NURSERY FOR SALE**

In Connection with a Delightful Home on Back Bay, Biloxi, Miss.

Biloxi is a noted health resort, patronized by city people and planters of the South in summer and Northern people in winter.

400 acres, more or less, with a water front on Back Bay of over one-half mile. Over 50,000 grafted pecan trees. Over 100,000 pecan seedlings will be in fine condition for grafting winter of 1908-9. Over 50,000 budded roses for market of 1908 and 1909. Also a fine stock of magnolia grandiflora, figs and Japan per-simmons.

This property belongs to the Heikes-Biloxi Nurseries Co., Biloxi, Miss., and is paying good dividends. The Company has no debts. It is operated as a branch of the Huntsville Wholesale Nurseries, Huntsville, Ala., and the only reason for selling is the desire to concentrate all business at Huntsville.

This is an ideal rural home on one of the most beautiful bays on the Gulf Coast.

This is an unusual opportunity of combining pleasure and business.

This property will admit of division into eight lots, four fronting on the Bay.

Address

**W. F. HEIKES, Manager, Huntsville, Ala.**

**The Increase Pecan Co.,**

Lamont, Jefferson County Fla.,

OFFERS A VARIETY OF

**Desirable Opportunities for Investors in Individual or Co-Operative Nut Orchards**

This Company has suitable Land, Skilled Horticultural and Business Management and ample Capital for carrying out in spirit and letter such contracts as they accept.

**A. A. RICH, Superintendent.**

For Particulars and Easy Terms, write to

**J. F. WILSON, POULAN, GA.**



# **Rood Pecan Groves**

**Albany, Georgia.**

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National Nut Growers' Association  
Georgia-Florida Nut Growers' Association

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Standard Varieties of Budded  
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We Buy and Sell Pecan Nuts. 100,000 Trees in  
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## **Top-Working Pecan Trees our Specialty**

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Estimates Furnished on Application.

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We sell Buds, Budding Cloth, Grafts, Black Walnuts, Black Walnut  
Trees, English Walnuts, grafted on our native Black Walnut  
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We also sell Peach Trees, Plums, Japanese Persimmons, Japanese  
Walnuts, Almonds, Texas and California Grapes, Straw-  
berries, Raspberries, Cultivated Blackberries,  
Cultivated Dewberries and other Fruits.

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Write us for any Information.

# **ROOD PECAN GROVES**

**ALBANY**

**::**

**::**

**GEORGIA.**

# THE NUT = GROWER

Volume VIII  
Number 1

Poulan, Ga., August, 1909.

5c per Copy  
50c per Year

## THE ENGLISH (PERSIAN) WALNUT

By A. E. POMEROY, Lockport, N. Y.

The English walnut was introduced from Persia into Greece at an early date, where it was known as the Persian or Royal nut. Taken from Greece to Rome it became Juglans (Jupiter's Acorn or The Nut of the Gods).

From Rome it was distributed throughout Europe, reaching England about 1562. The English walnut was first introduced into this country a century or more ago probably by the English. It was then called, for the first time, the English walnut.

There is an orchard of several hundred acres, near Santa Barbara, Cal., which is said to be the largest in the world. Some years ago this orchard was producing from \$400 \$1,000 per acre a year.

My own experience dates from the Centennial year 1876. My father, visiting the Exposition in Philadelphia, noticed a fine large tree in the yard of his host. From this tree he propagated a few trees and planted them on his farm at Lockport, Niagara county, N. Y.

The trees he thus started began bearing at an early age, and have since been bearing nuts of excellent flavor, fair size and thin shell. This variety, called "Pomeroy," has taken first prize several times at nut exhibits. It took first prize at the Pan-American Exposition, held at Buffalo, N. Y.—a gold medal.

Besides the original trees planted by my father, are many young trees about the farm, besides a new grove of about eight acres, set two years ago.

This variety is very hardy, some winters here being so severe as to freeze and kill peach trees and grape vines, but the "Pomeroy" English Walnut goes through all of our winters so far uninjured.

The first year or two after transplanting the tree grows more to

roots than top. After becoming well rooted, it then begins more rapidly to grow a top, and will increase its spread eight feet and add four feet to its height in one season.

Trees at the age of four or five years are handsome enough to attract attention, the foliage, glossy dark green, trunk and limbs smooth light gray in color, making them very ornamental. Some of my oldest trees have produced over \$100 worth of nuts a year. Being a cleanly tree, it is very desirable for a lawn or dooryard. The nuts are in clusters of two, three and four, and occasionally five.

Here in Niagara county, N. Y., the nuts fall free from their shuck the last of September and the first of October. Nuts can be gathered and put into sacks until used, no more care being necessary than is required for black walnuts. Here in Western New York are many young trees of the "Pomeroy" variety, in bearing and growing finely.

Nuts as food are increasing very fast. There is a financial future for those that plant nut trees now. Trees may be planted either in the fall or spring.

### A Fair Average.

EDITOR NUT-GROWER:

The season has been splendid for pecans, we had sufficient rain; yes, almost too much for low places, but all trees have made a fine growth. The trees in the nursery are excellent, a fair supply will be ready in due season. The crop of pecans will be fairly good, while somewhat uneven, many trees are well loaded, while those which bore heavily last year have a minor crop this season. The crop will be a fair average. Sincerely yours;

C. FOREST.

Ocean Springs, Miss.

## THE CONVENTION.

### President J. B. Wight's Invitation.

The eighth annual convention of the National Nut Growers Association will be held in Albany, Georgia, October 12-13-14. Albany is a thriving city, situated on the Flint river, and of easy access by railroads extending in seven different directions. It is in the midst of a prosperous agricultural section and is noted for its excellent hotel facilities, up-to-date wholesale and retail mercantile establishments, manufactories, electric light and power plants, etc. Its chief interests, however, at the above time is the fact that it will be the Mecca of all nut growers.

Last year seventeen states were represented at the annual gathering at Chattanooga; but this year's meeting promises to far exceed any previous one, both in interest and attendance.

A most interesting program is being arranged for this meeting that will practically cover all phases of nut growing. It will mean much to meet and talk with those who have made a life study of the nut business. There is no more enthusiastic body of men anywhere than the members of the National Nut Growers Association. To a man they believe in the business and possibilities for profits and development that it offers. Whether you are a large or small grower of nuts, and even if you are only thinking of becoming interested it will pay you to be on hand.

There are more pecan orchards within seventy-five miles of Albany than within any other equal area in the world. This fact brings added interest to the occasion. The people of Albany are taking a very active interest in this forthcoming meeting, and they assure to all who go the opportunity of seeing the

principal groves and nurseries in the country surrounding the city. They also purpose to give a "smoker," where all the members in attendance will have the opportunity of meeting in social intercourse.

While the situation of Albany will cause particular interest to center on the pecan, yet attention will be given to all varieties of nuts.

Membership in the Association is only two dollars per year, which includes not only the privileges of membership but all the amenities and civilities that will be extended to the convention at Albany. You are most cordially invited to be present. If you have been with us at former meetings, then you may have some idea of what it means to miss this one. You can rest assured, that if you are interested directly or remotely in nut growing, you will be well repaid for your attendance.

Special rates will be given by hotels and by railroads to those in attendance. If further interested, address the Secretary, at Poulan, Ga.

J. B. WIGHT, President,  
Cairo, Ga.

### The Texas Nut Growers Society

#### PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

The existence of our society for these four years has called the attention of the great mass of our citizens to the value of pecans as nothing else within our power could have done. We have gotten acquainted with each other and with the products of the different sections of the state.

Thousands of men, women and children have been interested to a degree that prompted them to plant either some trees or some nuts. When one does this he adds to the riches and beauty of his country and to the comfort of its inhabitants.

Thousands have learned that a seedling pecan never bears nuts like the one planted, and they have been taught how to bud and graft them.

More Texas literature has been produced and disseminated during these four years about pecans per-

haps than the total of all the years preceding.

Attention has been called to dozens of new varieties, some of which, as the years go by, will hold out the scepter of prosperity and pleasure to us and to those who will take our places.

In the years to come, intelligent men will make pilgrimages every fall up and down the streams of the state looking for new pecans. They will find varieties that never fail to bear. The very few trees that bore in 1908 should be remembered and a record made of the crops in succeeding years.

The Texas Nut Growers Society has taught many the value of an indifferent pecan grove, if good sorts are budded on it, and it has taught the man with some poor hickory hills that he can bud pecans on hickories and make his land rate in value with the best in the state.

The publicity given to the value of nuts and the necessity for crackers and the other machinery has stimulated inventors, and they have given us conveniences and time savers.

And this is not all; in some cases, by design, in others by desire and in some by accident, we have demonstrated that pecans will grow on thousands of acres on which it was supposed that they would not do well.

We have swapped experiences in keeping pecans.

Our society has not had the funds with which to collect statistics concerning quantity and value of crops. This will follow later by the society or by the Department of Agriculture.

We have taught the producer who has small pecans that he can shell out the kernels with a small, cheap machine and thus realize nearly as much per pound net for his nuts as he usually gets for the few fancy nuts he may have.

These are only part of the good things that our society has promoted, started or accomplished. Those of us who, for the love of the work, have toiled a little may feel satisfied; and whether we, in the future, accomplish much or little it is gratifying to sum up the work of the past.

F. T. RAMSEY.

Austin, Texas.

## For Sale

One hundred acres of land now in shape for any agricultural use desired, located in Poulan, Worth county, Ga. Experts claim that this land, properly cultivated for nut growing, will produce ten dollars for each one invested in cultivating within ten years. Editor of this paper will show land to any prospective buyer. For further information, correspond with the owner,

**John W. Corcoran,**  
28 S. Albany Ave., Chicago, Ill.

## Real Estate for Sale In Different States

If interested in buying or selling, write for Sample Copy of Poag's Real Estate Monthly.

Subscription, per year, only 50 cents. Then you can keep better posted in what is going on in the Real Estate World. In addition to this you will see interesting reading matter on other subjects.

**J. EDGAR POAG, Broker**  
Rock Hill, S. C.

"Cuts the Earth to Suit Your Taste."

## CATALOGUE 1909-1910

Ready and will be  
sent on request. . .

## Alvin Japanese Nursery

MASON BUILDING  
HOUSTON, TEXAS.

## Pecan Trees <sup>Root</sup> Grafted

THE LEADING VARIETIES.  
PRICE LIST. . . . .

**R. T. RAMSAY,** Ocean Springs  
Mississippi.

## Proceedings

The following volumes of Proceedings of the National Nut-Growers' Association can be obtained at prices which were established at the Chattanooga Convention:

St. Louis, 1904. \$ .50 per copy  
Scranton, 1906. .50 per copy  
Norfolk, 1907. 1.00 per copy

**J. F. WILSON, Sec'y**

POULAN, GA. GEORGIA

**Convention Arrangements.****HOTELS.**

The New Albany, headquarters. American plan. Rates, \$2.00 per day and up.

St. Nicholas, American and European. Rates, \$1.00 to \$2.50 per day.

Central Hotel. Rate, \$1 per day.

List of boarding houses furnished on application.

**RAILROADS.**

The Southern Passenger Association, embracing territory east of the Mississippi and south of the Ohio rivers. Return trip tickets will be sold at half the regular one-way fare, plus 50 cents to those holding the required certificates. In the states of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Maryland, the Trunk Line Association offers one and three-fifths fares for round trip, plus 25 cents on the certificate plan.

The Central Passenger Association has granted the same rate from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and lower Michigan points. The same is allowed by the Western Canadian Passenger Association. It is required that certificates, showing payment of full fare in going, are obtained at starting point.

The Western Passenger Association refers to the revised one-way fares in effect to Chicago, St. Louis and Peoria, and advise that from these points repurchase of tickets will make the above mentioned rates available.

The Southwestern Excursion Bureau has not yet advised of rates from Texas and other western points.

**THE PROGRAM.**

This will cover a wide range of topics and the speakers have been selected with great care. "The Search for New Varieties," "The Use of Nuts as a Substitute for Flesh Foods," "Pecan Growing in North Carolina," "Relative Value of Pecan Growing," "The Large Pecan Trees of the Wabash Valley," "Pecans on Hickory as a Commercial Proposition," "The Financial Prospects for the Industry," with other topics bearing on cultural problems, experimental

results, reports of various committees and officers, with the annual address of the President, will make up a program of interest and much practical value. A distinguishing feature of the exercises will be the day devoted to the visiting of orchards and nurseries, followed by the "Smoker."

The list of speakers is not yet complete, but with such names as Kirkpatrick, Miller, Morris, Taylor, Bechtel, Hutt and others, an interesting time is assured. Several speakers, new in our convention work, will be heard, among them Dr. C. P. Munday, of Louisiana, M. J. Niblack, of Indiana, and Dr. George M. Niles, of Atlanta.

Governor Brown, of Georgia, will attend if his official duties will permit. Secretary of Agriculture Wilson has been invited.

Exhibits of nuts, nursery stock, food preparations and other things of interest, are invited and anticipated.

J. F. WILSON, Secretary.

**Personal Mention.**

Prof. W. N. Hurt, horticulturist, for North Carolina, Department of Agriculture, is preparing a bulletin on pecan growing in that state.

Mr. H. C. White, of Dewitt, Ga., has been appointed one of the State Vice-Presidents for Georgia for the National Horticultural Congress.

Dr. Geo. M. Niles, of Atlanta, Ga., is booked for and address at the convention. His theme will be the use of nuts as a substitute for flesh foods.

Mr. Louis M. Keiffer, of Henderson, Ky., has a number of "Heart nut trees" as street ornaments, on two sides of his home lot, and thinks they are fine. He is experimenting with the Persian walnut, but grows them in his garden.

**HELP WANTED**

Mr. A. B. Goodenow, of Colebra, Canal Zone, has a good farm of about fifty acres at Glennmore, Ga., ten miles from Waycross. He wants to have it planted in pecans, and will make it an object to some good farmer who will handle the place in a suitable manner.

Mrs. Thos. A. Ranning, 5535 Monroe avenue, Chicago, will have a desirable position to offer the right man to superintend her orchard and live stock interests in Southern Alabama. This place is well equipped, has good buildings, partly furnished. The position will be open first of the year.

**CLASSIFIED****BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES****A Department for the Buyer and Seller**

In this column we give place to advertisements from subscribers who have orchard, Farm Products, Live Stock or Implements to sell or exchange, as well as make inquiries for things wanted. The rate is One Cent a word for each insertion. Patrons are urged to make liberal use of this space, as it will be found convenient and profitable.

**PECAN ORCHARD BARGAIN.**—We have an interest in a pecan orchard for sale at a Bargain. The proposition is an attractive one and will pay the investor over 10 per cent. from the very first. This is an investment opportunity not to be missed. It will not be open long, write today for full particulars to THE ORCHARD INVESTMENT CO., Monticello, Fla.

**WANTED**—A partner in a pecan orchard development proposition. An opportunity for the investment of a few hundred dollars where it will earn an enormous profit. A snap for some one. Address P. O. Box No. 27, Monticello, Fla.

**ANY INTELLIGENT PERSON** may earn a good income corresponding for newspapers; experience unnecessary. Send stamp for full particulars. Empire Press Syndicate, Middleport, N. Y. (sept 3t)

**BABY CHICKS 8 CENTS**—Shipped safely anywhere. CULVER POULTRY FARM, 1034 Reed, Benson, Neb.

**SAMPLE NUTS**—Of many leading varieties for study or exhibition purposes supplied at reasonable rates. Seed nuts (shipped only in limited quantities). THE NUT-GROWER COMPANY, Poulan, Ga.

**CHOICE LOCATION**—No. 24 400 acres, near Monticello, Fla. Two thirds of the tract is in cultivation, balance in pine and hardwood timber. Located within half mile of new town and near a famous lake. Price, \$10.00 per acre. Reasonable terms. THE NUT-GROWER COMPANY, Poulan, Ga.

**INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITY**—No. 26. A1 location, first-class in every respect. 320 acres now being planted in pecan trees of choice varieties. Will subdivide into five acre tracts. Will be cared for for five years at price accepted. THE NUT-GROWER COMPANY, Poulan, Ga.

**WANTED**—Copies of March, May, June and December, 1907, and February, March and April, 1908, of THE NUT-GROWER.

**A Bearing Grove**

Of the Best Varieties,  
Four Hundred Trees

**FOR SALE**

Good reason for selling. Ask for particulars of . . . . .

**THE NUT-GROWER CO.,**

POULAN, -- GEORGIA.

**PINEY PARK NURSERY**

POULAN, : : : GEORGIA.

**Ornamentals, Climbers,  
Trees, Shrubs and Roses.**

California and other varieties  
of Privet, Spanish Bayonets,  
Eulalias, Etc. : : : :

Wholesale and Retail Trade solicited

**J. F. WILSON, M'g'r.**

### A Walnut Picking Machine.

The Technical World Magazine of recent date contains an account of an extremely interesting machine for gathering walnuts. The magazine named says of this remarkable invention:

"A great drawback to the industry of growing English or Persian walnuts in California has always been the harvesting of the crop. The nuts are allowed to fall from the trees and were then picked up by gangs of men and women, mostly Mexicans, who hulled the nuts by hand as they gathered them into their sacks. This process was necessarily slow, and, in cases of scarcity of labor, a whole crop was likely to be ruined by being allowed to lie on the ground through a night's rain or even a heavy fog.

"In view of this fact, a recent invention is much appreciated by the nutmen of the Southwest. This invention is nothing less than a machine whereby the nuts are gathered from the ground, separated from all waste, then hulled and sacked without leaving the machine. It requires two men to operate it, and will do the work of 100 men all the season through.

"The machine consists of a gasoline traction engine, hung between four-foot wheels low to the ground so as to get under the low branched trees. The truck which this engine propels, and which is the wagon on which the engine rides, carries also the walnut picking apparatus. There is a large exhaust blower, producing about eighteen ounces to the inch pressure, working as a suction pump at the front of the machine. The intake is divided into eighteen tributaries, each four inches in diameter.

"These suck up all the walnuts, small clods, leaves or other objects of similar size and weight which come in the path, picking clean a strip six feet wide at about the speed of a walking horse. Of course the engine drives the wagon, and the horse is mentioned merely to show the speed at which the machine operates.

"Each tributary running to the ground has a small guide-wheel underneath, and each will operate irrespective of the others, so that the temporary clipping of one of

the tubes in no wise interferes with the remainder of the battery. The guide-wheels mentioned keep the tubes, which are flexible, in conformity with the uneven surfaces of the ground, so that every nut is gathered in.

"These small wheels, further, operate a device whereby the mouths of the suction tubes are kept clear of all rubbish, broken leaves, etc. The walnuts, dirt and leaves are carried up the tributaries to the blower itself, where they are dumped into a large tank, whence the exit force of the blower separates the leaves and the clods and the worthless nuts from the good nuts. The waste material is blown out on the ground behind the machine, and the good nuts go to the huller.

"In this part of the machine they are cleanly and completely hulled and the hulls thrown away. Thence they are sent through a long tube to the sack, which is filled to a certain weight and then closed and sewed up automatically. All the operations of the machine, in fact, are automatic, so long as the engine is kept running. This leaves for the duties of the two men employed on the machine only the care of the engine by one and the steering of the car itself by the other. The truck steers like an automobile and is remarkably easy to handle in plowed ground.

"The new machine will pick in the neighborhood of 1,000 acres of orchards per season; pick them cleaner than men can do, and will replace about one hundred men. The cost of operation is \$3 per day, without the wages of the two men. The pick of the machine is twenty acres per day, running at average speed; crowded, it can do even more than this."

—THE—

### Buckeye Subscription Agency

For many years we have secured and forwarded subscriptions to many publishers for local patrons, and the facilities at command enable us to serve others who order by mail.

Write for quotations on any periodical desired.

**J. F. WILSON, AGENT**  
POULAN, GEORGIA

### FOR SEASON OF 1908-1909

**Budded and Grafted Pecans, LeConte and Kieffer Pears, Hardy Oranges, Plums, Persimmons, Figs, Mulberries, Etc. : : : : :**

A full line of Ornamental and Shade trees. Quantity and Quality. Correspondence solicited.

**Arcadia Nurseries**  
Monticello, Florida.

### PECAN TREES

That are properly grown is my Specialty. . . .

### Budded and Grafted Trees

of the best varieties for sale.

Write for prices of trees and information as to growing and care of groves.

**J. B. WIGHT, CAIRO, GEORGIA.**

**Nuts for Profit** A BOOKLET OF 158 pages; 60 illustrations. Propagation, cultivation, etc., of nuts best adapted to the various sections. Interesting and instructive. Price, by mail, 25 cents. **JOHN R. PARRY, PARRY, N J.** From Jan. 1 to April 15, ORLANDO, FLA.



The Griffing Brothers Co., Jacksonville, Florida  
SPENT twenty years learning the Best Varieties; to grow the Best Bushes that give Best Results and Most Roses. We have them. The Best Ornamental, Shade Trees, Hedges and Shrubbery too. Write for catalog of the  
**69 BEST ROSES** For The Lower South

### PECANS BEST VARIETIES

Write for Price List.

**Nursery Established in 1882**  
**S. W. PEEK, : Hartwell, Ga.**

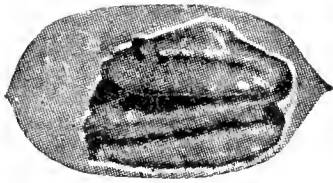
### 42 BEAUTIFUL GIRLS 397 Babies, 10 Cards and an Album ABSOLUTELY FREE

To all who send us 25 cents for one year's subscription to any one of the 25c monthly Magazines named below we will send, absolutely free, pictures of 42 of the world's most beautiful girls, a picture of 397 babies, 10 song post cards and a beautiful Album, entitled "SOUVENIR OF THE WORLD," size 6x8 inches, 64 pages, containing 75 interesting and instructive views from all over the world.

Woman's World, Chicago--Literary and family Successful Farming, Des Moines--Agriculture Universal magazine, St. Louis--Literary Household Journal and Floral Life, Ohio. Great West Magazine, Denver--Educational. The Farmer's Wife, St. Paul--Household. The Metropolitan and Rural Home, New York. Poultry Topics, Lincoln, Neb--Poultry paper. Gentlewoman, New York--Household, Floral. Everyday Life, Chicago--Literary and stories. The above magazines have been carefully selected and are in all respects equal to most of the 50-cent magazines of their class. Choose the one you want and send 25 cents today. Agents wanted

**CENTRAL NEWS COMPANY**  
No. 15 Keystone Bldg. Chattanooga, Tenn.

## New Plan



For growing Pecans, Pears, Peaches, etc., at a profit—Free. 50 per cent. reductions in price of trees. Sure to live. No agents.

**B. W. STONE & CO., Thomasville, Ga.**

## BUY A PECAN GROVE

The Best Investment that can now be made in the United States or elsewhere. I will sell you one already established

### ON EASY TERMS

planted to the best known grafted standard paper shell varieties, one to three years old, located on the Gulf coast of Mississippi and in Jackson county, the native heart of the paper shell pecans and where ten or twelve of the best known varieties now being propagated by nurserymen were originated.

I now have four groves ready for delivery and several thousand acres of the finest pecan land in the South. I have a very special bargain in a forty-acre grove (Satsuma orange trees between the pecans) which includes 20,000 stocks for the coming season's grafting, a splendid opening for a combination grove and nursery, on the L. & N. railroad, and a half mile front on a running stream.

Will also furnish trees, superintend the planting of groves anywhere in South Mississippi and Alabama west of Mobile.

The Satsuma orange planted between pecans when desired. Young grafted trees, grafted wood and fancy and commercial nuts in any quantity. Thanksgiving and Holiday orders for nuts given special attention. All grafting wood and trees grown from bearing trees in my own groves, hence absolutely true to name. No guess work—you get exactly what you order. Pecans this season especially fine. Send your orders early.

**F. H. LEWIS,**

**Jackson County, SCRANTON, MISS.**

## For Sale!

Standard Varieties of

### Budded and Grafted Pecan Trees and Nuts. . . . .

Also Budding and Grafting Wood from bearing trees. Contracts taken for top-working seedling trees and caring for groves. Our groves contain over 4,000 budded trees of the best standard varieties and is the oldest budded grove in Georgia.

**Gillgrove Pecan Nurseries**

**J. P. GILL, Mgr. ALBANY, GA.**

**GAINESVILLE NURSERIES,**

**GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA.**

Specialists in Budded and Grafted Pecan Trees of reliable known varieties. Our catalog contains information on selecting, planting, culture, etc., and is free for the asking. Graftwood for sale; our orchards contain over forty named varieties.

**H. S. GRAVES, PROPRIETOR,**  
**Gainesville, Florida.**

## HARDY ENGLISH WALNUTS.

The Maderia nut, improperly called the English walnut, is well adapted to the mild climate of the Pacific coast, and is hardy along the Atlantic as far north as New York. Even in Central New York a few trees have been grown which have fruited. From this it would naturally be expected that the eastern shore of Lake Michigan should be suitable for these trees, since it is adapted to the tender peach. Thus far, however, this has not proven true. At the South Haven experiment station the trees have been raised, but they do not bear.

Such being the case, the members of the State Horticultural Society were quite surprised during their winter meeting at Almont to be shown a young tree which had borne three crops in succession of English walnuts. More than this, one of the nuts had been planted and produced a lustrous tree which had made a growth of more than three feet the past season.

Almont is in Laper county, in the eastern part of the state. If the tree will bear here, it certainly should do as well in many other localities of the southern counties.

The success with the English walnut has been small in Michigan, but it is suggestive of what can be expected. It should be possible to develop a tree that will be fruited as well as hardy. The peach has been induced to grow far beyond its native climate, for it is in reality a sub-tropical tree, though its most important commercial region is now far north of that.

The efforts to extend the limits of the citrus fruits have attracted

## Pecan Investments

Mr. J. B. Wight's Chattanooga address, four six by nine inch pages, with fifteen hundred words.

This is a careful and very conservative review of the commercial opportunities this nut offers, and supplies just the information prospective investors desire.

Copies furnished at following rates:

|       |       |        |
|-------|-------|--------|
| 1,000 | ..... | \$4.50 |
| 500   | ..... | 2.50   |
| 250   | ..... | 1.50   |
| 100   | ..... | .75    |
| 50    | ..... | .50    |

Send orders to

**The Nut-Grower Co.,**  
**Poulan, Georgia.**

no little attention. All this is commendable, and the results have been good. But would it not be as well to give as much attention to a nut tree that is almost as hardy as it is? A few years of systematic work should result in adding a valuable nut to those we now have.—F. D. Wells, in Farmer's Voice.

### Importation of Nuts.

| WALNUTS, SHELLED     |              |              |
|----------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Year Ending, June 30 | QUANTITY     | VALUE        |
|                      | Pounds       |              |
| 1900..               | a 2,090,624  | a \$ 287,051 |
| 1901..               | 2,224,874    | 344,218      |
| 1902..               | 2,594,288    | 309,829      |
| 1903..               | 3,035,970    | 508,683      |
| 1904..               | 3,579,941    | 548,994      |
| 1905..               | 4,178,010    | 519,730      |
| 1906..               | 4,948,175    | 798,975      |
| 1907..               | 7,199,988    | 1,163,409    |
| 1908..               | 7,098,958    | 1,180,765    |
| WALNUTS, NOT SHELLED |              |              |
|                      | Pounds       |              |
| 1900..               | b 14,932,138 | b \$ 793,919 |
| 1901..               | 9,702,559    | 560,544      |
| 1902..               | 10,394,048   | 555,773      |
| 1903..               | 8,936,439    | 537,014      |
| 1904..               | 19,454,012   | 1,084,485    |
| 1905..               | 16,312,138   | 905,131      |
| 1906..               | 15,029,724   | 1,044,330    |
| 1907..               | 23,036,646   | 1,490,423    |
| 1908..               | 21,427,853   | 1,530,650    |

(a) included in walnuts, shelled.  
(b) including filberts not shelled.

The Rush walnut originated in Lancaster county, Pa., where the tree is perfectly hardy and a heavy bearer; the original tree having borne one hundred pounds of fancy nuts when 13 years of age. The Rush has a light colored shell, which is thin and soft; cracking quality is good. The kernel, which is of excellent flavor, being easily extracted.

Among the rocky and hilly woods, from Maine to Kentucky, the chestnut flourishes. Thomas Jefferson was the first to introduce the European chestnut into Virginia. The American species is the same as the foreign, but produces smaller fruit. The nuts form an important part of the food of the poor of Southern Europe. They are eaten roasted, boiled, ground into flour, from which bread is made, and take, to considerable extent, the place of potatoes. Confectioners Review.

## THE NUT-GROWER

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

The NUT-GROWER COMPANY

Entered as second-class matter at the Postoffice at Poulan, Georgia, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

Subscription, 50 cents per Annum.  
Advertising Rates on Application.

## NOTICE

When this paragraph is marked it means that your subscription has expired and that you are requested to renew promptly, as postal regulations do not permit us to mail to delinquents at second-class rates.

The subscription price is 50 cents per annum, but if you will send \$1.00 your account will be credited for three years.

AUGUST, 1909.

The walnut is an attractive proposition in many ways, in many localities. Our space is inadequate for presenting much available data.

Special attention is called to President Wight's invitation to the convention as well as to the announcement of arrangements found in this number.

The Albany convention should be largely attended. Every subscriber in the state of Georgia, Florida and Alabama should be present, not only for the personal pleasure and profit they will thus receive, but also to show the association that the honor of meeting them is recognized and appreciated.

As convention time approaches the interest increases, and every indication points to a large attendance. The prospects for seeing the large orchards and nurseries, seems to be a drawing card. An entire day is given up to this work and a special train is contemplated for reaching points of interest.

The time may not yet be at hand, but is soon to come, when a directory of nut orchards, nut growers, etc., will be needed. The annual Badge Book of the Association is now in part performing the functions of an industrial directory, and during the past year a steady demand for copies has kept up 'till the reserve supply was exhausted. We are ready to produce the directory when the trade conditions warrant the necessary expenditure.

The matter of obtaining certificates showing the payment of full fare in going to Albany is very important. Those who neglect this requirement on part of the railroads, will not be granted the reduced return rate.

The promoters who are working pecan propositions are doing a vast amount of advertising, and are making known the good qualities of the nut. THE NUT-GROWER is one of the indirect beneficiaries of this work for many new subscriptions are traceable to them.

In the preparation of special numbers now running, we have made more liberal use of the "shears" in clipping from various sources many of the items used. While some of them may not emanate from recognized authorities, and others may be out of date, still they serve a good general use in these numbers.

A well known nurseryman says "There are only three requisites that are absolutely necessary to success in pecan culture; proper soil, best budded or grafted trees, and proper care of trees after planting." This may be true, but we move to amend, by including some ready money, with which to pay for the soil, trees and give the essential care. In fact all these requisites cost money, and "there's the rub," for we find easy sailing in starting an orchard when ample cash is at hand.

If there were many more like the Oklahoma minister who writes the following paragraph, the National Association could accomplish a wonderful amount for the general welfare for all sections of the country:

I am a regular itinerant of the M. E. Church, South, and joined the association, life member, because of the conviction that nut growing is to be one of the leading industries of the United States. I desire to keep informed as to its progress and by my name and the membership dues contribute my mite to the cause.

## Mere Mention.

The Japan walnuts, as the name indicates, were introduced from Japan, and they bid fair to become of great importance to our nut-growing industry. They are as easily transplanted as an apple, being abundantly furnished with laterals, and making practically no tap roots at all.

What we know as the English walnut is really the Madeira nut or Persian walnut. We imported it from England and called it the "English" walnut. England imported it from the Madeira Islands and called it the "Madeira." As a matter of fact, it is a native of Persia, and was introduced into Europe by the Greeks.

The English walnut (*Juglans regia*) was introduced from Persia into Greece at an early date, where it was known as the "Persian" or "Royal" nut. Taken from Greece to Rome, it became "*Juglans*" ("Jupiter's Acorn," or the "Nut of the Gods"). From Rome it was distributed throughout Europe, reaching England about 1562, where it was called "The Walnut."

We are convinced that this acclimated English Walnut tree will do well on any soil or in any climate where the black walnut, butternut or oak thrives. It makes a handsome shade, as well as ornamental tree. Unlike other nut trees, we have found it to be practically free from worms and insects. The leaves are not shed until after the frost in the fall, at which time the nuts also fall from their outside shuck, which resembles that of the black walnut, but is only about half the thickness.

A Hybrid or cross between the common California Black walnut and the Persian (English) walnut. The tree is a tall, rapid grower, much hardier than the Persian walnut. The nut has the appearance of our common black walnut, but the shell is not quite so thick, while there is very much more meat or kernel in the shell, and of a less oily and rank flavor than our common walnut. Originated by Luther Burbank, of Santa Rosa, Cal.



The Japan walnut is one of the finest nut trees for Louisiana. The flavor of the nut is equal to the pecan, and will keep a long time without drying up or getting rancid. The tree grows very fast and will bear in three years after planting and makes a beautiful shade tree. We had a tree at our nursery in Washington, La., which at ten years old measured fifty-four inches in circumference two feet from the ground. The spread covered forty feet. The nuts grow in clusters of ten or more. We planted some nuts two years ago this month and many of the trees are now eight feet high and two inches in diameter at the ground. Proceedings Louisiana Horticultural Society.

**PERSIAN WALNUTS** (*Juglans regia*)—The next best paying crop is the Persian walnut, commonly called English walnut, for the reason that the tree did not come from England originally, and the bulk of the market nuts are from France. The home of the tree was Persia. It is hardy from California to Massachusetts, but is capricious about soil. The best nuts of the species with which I am familiar come from the Grenoble district in France and from a triangle with points at Philadelphia, Buffalo and Boston in the United States. The largest quantity of nuts of this tree in this country are at present raised in California. Grafted trees, suitable for different latitudes, are obtainable from nurseries. Some of the varieties come nearly true from seed. Grafted trees commonly come into bearing at about eight years of age.—Morris.

**BLACK WALNUT** (*Juglans nigra*)—The black walnut can be grown in almost any part of the country. There is always a demand for the nuts, but at low prices so far, because select types have not been grown. Grafted black walnuts of desirable types will bring fancy prices; not obtainable from nurseries yet. One must do his own grafting, or send scion from a desirable tree to one of the California nurseries, where they will be grafted on California black walnut stocks for him. Seedling black

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If our planting instructions and advice as to the care of the trees are followed we will replace, free, all over 7 per cent. that die from natural causes, provided they are set out before February 15th.

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**Orders Booked now for Fall and Winter Delivery.**  
**DELAYS PAY NO DIVIDENDS---ACT NOW---ORDER TO-DAY.**

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**The G. M. Bacon Pecan Company,**  
**DeWitt, Mitchell County, Georgia.**

walnuts come into bearing in from five to fifteen years. Grafting causes precocious bearing. I have grafted trees from one parent which bore fourteen bushels of nuts when eight years of age. This is, of course, a freak, but one can have a thousand acres of this sort if he wants, and with seventeen trees to the acre, with nuts selling at the lowest market price of \$1 per bushel, a fair income can be figured out.—Morris.

**HEART NUTS** (*Juglans cordiformis*)—This rapid-growing, beautiful and precocious bearing tree is from Japan. Mr. Burbank's prophecy that this would be one of our most promising introductions led to setting out orchards in California. The trees, however, went mostly to wood on the Pacific coast. Some of the eastern trees are bearing heavy crops of the delicious nuts. The tree should be hardy from Texas to Ontario, but we shall have to learn about its range. *Juglans cordiformis* is obtainable from many of the large nurseries, but about two-thirds of all custom-

ers will be disappointed. The reason is because three different species of Japanese walnuts are being sent to this country, and the nurserymen are apt to get them confused. Two species have nuts of excellent quality, but with such thick shells that they will not be desirable. Insist upon getting the heart nut, with a guarantee that trees will be replaced by the nurseryman if he sends the wrong species.—Morris.

**WALNUT BLIGHT**—Since the advent of the blight, given a specific name by those who have studied the disease, the theory has been promulgated that some French varieties would be immune because growth is later in starting in the spring. As this same disease is very prevalent in France, and as these varieties have only been planted in California to any extent for comparatively few years, and are in new, rich soil, there is nothing to warrant the assertion. We need to work out our own salvation in regard to the walnut as in other things, and should not tie ourselves

too securely to a record of experiences had under totally different conditions. The best of the California raised walnuts blossom rather early, hull freely, and mature early, being in the sack before the hulls of some French varieties have cracked. The French varieties start in to grow later in the spring and are less liable to be injured by frost or late rains in consequence. But they are very late in maturing as a rule, and are apt to get caught in the fall rains. Growers must choose between the two chances, but, for myself, I would, if possible, determine what walnut trees are most profitable in a given locality, and plant the same. The blight undoubtedly may be controlled largely by propagating from grafts of the root stock, and also keeping the trees vigorous by the best of care and abundant manuring or fertilizing. There are many details, here barely alluded to, which the successful grower can point out to those in search of knowledge. The walnut requires rich soil and abundant moisture at the root. A climate midway between the extreme heat of the San Joaquin valley and the fog of the coast line is to be preferred.

THE WALNUT—California produces annually at the present time about 12,000,000 lbs. of walnuts, in comparison with which the production from other states is not worth mentioning. The Persian (or so-called English) walnut has been planted in several Eastern and Southern states for more than a hundred years, but it is still considered merely a curiosity. Its non-adaptiveness to those regions is due due to the great extremes in climate. The tree thrives and bears well in France, England, and other European countries. In the former country selected seedlings have become fixed types for many years, and from these trees others are propagated by the ordinary process of budding and grafting. All trees and plants are amenable to climatic influences. Hence, seedlings raised from trees which have been transplanted into a climate where conditions are less favorable than those to which they have been accustomed,

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MISSISSIPPI.

ed, will have a tendency to become hardier than the parent. Plants adapt themselves or become acclimatized to a much greater extent than is generally believed. Take, for example, two species of eucalyptus—*E. corynocalyx* and *E. rudis*. Both have roundish leaves, changing slightly as they get older, but the former, being used to a cool climate, carries its leaves horizontally, enjoying all the sunshine it can get; while *E. rudis*, finding itself farther in the interior, under the rays of a hotter sun, swings its leaves over—hanging vertically—to escape injury therefrom and to retard evaporation.

So we find many seedlings of the walnut first planted in California bearing good annual crops of first-class nuts, while the parent trees were very unsatisfactory. Some of these have long been recognized as varieties, such as Santa Barbara Paper Shell, Ford's Improved, Placentia Perfection, and others, many thousands of trees having been grafted from the original ones, but unfortunately, many more thousand seedlings have been grown which has resulted in the production of a large percentage of second grade nuts. As I have on other occasions stated, it is a grave mistake to imagine that these varieties do not succeed and bear well in almost any good fruit section in northern as well as southern California. The trees first planted, more than half a century ago in Sonoma and Napa counties, never bore well, and it is claimed the trees were frequently diocious, neither is there any record of their success elsewhere, but only of some of their selected offspring.

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Descriptive circulars sent on request.

## The Nut-Grower Company

Poulan, :: Georgia

## News Items.

The present crop of Grenoble, in France, is said to promise well.

The National Horticultural Congress will be held at Council Bluffs, Iowa, Nov. 15-20, 1909.

The walnut crop in Southern California promises well and the growers are well organized.

The Georgia State Horticultural Society held an interesting meeting at Athens early in this month.

Weather record for July at Poulan was: Mean temperature 80, maximum 97, minimum 63 degrees, rainfall 7.67 inches.

The Rood Pecan Co. have been top-working trees for the Piney Park Nursery, at Poulan, and obtained results which are very gratifying to all concerned.

The American Pecan Company, with headquarters at Palatka, Fla., is a prospective enterprise for growing pecans, peaches, etc., in Eastern Florida.

Reports indicate that the pecan crop in Northern Mexico has been injured by extreme heat, which had a blighting effect upon the trees and caused shedding.

## Walnuts.

BY DR. MORRIS.

Perhaps the walnuts form the next group of importance among our nut trees, but of these an introduced species is more valuable than any of our native ones.

The Persian, commonly called the English walnut, is now being cultivated extensively in this country, and much of the land in California formerly devoted to fruit culture is now turned over to the Persian walnut. It is a somewhat capricious tree in its choice of soils and of temperatures, but thrives in many places from the Gulf of Mexico to Massachusetts.

Three Japanese walnuts have been introduced into this country, and of these the heart nut promises to be the most desirable one.

We have four native walnuts in North America. Of these the common black walnut is most important, both for its nuts and timber. The nuts of this species, as a rule,

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MONTICELLO, : : FLORIDA.

(Mention The Nut-Grower.)

**Partridge Wyandottes**

Eggs and breeding stock for sale. Season of 1908-09 my birds won 41 out of a possible 49 first and second prizes where shown. For beauty and utility they have no equal.

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Keithville, La.

are thick shelled and of too strong a flavor, but I have found some trees with nuts of excellent flavor and comparatively thin shells.

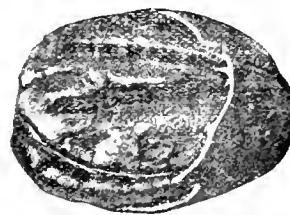
The California black walnut closely resembles the common black walnut, but the tree is smaller and the nuts not as good.

The Arizona walnut is a small tree, almost a bush in some localities, and bears little hard shelled nuts like bullets. The tree is chiefly valuable as grafting stock for other kinds.

The butternut, while a favorite with the boys, is not as yet a walnut of much market value, but I hope in time to find some tree bearing particularly desirable butternuts, and this tree, if found, will be used for grafting purposes.



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**Books and Catalogues.**

**GLENWOOD NURSERIES** — Morrisville, Pa. Trade list for autumn 1909.

**ARCADIA NURSERIES** — Monticello, Fla. Advance price list for fall 1909.

**CHASE NURSERY Co.** — Huntsville, Ala. Wholesale price list of 1909, 32 pages.

**STUMPP & WALTERS** — 50 Barclay street, N. Y. Price list of bulbs and flower seeds.

**MCGREGOR'S WHOLESALE PRICE LIST** For fall 1909. 24 pages. Springfield, Ohio.

**GENERAL CATALOGUE** Pennsylvania State College, for 1908-1909. 350 pages. State College, Pa.

**IN AND AROUND PECAN GROVE FARM** Cairo, Ga., by J.B. Wight, is an illustrated folder, showing various matters of interest. It also contains the official records of his noted Frotscher tree.

**Walnut Culture in Oregon.**

Walnut culture in the Pacific Northwest has successfully passed the experimental stage and is fast attaining the dignity of a horticultural pursuit. Representatives of the three or four hundred acres of walnut orchards in Yamhill county have an active walnut club which holds frequent meetings at McMinnville and is doing much to further the interest in this profitable industry. The secretary, W. H. Latourette, reports many inquiries, in regard to the best varieties, and details as to soil requirements, culture, etc. Individual trees scattered throughout Yamhill county, and which have been bearing for some years past, indicate that the whole region is well adapted to the culture of the nut. One tree has a spread of forty-five feet and a trunk diameter of twenty inches five feet from the ground. Neither its leaves or twigs indicate any injury during these years from blight or frost. Under the stimulus of lands at \$60 and less per acre, the enthusiasm of the McMinnville club for walnut planting is very great. Mayette and Franquette are the principal varieties grown, although experiments seem to prove that others of the French type do equally well. — California Fruit Grower.



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**JEANERETTE. - - LOUISIANA.**

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**west Illustrated and Descriptive Catalogue for the asking.**

Those wishing to engage in pecan culture would do well to investigate the advantages offered by this section. We will gladly help any wishing to locate here to get a good location, and if wanted, will plant the orchard and guarantee the trees to live, or arrange to care for the same for a period of years.

### PECAN AND ROSE NURSERY FOR SALE

In Connection with a Delightful Home on Back Bay, Biloxi, Miss.

Biloxi is a noted health resort, patronized by city people and planters of the South in summer and Northern people in winter.

400 acres, more or less, with a water front on Back Bay of over one-half mile. Over 50,000 grafted pecan trees. Over 100,000 pecan seedlings will be in fine condition for grafting winter of 1908-9. Over 50,000 budded roses for market of 1908 and 1909. Also a fine stock of magnolia grandiflora, figs and Japan persimmons.

This property belongs to the Heikes-Biloxi Nurseries Co., Biloxi, Miss., and is paying good dividends. The Company has no debts. It is operated as a branch of the Huntsville Wholesale Nurseries, Huntsville, Ala., and the only reason for selling is the desire to concentrate all business at Huntsville.

This is an ideal rural home on one of the most beautiful bays on the Gulf Coast. This is an unusual opportunity of combining pleasure and business.

This property will admit of division into eight lots, four fronting on the Bay.

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# THE NUT = GROWER

Volume VIII  
Number 2

Poulan, Ga., September, 1909.

5c per Copy  
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## Pecans on Hickory as a Commercial Proposition.

By DR. C. P. MUNDAY.

While the availability of hickory stock for budding or grafting pecans has been long known, such use has been only occasional, comparatively speaking. There are individual trees scattered throughout the pecan growing area said to have been grafted on hickory, and concurrently with the development of pecan culture in later years quite a few instances of small grove top-working.

One of the oldest individual trees known to the writer is the Bilbo tree at Lake Charles. The writer's first information as to the possibility of grafting pecans was connected with the account of the grafting of a young hickory tree that stood between his pioneer house and the shore of Lake Charles by Mr. Jos. Bilbo. As the story went, two grafts were inserted in the young hickory stub, close to the ground; one died, one lived and made the majestic, full-bearing pecan tree that the writer had known from early boyhood, one reach of long limbs extending toward the half-century old cypress roof, the other over the shell road that wound with the curves of the lake shore.

Memory of this tree has always made it possible to smile over the stated and printed reasons why it is not possible or feasible to utilize hickory trees as a stock for pecan propagation. In the same manner Columbus was discouraged from sailing "beyond the world," and the impossibility of a white man "nailing the flag," or flying in a heavier than air machine proven countless times by the negative imagination sometimes called pessimism.

I know of no better way to present the proposition of the availability of the countless number of

hickory trees as a foundation for pecan culture, from the one tree here and there in pasture or fence corner to the small groups or extensive groves along the creek bottoms and hammock lands than to write briefly of the experiments made at Keithville, La., in hickory top-working, and the plans of extension of the work.

In the last four years, from small beginning, several hundred hickory trees have been budded and grafted experimentally, to determine the possibilities and best methods. Practically all methods of budding, which promised success, have been used. The first nuts were obtained last season from two-year-old growth, being typical Stuarts. The trees have been cut off in winter, with insertion of grafts, two to four, according to size of tree. With failure of graft the shoots have been budded the following spring and summer. The principal part of the work, until the past season, has been done in a small grove of hickories, while this season nearly every hickory tree that could be found on the place, no matter where located, has been utilized. The growth has been highly satisfactory, the older trees having replaced the original top in many cases. The increase in nut production this year over last was surprisingly large, although extremely dry weather has been responsible for loss of a large part of these nuts. The work this season has been confined to a new method of grafting which has given such superior results that its originator, Mr. A. K. Clingman, feels justified in beginning the extensive propagation of pecan on-hickory as a commercial top-working proposition.

\* Prepared for the Albany Convention.

CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE

## PARKS AND PARKING.

F. T. Ramsey, at Texas Nurserymen's Banquet.

A few years ago we all, at least some of us, when we spoke of parks thought of geometrical beds with flowers in them and gravel walks.

They rested one to some extent because they were out of doors, but everywhere was evidence of civilization or rather of formalities, the conditions we have at home and from which we want to get away.

Now a great cool wave of difference is engulfing the situation. We now long for a big tract of land, part smooth and part rough, part densely wooded, part in cool shades and part smooth grass and some clumps of flowers and flowering shrubs around the edges of the thickets. We like high and low land because our lives are made up of ups and downs.

And we want some running water. And we want some still, deep water that looks like it had fish in it.

It is all the better if it looks just like the place where we used to fish with a sycamore pole. Oh! those good old days before we knew there was such a thing as a jointed rod and a double-gear reel and an artificial minnow!

I remember one evening I went to the creek and cut and sharpened a fine sycamore pole (it was the size of a tree that sells for 75 cents now). I could not find any frogs, even after knocking two rocks together to make them holler; so I pushed the pole down in a soft bed of drift and mud and it grew.

The best land for a park is usually the cheapest land in the neighborhood. The town or city that procures and sets aside such a tract now is to be congratulated.

The philanthropist who gives such a tract confers a lasting blessing.

Think how much greater is the



rush that drives along humanity now than it was when we first began to observe. What will it be in another generation? The golden rule applies to the next generation just as much as this one.

If it is good political economy for a city to pay a health officer it is right to use public money in acquiring and maintaining parks.

Texas summers are never hot, but they are long, so no state needs parks any more than we. Let us talk parks and make parks. Coax the birds to stay in your parks. Get the boys to coax them.

Go singing something like this:

Come out where the larks their op'ras sing

From dawn 'till glorious noon,  
And the mocking birds sing them over again

At night by the light of the moon.

Come out in the air away from your care,

Where all harsh sounds are still;  
And the scent and the light of the mountains' height  
Will never fail to thrill.

The flowers are wild and the sky is blue—  
There's never a sigh nor a frown.  
Come away from the sordid human gang;  
Come away from the dusty town.

Come lie on the grass or rest in the shade—

Hear the children's voices ring;  
Or swim or fish or splash or wade  
Or walk or ride or swing.

Come out where the larks their op'ras sing

From dawn 'till glorious noon,  
And the mocking birds sing them over again

At night by the light of the moon.

Mr. Toastmaster, a few years ago the World of Letters decided that Thomas Bailey Aldrich could write the sweetest line. I presume it meant that his was sweetest of those only with whom it has an acquaintance.

### Seeds as Food.

I want you to think for yourselves why it is fortunate for us human beings that many plants store away in their seeds so much baby food.

"Because without this the little plants would die, and we should have no new plants to make the world beautiful to live in," some child replies.

That answer is a good one, but it is not just the answer that I wish.

Can you think of any other way in which we all benefit by the large supply of food that is packed away in certain seeds?

If the right answer to this question does not occur to you, try to remember which of those seeds we have been reading about have been supplied with a specially large amount of food.—Seedtime and Harvest.

### Pecans on Hickory as a Commercial Proposition.

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE

A tract of 240 acres of creek bottom land, covered with hickories from 2 inches in diameter to 2 feet or more, has been selected. The heavy oak timber has been largely removed in tie-making. The hickories are estimated to average 15 trees per acre. These, from 2 to 10 inches, will be cut off this winter, 10 to 15 feet high, the exposed surfaces being well covered with paint, and from two to four grafts inserted later by the special method above mentioned. Budding will be done in some cases, but the grafting method will be relied on principally. Support of the young pecan shoots by hickory limb or strip splints, pruning of the superfluous pecan wood, clearing of the adjacent growth, fertilization of the individual trees, and other attention will be given only as, but when needed, according to the judgment of the manager of the grove. The labor used will be negroes, having more or less experience through nursery work and the previous top-working. Similar work on other property has been contracted for on a basis of half ownership of the resulting grove. The property will be wire-fenced, and used as a winter pasturage on account of luxuriant growth of cane and winter grass.

The results expected are the most rapid possible conversion of land worth \$10.00 per acre into bearing pecan groves easily worth a hundred fold in ten to fifteen years.

Such is a brief outline of what a few men have done and purpose to do toward consummating the problem of raising pecans for the satisfactory prices always to be obtained for an inadequate supply for an insatiable demand, unless controlled by trust methods in manufacture or the necessity for a forced marketing. Happily the pecan is to be eaten largely raw, and may be kept the year round. The writer would not have one word here written discourage the planting of a pecan tree in any available place, through intention of top-working any hickory, pig-nut or pecan seed-

ling, for "Two spots there are in all the world to me" for pecan trees—the spot where one may be planted, the spot where one may be budded or grafted. Both ought to be taken advantage of; neither need conflict with the other.

## For Sale

One hundred acres of land now in shape for any agricultural use desired, located in Poulan, Worth county, Ga. Experts claim that this land, properly cultivated for nut growing, will produce ten dollars for each one invested in cultivating within ten years. Editor of this paper will show land to any prospective buyer. For further information, correspond with the owner,

**John W. Corcoran,**  
28 S. Albany Ave., Chicago, Ill.

## Real Estate for Sale In Different States

If interested in buying or selling, write for Sample Copy of Poag's Real Estate Monthly.

Subscription, per year, only 50 cents. Then you can keep better posted in what is going on in the Real Estate World. In addition to this you will see interesting reading matter on other subjects

**J. EDGAR POAG, Broker**  
Rock Hill, S. C.

"Cuts the Earth to Suit Your Taste."

## CATALOGUE 1909-1910.

Ready and will be sent on request. . .

## Alvin Japanese Nursery

MASON BUILDING  
HOUSTON, TEXAS.

## Proceedings

The following volumes of Proceedings of the National Nut-Growers' Association can be obtained at prices which were established at the Chattanooga Convention:

St. Louis, 1904, \$ .50 per copy  
Scranton, 1906, .50 per copy  
Norfolk, 1907, 1.00 per copy

**J. F. WILSON, Sec'y**  
POULAN, GA.

**Halbert's Letter.**

TO THE NUT GROWER:

I noticed Mr. W. L. Watkins' interesting letter from Tyler, Tex., on Budding Pecans on the Hickory. Mr. Watkins deserves credit as a pioneer on a large scale in this section—paying out \$50 as the buds were placed on fifty hickory trees, when his neighbors, who were nurserymen, claimed that pecan buds could not be made to grow on the hickory. At that time, neither Mr. Watkins nor myself, who did the work for him, knew of a single successful instance of a pecan budded on the hickory. This work was done in August, 1906, and the trees bore nuts in 1908, and now have their second crop of pecans.

I noticed Mr. Watkins questions how to prevent the natural limbs, bearing the buds, from blowing off where they join the trunk of the tree—not where the bud wood and natural wood join. In the latter the uniting is so strong that the limb will break anywhere as soon. But there is an element of weakness from which I as well as others have suffered much loss, and more this year than all previous years combined, from the natural limbs being blown off just where they grow out from the parent tree. Especially is this the case in large trees with very rough bark. In small, young trees it seldom occurs.

If you take the pains to examine these blown off limbs you will find that not more than  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the base of the limb is attached to the tree and this rough bark or cuticle is under the base of the limb preventing it from making a solid union with the trunk. Knowing this fact the remedy naturally suggests itself, to-wit, keep this cuticle cut off to the inner bark of the tree as the limb comes out. Do this with a sharp hatchet for a circle of an inch or two around the base of the limb. Then as the limb grows it can make a solid union with the trunk and will never blow off so easily. Yet as the trunk of a large tree is firm and the limb shaken by the breeze it causes great leverage to prize the limb off at this point.

I did not see Mr. Watkins' inquiry until I was on the eve of

starting on my summer budding tour over the state. Have just returned home after an absence of two months budding the Pecan Hickory and Pignut for the public. I am now working on my own trees. In the meantime I see that Sam H. James, of Mound, La., has given a very good artificial method of preventing limbs from blowing off. His method is alright for a few years to work in connection with my more natural and permanent methods. After this, treated as I suggest, the limbs will stand ordinary winds.

Yours truly,  
H. A. HALBERT.

**Growing Filberts.**

We have heard for many years that the filbert will succeed well in California, but I have not been able to find any of the bushes in bearing until I found them recently in Nevada county. I am now prepared to say from actual observation that this nut can be fruited to perfection in the mountainous districts of the state, though the bushes I observed did not have half as many nuts as did the native hazel nuts of Sierra county. I was told that a nursery in Nevada City is the only place where filbert plants are propagated for the trade. I visited this nursery and saw the process of layering under way. First, in raising plants this way the mother bush is established and allowed to grow and surround herself with long, willowy shoots. These sprouts are bent down and fastened with pegs, the tops being allowed to resume erect form and remain attached to the parent till fall. At this place I saw fifty to sixty young layers around each mother clump. The plants sell at about 35c each, and Oregon takes all this nursery has to offer. The layering is done in the fall, always from the new growth, so the process takes just a year for completion. Filberts can be raised from seed, but the proprietors of the nursery told me it was a long wait to bearing and that the seed does not come true to name, especially in a country where hazelnuts are grown. —J. W. Jeffrey, in Los Angeles Times.

## CLASSIFIED

### BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

**A Department for the Buyer and Seller**

In this column we give place to advertisements from subscribers who have Orchard, Farm Products, Live Stock or Implements to sell or exchange, as well as make inquiries for things wanted. The rate is One Cent a word for each insertion. Patrons are urged to make liberal use of this space, as it will be found convenient and profitable.

**PECAN ORCHARD BARGAIN.**—We have an interest in a pecan orchard for sale at a Bargain. The proposition is an attractive one and will pay the investor over 10 per cent from the very first. This is an investment opportunity not to be missed. It will not be open long, write today for full particulars to THE ORCHARD INVESTMENT Co., Monticello, Fla.

**WANTED.**—A partner in a pecan orchard development proposition. An opportunity for the investment of a few hundred dollars where it will earn an enormous profit. A snap for some one. Address P. O. Box No. 27, Monticello, Fla.

**ANY INTELLIGENT PERSON** may earn a good income corresponding for newspapers; experience unnecessary. Send stamp for full particulars. Empire Press syndicate, Middleport, N. Y. (sept 3t.)

**BABY CHICKS 8 CENTS.**—Shipped safely anywhere. CULVER POULTRY FARM, 1034 Reed, Benson, Neb.

**SAMPLE NUTS.**—Of many leading varieties for study or exhibition purposes supplied at reasonable rates. Seed nuts furnished only in limited quantities. THE NUT-GROWER COMPANY, Poulan, Ga.

**CHOICE LOCATION.**—No. 24 400 acres, near Monticello, Fla. Two thirds of the tract is in cultivation, balance in pine and hardwood timber. Located within half mile of new town and near a famous lake. Price, \$10.00 per acre. Reasonable terms. THE NUT-GROWER COMPANY, Poulan, Ga.

**INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITY.**—No. 26, A1 location, first-class in every respect. 320 acres now being planted in pecan trees of choice varieties. Will subdivide into five acre tracts. Will be cared for five years at price accepted. THE NUT-GROWER COMPANY, Poulan, Ga.

**WANTED.**—Copies of March, May, June and December, 1907, and February, March and April, 1908, of THE NUT-GROWER.

## Seed Pecans

For the accomodation and convenience of patrons we buy and sell Pecan Nuts for seed purposes.

## Piney Park Nursery

J. F. Wilson, Manager

Poulan, :: Georgia.

## A Bearing Grove

Of the Best Varieties,  
Four Hundred Trees

## FOR SALE

Good reason for selling. Ask for particulars of . . . . .

**THE NUT-GROWER CO.,**  
POULAN, :: GEORGIA.

## Edible Nuts and Their Scientific Value in Cell-Life.

Dr. A. B. Dennis, Cedar Rapids. In Iowa Horticulture.

We have for many years advocated nut culture in Iowa, and in a small way have put our advice into practice by planting a few trees and seeds, and from a plant breeder's standpoint, have had a small share of success in hardy seedlings.

We have, however, been disappointed in not succeeding in arousing public interest in nut culture for Iowa.

These nut bearing trees deserve more attention than nurserymen and fruit growers in Iowa have so far seen fit to bestow upon them.

I am sure if we propagate and plant them more extensively, they will not alone add to our income in dollars, but enhance the health and enjoyment of every lover of nut food.

The nut industry is growing in other states at a wonderful pace. Twenty years ago there was not a book or bulletin published in the United States. Today we have the splendid bulletin put out by the Department of Agriculture, many state bulletins, and the fine book on Nut Culture by the late A. S. Fuller, and Prof. Hume, of Florida, has recently published a fine work on the Pecan and its culture. There are at least three monthly journals devoted to this branch of fruit culture.

There is also a National Nut Growers organization represented by eighteen states, and tens of thousands of acres in the South are being planted into pecans, and many hundred acres of chestnuts in the eastern states; and it pains me to realize that Iowa has practically done nothing.

I am aware that Iowa land is extremely valuable for farm products, but we have one hundred thousand miles of public roads, and every one of these should be lined on both sides with hickory trees, and the legislature should compel every railroad in the state to line each side of their road beds. These public roads can only be reached in this wealth producing improvement by the state; but the

rough lands along our streams that are unfit for farming, should be utilized by the owners in planting nut trees, also every city and town should plant them along their streets instead of cottonwood and soft maple.

I think in the south half of the state the chestnut should be added to the hickory. Both these nut bearing trees are beautiful, and their rooted system is not destructive to other crops like the black walnut. This tree should be planted away from crops, for it is a regular glutton, and no crop or tree will thrive and grow near it.

The hickory is the best tree for us to plant all over the state; the quality of the nuts are equal if not superior to the best pecans and will grow in every county in Iowa. There are many bearing now, that each county should select, and propagate and plant as I have stated. It is very difficult to graft the white hickory, but if the red hickory is used as a stock, it can be successfully grafted, and this bitter nut will grow three times as fast as the white hickory, hence will make a very desirable root to grow our best bearing trees.

I really believe if the pecan is worked on this root it will give us a good chance to grow some pecans also, especially in the southern portion of the state.

Chemists have found that edible nuts are extremely high in food value, and make excellent substitutes for animal meats, as they are rich in fats and all the chemical elements that are especially valuable to the teeth and other parts of the human skeleton, and right here is where this subject becomes more intensely valuable to each one of us, than any commercial value alone could possibly be, for if nut food is one of the factors by which ill health and old age can be avoided or postponed for years, we should welcome nut orchards as well as other fruits and make edible nuts so plentiful that even the poorest can have them as daily food upon their tables, as the rich to-day alone can have this health giving luxury.

Our bodies, like our trees, are made up of living cells. These life cells make our bones, our mus-

## FOR SEASON OF 1908-1909

**Budded and Grafted Pecans, LeConte and Kieffer Pears, Hardy Oranges, Plums, Persimmons, Figs, Mulberries, Etc** : : : : : : :

A full line of Ornamental and Shade trees. Quantity and Quality. Correspondence solicited.

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Monticello, Florida.

## PECAN TREES

That are properly grown  
is my Specialty. . . .

### Budded and Grafted Trees

of the best varieties for sale.

Write for prices of trees and information as to growing and care of groves.

**J. B. WIGHT, CAIRO, GEORGIA.**

**Nuts for Profit** A BOOKLET OF 158 pages; 60 illustrations. Propagation, cultivation, etc., of nuts best adapted to the various sections. Interesting and instructive. Price, by mail, 25 cents. JOHN R. PARRY, PARRY, N. J. From Jan. 1 to April 15, ORLANDO, FLA.



The Griffing Brothers Co., Jacksonville, Florida  
SPENT twenty years learning the Best Varieties to grow the Best Bushes that give Best Results and Most Roses. We have them. The Best Ornamental, Shade Trees, Hedges and Shrubbery too. Write for catalog of the  
**69 BEST ROSES** For The Lower South

## PECANS BEST VARIETIES

Write for Price List.

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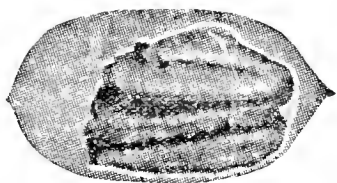
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To all who send us 25 cents for one year's subscription to any one of the 2-c monthly Magazines named below we will send, absolutely free, pictures of 42 of the world's most beautiful girls, a picture of 397 babies, 10 song post cards and a beautiful Album, entitled "GIRLS OF THE WORLD," size 6x8 inches, 64 pages, containing 75 interesting and instructive views from all over the world.

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## New Plan



For growing Pecans, Pears, Peaches, etc., at a profit—Free. 50 per cent. reductions in price of trees. Sure to live. No agents.

**B. W. STONE & CO., Thomasville, Ga.**

## BUY A PECAN GROVE

The Best Investment that can now be made in the United States or elsewhere. I will sell you one already established

### ON EASY TERMS

planted to the best known grafted standard paper shell varieties, one to three years old, located on the Gulf coast of Mississippi and in Jackson county, the native heath of the paper shell pecans and where ten or twelve of the best known varieties now being propagated by nurserymen were originated.

I now have four groves ready for delivery and several thousand acres of the finest pecan land in the South. I have a very special bargain in a forty-acre grove (Satsuma orange trees between the pecans) which includes 20,000 stocks for the coming season's grafting, a splendid opening for a combination grove and nursery, on the L. & N. railroad, and a half mile front on a running stream.

Will also furnish trees, superintend the planting of groves anywhere in South Mississippi and Alabama west of Mobile.

The Satsuma orange planted between pecans when desired. Young grafted trees, grafted wood and fancy and commercial nuts in any quantity. Thanksgiving and Holiday orders for nuts given special attention. All grafting wood and trees grown from bearing trees in my own groves, hence absolutely true to name. No guess work—you get exactly what you order. Pecans this season especially fine. Send your orders early.

**F. H. LEWIS,**

Jackson County, SCRANTON, MISS.

## For Sale!

Standard Varieties of

**Budded and Grafted Pecan Trees and Nuts.**

Also Budding and Grafting Wood from bearing trees. Contracts taken for top-working seedling trees and caring for groves. Our groves contain over 4,000 budded trees of the best standard varieties and is the oldest budded grove in Georgia.

**Gillgrove Pecan Nurseries**

J. P. GILL, Mgr. ALBANY, GA.

**GAINESVILLE NURSERIES,**

GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA.

Specialists in Budded and Grafted Pecan Trees of reliable known varieties. Our catalog contains information on selecting, planting, culture, etc., and is free for the asking. Graftwood for sale; our orchards contain over forty named varieties.

**H. S. GRAVES, PROPRIETOR,**

Gainesville, Florida.

cles, our brain and nerves, and in health are constantly worn out. It is the work of the blood to carry this dead matter to the secreting organs to be cast off to make room for living cells manufactured out of our food, and the secret of health and perpetual youth is for the blood to keep a perfect balance in this wonderful work of waste and repair of our bodies. This can only be done by proper food and strenuous exercise of the muscles, brain, nerves and bones. The older we become the greater the necessity for activity, for this alone breaks down these cells to make room for the new to build up during sleep and rest, for the skeleton holds all the rest of the body like the foundation of a building.

If this gives way, as it so often does in accidents that befall us, all the symmetry, beauty of form, and elasticity of step disappears. Man, because of his erect position, and the law of gravitation that constantly pulls him to earth, seems to shorten as the years go by, but there is a scientific cause for this outside of the other two, and that is the wearing away of the small, rubber-like disks or cartilages between the vertebra bones in the spinal column. The thinner these get the shorter we become and the less graceful our bodies move, we then are old and stiff; but this is not the only bad feature.

In our spines are twenty-three of these cartilages that leave small window-like openings in each joint. Through these pass thirty one pairs of nerves that branch from the spinal cord, the thinner the cartilages the smaller the openings for these bundles of nerves to pass through, and radiate to all parts of the body; and if pressed for want of room the result is loss of power, mental and physical, and when one realizes there are fifty miles of nerves in the human body, we begin to see the importance of the necessity for proper food and exercise for the cartilages. And there is no better food than oily nuts and fruits that contain oils, like the olive and avocado, and constant exercise so as to keep up the waste and repair of these elastic cushions

in our spines, and give these fifty miles of nerves plenty of room to keep them active and do service wherever the brain directs.

You will note this paper has not been strictly devoted to nut culture. For a number of years, including last year, I gave that subject full scope, and these papers are published in the state reports. I cannot see that they have made much impression on the nurserymen, who must first grow the trees before the people can plant nut bearing trees, so I have hit upon this plan of food value in nut fruits, and the wonderful influence they have upon the arteries and cartilages in the human skeleton, and it may be, I shall influence some of these aged nurserymen to renew their youth and grow the trees, and I feel sure if they do, there will be plenty of buyers, and best of all, dedicate themselves to the great work in this reform movement for more healthful and brain refining food for our race, than the hideous cruelty of slaughter-houses now give us.

I beg to submit the following conclusions:

First.—The nut is a valuable article of food, containing in a concentrated form all the essential elements of a proper food.

Second.—The principal objections to the nut as a food product are the alleged difficulty of digesting them, and the tendency to become rancid if kept for any considerable time.

Third.—Owing to the large per cent. of oil, in nearly all the varieties, nuts should be well masticated, and partaken of with other food. Under such circumstances they are not only highly nutritious but aid in digestion.

Fourth.—Their digestibility, and hence their nutritious properties, are enhanced by proper preparation and by combinations with other food, and by cooking.

Fifth.—The usefulness and value of the nut as a food product is becoming more widely known and appreciated by sanitarians, fruit-growers, capitalists and connoisseurs in the art of cooking, and the belief is expressed that in the near future the demand for this fruit will be such as to greatly encourage its cultivation.

## THE NUT-GROWER

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The NUT-GROWER COMPANY

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Advertising Rates on Application.

## NOTICE

When this paragraph is marked it means that your subscription has expired and that you are requested to renew promptly, as postal regulations do not permit us to mail to delinquents at second-class rates.

The subscription price is 50 cents per annum, but if you will send \$1.00 your account will be credited for three years.

SEPTEMBER, 1909.

Nuts of all kinds are a merchantable product and find ready sale now as a luxury. As they enter more largely into the realm of staple foods, the demand for them must necessarily increase rapidly.

Mr. C. A. Reed, of the United States Department of Agriculture, is studying the varietal adaptability of the pecan and making detailed records of bearing trees in different sections of the country.

The grower of perishable crops, must have great business skill and be very active in order to sell to advantage his produce. The nut grower, however, can take his time, get quotations and sell when the market suits, and runs no risk by judicious delays.

The hickory as well as the chestnut and walnut, furnishes much interesting matter for these special numbers. This is only the beginning of our efforts in its behalf, and contemplate a more thorough and extended treatment of this old time favorite, as soon as space will permit. We knew it well, long before seeing a pecan, and when still a school boy in the Buckeye state, pictured an orchard of hickory nut trees, which has, after many years, been realized to a great extent in the bearing pecan trees which surround our Southern home. To those who cannot enjoy the pecan, in all its glory, the hickory appeals strongly and as science is applied to its development, we may expect great things from it in the future.

The editor had several hundred seedling pecan trees top worked during the past season by the Rood Pecan Grove crew. It might read like an advertisement if we were to describe results, but we are willing to give due credit, provided interested parties will examine the work for themselves. We will then help them to form a favorable opinion of it.

With pecan on hickory results are of particular interest and are beginning to show up encouragingly. Rood Pecan Groves, of Albany, Ga., have sent this office a fine Stuart pecan grown on a hickory limb, which was budded in summer of 1907. Three nuts were produced on this limb, while other limbs produced a crop of small and irregular shaped hickory nuts. The contrast between the seedling hickory and the budded pecan is so marked, that we have asked Mr. Rood to have them photographed and cuts made so that our readers can better appreciate the importance of the result of his experiment.

## Mere Mention.

**SHELLBARK HICKORY.** (*Hicoria laciniosa*.) — Shellbarks belong chiefly to the Mississippi watershed. The nuts are very large, but thick-shelled and coarse in quality. The trees bear heavily, and the nuts, though low-priced, will give good gross returns.

**CAROLINA HICKORY.** (*Hicoria Carolina septentrionalis*). — A small but delicious nut that is promising. Range not yet known, and no grafted orchard for data. Among the twelve species of hickories in this country there are occasional trees of other species than the ones noted, which bear desirable nuts.

For thirty-two years the Georgia State Horticultural Society has been a potent factor in the development of fruit growing and kindred industries in the State of Georgia. Through its efforts the fruit growers of Georgia have received untold pecuniary gains from the work of this Society.

We have several species of hickory (*Carya* or *Hicorya*) in Arkan-

sas, all of which are of economic importance. But two species will be mentioned here. Legend has it that the name *Carya* was given by the Greeks to the walnut in honor of *Carya*, the daughter of Dion, King of Laconia, whom Bacchus changed into the walnut tree. *Hicorya* was the name derived from powcobicora, an Indian name given to the liquor made by pounding the kernels of these nuts.

Hickory is used largely for making handles. In late years the handle industry has reached enormous proportions and the output is phenomenal. At Vann Dale, Cross county, there are two handle factories with large capacities and a hard wood mill that cuts timbers. The timber is sawed into blocks and taken to the factory where it is sawed into small timber and turned into handles of various kinds, ox-bows and other timbers. There is a large wagon factory at Fayetteville, and in several other cities in the state.

Hill hickory, mock hickory or black hickory (*Hicorya nigra*) is common on Arkansas uplands. It is of a scrubby growth, broad, straight branches, often hanging nearly to the ground; bark heavy, black, deep furrowed, thick. The nuts are usually large, thick-shelled, with thick outer covering, containing a very small kernel, hence the name mock hickory. The wood is valued for fuel, the ashes for fertilizers, but the tree is usually knotty, difficult to split or saw into boards, hence seldom used for lumber or handles. It is tolerant of rocky or gravelly soils and may be found growing on the sides of mountains.

Our most important species is the shellbark hickory or shagbark (*Hicorya avata*, *Carya alba*). This well known tree reaches a height of from 75 to 125 feet; is slender, straight, with shaggy bark of light gray. The tree branches profusely when standing alone, but like the walnut, assumes a tall, straight upright form in the crowded forest. The wood of the shellbark hickory is strong, tough and durable. When protected from moisture it becomes very firm and almost immune from

destructive bacteria. This valuable timber is very abundant in all of our bottoms, hence a source of great revenue to our state. Like the walnut, the shellbark is much prized for the rich, thin shell nuts and nutting is the favorite pastime in the good old autumn days. The tree propagates best from the nuts though young trees may be set. The shellbark makes a splendid shade, will grow on most rich moist soils and is therefore a favorite for parks.

**SHAGBARK HICKORY.** (*Hicoria ovata*).—The shagbark can be grown from Texas to Ontario. It is my personal opinion, and perhaps wrong, that the shagbark is to rank next to or alongside of the pecan in commercial importance. The reason why it has not yet taken that position is because of the difficulty of grafting, but grafting can be done without much trouble if one enjoys becoming expert at anything. The ordinary mixed lots of seedling shagbarks bring about three dollars per bushel, and it requires about twenty years for the trees to come into bearing. Some grafted varieties will bring \$50 per bushel, and some of the grafted varieties may be expected to come into bearing at five years of age, if we take our analogy from the pecan hickory. This is new work, and consequently has speculative features.—Dr. Morris.

Foremost among North American nuts undoubtedly stand the hickories, of which the pecan (*Hicoria Pecan*) is without rival, if we consider both its fine quality, and its abundance. There is but one species of pecan, excluding the so-called bitter pecan, which is inedible. The tree is a noble one, occasionally reaching well toward two hundred feet in height and twenty feet in circumference, but its timber lacks in elastic strength for which the hickories are noted. It grows in the richest soil of the Mississippi Valley, as far north as Iowa, and extends southward into Mexico. It is, commercially, probably the most important wild edible product of the United States. Its quality and commercial rating are in direct ratio with the thinness of

its shell, in connection with which the flavor and richness seem to vary. Its cultivation has been extensively undertaken. — Country Life in America.

#### Personal Mention.

Mr. C. A. Reed, special agent of the Department of Agriculture, called on The Nut Grower recently.

Mr. H. W. Smithwick, of Americus, has top-worked to pecans some large hickory trees, forty-five feet above the ground. He also has pecan tops on a number of hickory water sprouts.

Mr. M. Falkner, a son of the late C. Falkner, of Waco, Texas, succeeds his father as President of the Texas Nut Growers Association. He expresses a desire to do all he can for the industry.

Mr. C. L. Whitney, of Warren, Ohio, has 100 acres of pecans, beginning to bear, at Thomasville, Ga., and he is now arranging to make his home in Georgia. His varieties are: Frotcher, Stuart, Van Deman, Schley, Mobile, Louisiana, Young and Nelson.

## Budded and Grafted . . . Pecan Trees

*We have them in all the Varieties Worth While.*

The demand for the best sizes and varieties of BUDDED AND GRAFTED PECAN TREES is far greater than the supply.

### ORDER NOW TO SAVE DISAPPOINTMENT

#### 1909-1910 PRICE LIST:

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| 1 to 2 foot size, 55 cents each, or . . . . . | \$45.00 per 100 |
| 2 to 3 foot size, 60 cents each, or . . . . . | 55.00 per 100   |
| 3 to 4 foot size, 70 cents each, or . . . . . | 65.00 per 100   |
| 4 to 5 foot size, 80 cents each, or . . . . . | 75.00 per 100   |
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#### OUR GUARANTEE

If our planting instructions and advice as to the care of the trees are followed we will replace, free, all over 7 per cent. that die from natural causes, provided they are set out before February 15th.

**Orders Booked now for Fall and Winter Delivery.**

**DELAYS PAY NO DIVIDENDS---ACT NOW---ORDER TO-DAY.**

**The G. M. Bacon Pecan Company,**  
DeWitt, Mitchell County, Georgia.

#### The Nut Fruits of Iowa.

To the People of the State: The undersigned believe that the time has fully come that a united and vigorous effort be made to save the remaining most valuable nut fruits of the state, which are every year being cut down and destroyed.

Fruits that it has taken in the process of natural selection a thousand years and more to produce, and if we permit their destruction will require hundreds of years to restore with the best scientific skill at our command, to their present state of perfection. We refer to the hickorynut, the butternut, and the black walnut; and the pecan in the eastern and lower part of our state should be included. Also the selection and improvement of the chestnut and hazelnut.

So much time is required for the development of these fruits that a zealous, patriotic purpose should be aroused to save these valuable fruits from further destruction. The national government is doing all that it can to aid in saving the highest types of the pecan which

abound in the south, and which has required centuries to bring to their present high state of perfection. And shall we of Iowa, and the north, not bestir ourselves to save the hickory nut, a hardy and enduring tree, the equal in quality of fruit of any other nut tree; and of which nature has bequeathed to us large ones and almost as thin-shelled varieties as the English walnut? We have reason to hope that the same character may be discovered in the butternut and black walnut if we make diligent search for them.

Many of these best nuts of all sorts have already been destroyed; but enough are left to warrant both the outlay of time and money to preserve them. We should perpetuate this notable legacy of native fruits for future generations.

May we not hope that by a united and timely effort on the part of our horticulturists where these fruits most abound, may be induced to offer to the boys and girls under sixteen years of age such liberal premiums as will discover the best of these fruits; and with the further purpose that they will exhibit the best of them in the rotunda of our State House at Des Moines, at the meetings of the State Horticultural Societies next winter, and thus show to the people in this public way this most valuable and very greatly neglected natural product of our state?

CHAS. G. PATTEN,  
S. A. BEACH,  
C. L. WATROUS,  
THOMAS H. MACBRIDE,  
A. B. DENNIS,  
W. M. BOMBERGER,  
WESLEY GREENE,

—In Iowa Horticulture.

### Recipe for Cream Nut Pie.

One baked pastry shell, one pint milk, three whole eggs and two whites, one tablespoonful corn-starch, one cupful sugar, one teaspoonful almond extract, one pint of whipping cream, and one cupful English walnuts, ground fine.

Way of preparing:—Beat the whole eggs and the whites until thick, then add the sugar and corn-starch sifted together. Then add

## Ocean Springs Pecan Nursery

Season 1908=1909

Will be pleased to book orders  
now for Grafted Pecans

No Seedlings

Send for Price List

CHAS. E. PABST, Prop'r, OCEAN SPRINGS,  
MISSISSIPPI.

### FOR SALE! GRAFTED PECAN TREES

These trees are grafted from  
the best bearing trees in  
my grove. : : : : :

VAN DEMAN, STUART

and a dozen other choice varieties Pecan nuts for sale  
in season. Apply to

JOHN S. HORLBECK,  
Charleston, S. C.

— LET US SEND YOU —

### "PECAN MEATS PICKED OUT"

For Those Who Want to Know  
By Those Who Know

All the essential information "Out of a Nut Shell." Investigate Pecans for pleasure, Pecans for profit. Our plan of free expert superintendence in planting large size pecans assures live trees and quick profits. WRITE TODAY.

Clingman Nursery and  
Orchard Company, Ltd.

Keithville, La.



the milk Place this mixture in a double-boiler and cook, stirring all the time. When thick remove from fire and allow it to cool. When cold add the flavoring and nuts and fold in one-half of the cream whipped until stiff. Then place this in the shell. Flavor and sweeten remaining half of the cream and whip very stiff. Place this on top of the cream nut mixtures, sprinkle with chopped nuts and serve.

This is very rich and will serve eight persons.

## PECAN

TREES BEST VARIETIES  
Special Low Prices

Bear's Nurseries

Palatka, - - - - Florida.

### Pecan Investments

Mr. J. B. Wight's Chattanooga address, four six by nine inch pages, with fifteen hundred words.

This is a careful and very conservative review of the commercial opportunities this nut offers, and supplies just the information prospective investors desire.

Copies furnished at following rates:

|       |       |        |
|-------|-------|--------|
| 1,000 | ..... | \$4.50 |
| 500   | ..... | 2.50   |
| 250   | ..... | 1.50   |
| 100   | ..... | .75    |
| 50    | ..... | .50    |

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The Nut-Grower Co.,

Poulan, Georgia.

## THE NUT-GROWER

TRIAL SUBSCRIPTION

Three Months for - 10c

One Year for . - 50c

Three Years for - \$1.00

Farmers, fruit growers, Nurserymen and investors can read it with profit.

As an advertising medium it is particularly valuable, as no padding of circulation figures fixes the rates.

Descriptive circulars sent on request.

The Nut-Grower  
Company

Poulan, :: Georgia



## News Items.

The new planting of pecans at Cairo, Ga., the coming season will be fully 100 acres.

Weather records for August at Poulan were: Maximum 96, minimum 67, mean 81, rainfall 3.68.

The Southern Nurserymen's Association held an important meeting at Huntsville, Ala., August 18th-20th.

The Texas nut growers held an interesting meeting at College Station early in August in connection with the Farmers Congress.

## Propagation of the Hickory.

By Dr. Morris, in the National Nurseryman.

At present I cannot say what snagbarks can be propagated best. There are about a dozen kinds grafted, in my experimental orchard, including some not yet transplanted. Not one of these is ideal. Some have extremely thin shell, but deficient in other features. Some are very large—some of high quality—some with perfect cleavage, but not one that combines more than two notable features. I am still looking for the ideal shagbark. Some of the best are from trees that are shy or intermittent bearers. Perhaps the very best nut of all is from a tree in Maryland that bore a good crop in 1905, and none since. Another of the very best, fills only a part of the nuts, some remaining empty shells.

I do not know of any section where shagbarks have been cultivated, but have heard of individual trees here and there, and some men write that they have recently grafted shagbarks.

No varieties find their way into commerce from plantations, so far as I can learn. Sometimes the yearly crop from some one tree is engaged by a dealer, but the market lots are mixed wild nuts generally.

There are no nurserymen carrying important stocks of grafted shagbarks to my knowledge.

Hale's paper shell is not an ideal nut. The size is very large, but the shell is much thicker than that of some others. The quality is not of the highest, but the nuts have remarkable keeping quality. Cleav-

## QUALITY TALKS

In Pecan Trees, as well as other commodities,

**WE HAVE THE QUALITY.**

Our stock for the coming seasons delivery is Budded and Grafted from **Known Trees**. All being of the very best varieties. Orders are being rapidly booked.

Get in touch with us; we have the goods. A "SQUARE DEAL" Guaranteed. Write for booklet and get acquainted

## JEFFERSON NURSERY CO.,

MONTICELLO, : : FLORIDA.

(Mention The Nut-Grower.)

## Partridge Wyandottes

Eggs and breeding stock for sale. Season of 1908-09 my birds won 41 out of a possible 49 first and second prizes where shown. For beauty and utility they have no equal.

Write for Catalogue.

**R. J. Sawyer,**  
**Menominee, - Michigan.**

## HELP WANTED

Mr. A. B. Goodenow, of Culebra, Canal Zone, has a good farm of about fifty acres at Glennmore, Ga., ten miles from Waycross. He wants to have it planted in pecans, and will make it an object to some good farmer who will handle the place in a suitable manner.

Mrs. Thos. A. Banning, 5533 Monroe avenue, Chicago, will have a desirable position to offer the right man to superintend her orchard and live stock interests in Southern Alabama. This place is well equipped, has good buildings, partly furnished. The position will be open first of the year.

age of this nut is only fair. The variety so far as I can learn is a shy, late and irregular cropper. By comparison with the thousand and one wild nuts, Hale's is remarkable, and Mr. Hale is worthy of permanent fame for his efforts to get people interested in grafting this nut. He has kept at the subject persistently, and can be called the father of shagbark grafting. I have some young grafted trees of this variety. Thomas Meehan & Sons, of Germantown, Philadelphia, keep a few of them in stock. They require a great deal of care when transplanted, and often die unaccountably.

In a few years I shall be able to report upon the behavior of a good number of varieties of grafted shagbarks, and presume that as with other kinds of trees, some will prove to be very profitable, while others will not. I shall try budding extensively this summer.

**JOIN A  
PRESIDENT  
PECAN CLUB**

And get a tree of the **PRESIDENT**, the Best of all Pecans. **FREE.**

It's Large, Thin-shelled. Full of Meat, Good Color, Good Quality, and IT BEARS ABUNDANTLY.

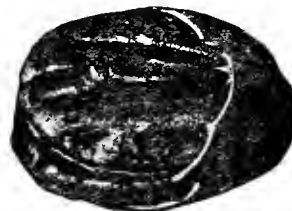
Write for catalog of Fruit and Nut trees, and for information about joining the President Pecan Club.

We have Ornamental and Shade trees, Hedges, Rose bushes and Shrubbery too! Address

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## NATURAL SIZE

The nut that has never failed to bear and never failed to fill at both ends with kernels of best quality.

**BECHTEL PECAN NURSERIES**  
OCEAN SPRINGS, MISS.

**Barnwell Pecan Groves** Has 10,000 Budded and Grafted trees of the leading varieties. First-Class Grafting Wood for sale at reasonable prices. Address

**CHAS. M. BARNWELL,**  
BACONTON, : : : : GEORGIA.

## Grafted Pecan Trees

Of Select Paper Shell Varieties

Not the Most—Only the Best

For Descriptive List write

## BAYVIEW NURSERY

C. FORKERT, Prop. Ocean Springs, Miss

## Importation of Nuts.

| FILBERTS, SHELLED     |            |            |
|-----------------------|------------|------------|
| Year Ending, June 30  | QUANTITY   | VALUE      |
|                       | Pounds     |            |
| 1901..                | 492,836    | \$ 54,240  |
| 1902..                | 656,748    | 58,395     |
| 1903..                | 676,827    | 78,147     |
| 1904..                | 695,316    | 70,746     |
| 1905..                | 915,227    | 87,058     |
| 1906..                | 1,155,734  | 130,336    |
| 1907..                | 1,553,332  | 203,573    |
| 1908..                | 1,343,594  | 153,044    |
| FILBERTS, NOT SHELLED |            |            |
|                       | Pounds     |            |
| 1901..                | 4,565,316  | \$ 287,653 |
| 1902..                | 6,915,659  | 331,923    |
| 1903..                | 7,441,083  | 371,566    |
| 1904..                | 8,042,692  | 343,650    |
| 1905..                | 6,669,857  | 376,715    |
| 1906..                | 13,414,887 | 730,852    |
| 1907..                | 9,960,280  | 611,740    |
| 1908..                | 8,997,246  | 519,217    |

(a) included in walnuts, not shelled.

## HICKORY.

Hickories belong exclusively to North America. So far as we at present know, there are eleven species and many varieties. At the present time the pecan is perhaps the most valuable member of the group, and thousands of acres of cotton and corn land in the South are now being turned over to pecan culture.

More than two hundred dollars has been paid for the crop of a single pecan tree in a single year. The tree reaches its highest degree of development in the Gulf States, but I know of two trees in New Jersey which have borne crops of excellent pecans for about a hundred years. The demand for cultivated pecans is so much in excess of the supply that the highest priced nuts of the species do not even get so far as the New York market.

The shagbark hickory is, perhaps, the next most important member of the family. It has not as yet been cultivated, but I am locating the most desirable trees of the species through prize offers in the agricultural papers, and have orchards of grafted trees under way.

The largest hickory nut we have is the western shellbark. The nut is really of excellent quality, although rather coarse, but the thick shell will prevent this species from becoming of great value in the market unless I can find for culti-

vation some individual tree of the species which produces thin-shelled nuts. I shall also cross the shellbark with the shagbark, in the hope of getting a very large nut of finest quality.

The nutmeg hickory is a southern species. The meat is diminutive, while the shell is so thick that it makes the boys laugh when they look at it, and it may make the squirrels weep.

The water hickory is also a southern species. The meat is bitter and inedible, as a rule, but occasionally we find a sport of the tree bearing excellent nuts, and I have found one tree of this sort which will be used for cultivation.

There is the small, sweet-meated Carolina hickory. I am looking for trees of this species which will give high quality nuts, which can be cracked like hazels at the table with a small hand cracker.

The pignuts and the mockernuts

are very large in many cases and the meat is sweet, but inclined to have too strong a flavor. The thickness of the shells of these species is such that the nuts are not valuable as a group. The trees, however, are very beautiful and valuable for their wood, and an occasional tree bears thin-shelled nuts.

The bitternut hickory has a thin shell and plump meat, but it is not good enough to be used for food. This tree is valuable for its timber, and is the best grafting stock for other hickories, unless we except the pecan.

## Pecan Trees Root Grafted

THE LEADING VARIETIES.  
PRICE LIST. . . . .

R. T. RAMSAY, Ocean Springs  
Mississippi.



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sample Latest Model "Ranger" bicycle furnished by us. Our agents everywhere are making money fast. Write for full particulars and special offer at once.

**NO MONEY REQUIRED** until you receive and approve of your bicycle. We ship to anyone, anywhere in the U. S. without a cent deposit in advance, *prepay freight*, and allow **TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL** during which time you may ride the bicycle and put it to any test you wish. If you are then not perfectly satisfied or do not wish to keep the bicycle ship it back to us at our expense and *you will not be out one cent*.

**FACTORY PRICES** at one small profit above actual factory cost. You save \$10 to \$25 middlemen's profits by buying direct of us and have the manufacturer's guarantee behind your bicycle. **DO NOT BUY** a bicycle or a pair of tires from anyone at any price until you receive our catalogues and learn our unheard of factory prices and remarkable special offers to rider agents.

**YOU WILL BE ASTONISHED** when you receive our beautiful catalogue and low prices we can make you this year. We sell the highest grade bicycles for less money than any other factory. We are satisfied with \$1.00 profit above factory cost. **BICYCLE DEALERS**, you can sell our bicycles under your own name plate at our prices. Orders filled the day received.

**SECOND HAND BICYCLES.** We do not regularly handle second hand bicycles, but usually have a number on hand taken in trade by our Chicago retail stores. These we clear out promptly at prices ranging from \$3 to \$8 or \$10. Descriptive bargain lists mailed free. **COASTER-BRAKES, single wheels, imported roller chains and pedals, parts, repairs and equipment of all kinds at half the usual retail prices.**

## \$8.50 HEDGETHORN PUNCTURE-PROOF \$4.80

### SELF-HEALING TIRES A SAMPLE PAIR TO INTRODUCE, ONLY

The regular retail price of these tires is \$8.50 per pair, but to introduce we will sell you a sample pair for \$4.80 cash with order \$4.55.

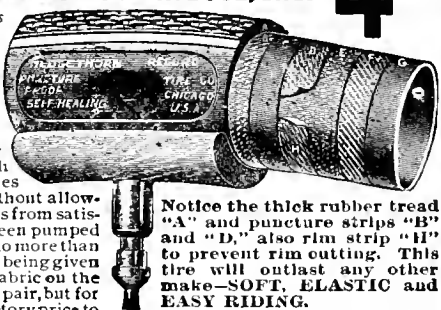
## NO MORE TROUBLE FROM PUNCTURES

**NAILS, Tacks or Glass will not let the air out.** Sixty thousand pairs sold last year. Over two hundred thousand pairs now in use.

**DESCRIPTION:** Made in all sizes. It is lively and easy riding, very durable and lined inside with a special quality of rubber, which never becomes porous and which closes up small punctures without allowing the air to escape. We have hundreds of letters from satisfied customers stating that their tires have only been pumped up once or twice in a whole season. They weigh no more than an ordinary tire, the puncture resisting qualities being given by several layers of thin, specially prepared fabric on the tread. The regular price of these tires is \$8.50 per pair, but for advertising purposes we are making a special factory price to the rider of only \$4.80 per pair. All orders shipped same day letter is received. We ship C. O. D. on approval. You do not pay a cent until you have examined and found them strictly as represented. We will allow a cash discount of 5 per cent (thereby making the price \$4.55 per pair) if you send **FULL CASH WITH ORDER** and enclose this advertisement. You run no risk in sending us an order as the tires may be returned at OUR expense if for any reason they are not satisfactory on examination. We are perfectly reliable and money sent to us is as safe as in a bank. If you order a pair of these tires, you will find that they will ride easier, run faster, wear better, last longer and look finer than any tire you have ever used or seen at any price. We know that you will be so well pleased that when you want a bicycle you will give us your order. We want you to send us a trial order at once, hence this remarkable tire offer.

**IF YOU NEED TIRES** don't buy any kind at any price until you send for a pair of Hedgethorn Puncture-Proof tires on approval and trial at the special introductory price quoted above; or write for our big Tire and Sundry Catalogue which describes and quotes all makes and kinds of tires at about half the usual prices. **DO NOT WAIT** but write us a postal today. **DO NOT THINK OF BUYING** a bicycle or a pair of tires from anyone until you know the new and wonderful offers we are making. It only costs a postal to learn everything. Write it **NOW**.

**J. L. MEAD CYCLE COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL.**



Notice the thick rubber tread "A" and puncture strips "B" and "D," also rim strip "H" to prevent rim cutting. This tire will outlast any other make--SOFT, ELASTIC and EASY RIDING.

**Books and Catalogues.**

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
—Year Book for 1908, 820 pages, containing reports of secretary, special articles on a wide range of subjects, with review of work during previous year. The appendix give statistical information and lists names of state and national agricultural officials, as well as societies and associations engaged in promotion of agricultural interests.

ROOD PECAN GROVES Catalogue and price list of pecans and general nursery stock, Albany, Ga.

P. J. BERKMANS CO., AUGUSTA, GA.—Illustrated catalogue for 1909-1910, 50 pages of interesting descriptions.

THE LOUISIANA NUT NURSERIES—J. F. Jones, manager. Jeanerette, La., price list of budded and grafted pecan trees. Illustrates and describes the standard varieties.

GAINESVILLE NURSERIES—Catalogue and price list 1909-1910, H. S. Graves, proprietor, Gainesville, Fla. Pecans and general nursery stock.

EDUCATION FOR AGRICULTURE—Is the subject of a University of Missouri bulletin. It is a finely illustrated pamphlet, gives information regarding the state university at Columbia, Mo.

THE NATIONAL MAGAZINE, for August, exploits "Glorious Old Georgia." A conspicuous mention is made of the pecan and the commercial orchards of Southwest Georgia.

THE MONTICELLO NURSERIES responded generously to the call for subscriptions to the publicity fund. Four firms pledged two-thirds of the amount reported at the convention.

—THE—  
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**Nut Trees--Satsuma Oranges--Roses**

**--OUR SPECIALTIES--**

**The Admiral Schley Pecan** The Pecan of the Future

OUR CATALOGUE WILL INTEREST YOU.

**THE LOUISIANA NUT NURSERIES**

J. F. JONES, Manager and Proprietor.

**JEANERETTE. - - LOUISIANA.**

**Headquarters for Budded and Grafted Pecan Trees in the Southwest**  
**Illustrated and Descriptive Catalogue for the asking.**

Those wishing to engage in pecan culture would do well to investigate the advantages offered by this section. We will gladly help any wishing to locate here to get a good location, and if wanted, will plant the orchard and guarantee the trees to live, or arrange to care for the same for a period of years.

**PECAN AND ROSE NURSERY FOR SALE**

In Connection with a Delightful Home on Back Bay, Biloxi, Miss.  
Biloxi is a noted health resort, patronized by city people and planters of the South in summer and Northern people in winter.  
400 acres, more or less, with a water front on Back Bay of over one-half mile. Over 50,000 grafted pecan trees. Over 100,000 pecan seedlings will be in fine condition for grafting winter of 1908-9. Over 50,000 budded roses for market of 1908 and 1909. Also a fine stock of magnolia grandiflora, figs and Japan per-simmons.

This property belongs to the Heikes-Biloxi Nurseries Co., Biloxi, Miss., and is paying good dividends. The Company has no debts. It is operated as a branch of the Huntsville Wholesale Nurseries, Huntsville, Ala., and the only reason for selling is the desire to concentrate all business at Huntsville.

This is an ideal rural home on one of the most beautiful bays on the Gulf Coast. This is an unusual opportunity of combining pleasure and business.

This property will admit of division into eight lots, four fronting on the Bay.

Address **W. F. HEIKES, Manager, Huntsville, Ala.**

**The Increase Pecan Co.,**  
Lamont, Jefferson County Fla.,

OFFERS A VARIETY OF

**Desirable Opportunities for Investors in Individual or Co-Operative Nut Orchards**

This Company has suitable Land, Skilled Horticultural and Business Management and ample Capital for carrying out in spirit and letter such contracts as they accept.

**A. A. RICH, Superintendent.**

For Particulars and Easy Terms, write to

**J. F. WILSON, POULAN, GA.**

# Rood Pecan Groves

Albany, Georgia.

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National Nut Growers' Association  
Georgia-Florida Pecan Growers' Association

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Trees for Sale. Planting and caring for  
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We Buy and Sell Pecan Nuts. 100,000 Trees in  
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Estimates Furnished on Application.  
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We sell Buds, Budding Cloth, Grafts, Black Walnuts, Black Walnut  
Trees, English Walnuts, grafted on our native Black Walnut  
stock. Florida and California Pomegranates.

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We also sell Peach Trees, Plums, Japanese Persimmons, Japanese  
Walnuts, Almonds, Texas and California Grapes, Straw-  
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Cultivated Dewberries and other Fruits.

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General Nursery Stock and Nurseryman's Supplies furnished

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Write for our Catalogue or any Information.

# ROOD PECAN GROVES

ALBANY

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GEORGIA.

# THE NUT = GROWER

Volume VIII  
Number 3

Poulan, Ga., October, 1909.

5c per Copy  
50c per Year

## THE ALBANY CONVENTION

### Editorial Report of the 1909 Meeting of The National Nut Growers Association.

The Eighth Annual Convention of this young, but influential body, convened in the Elks' Hall, Albany, Ga., October 12th, 1909.

Promptly at 10 o'clock in the morning President Wight called the meeting to order and introduced Rev. Chas. T. Wright, Rector of St. Paul's Episcopal church, of Albany, who offered prayer. This was followed by a cordial welcome to the city by Hon. H. A. Tarver, Mayor.

The roll call of states showed that members and others were present from the following states: Alabama, Arkansas, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, South Carolina, Texas and Wisconsin.

The President's address was a review of the present and future outlook for the pecan industry. He rapidly sketched the early history of the Association; followed its growth and widening influence; outlined the past and present work, and while not ignoring difficulties to be encountered, gave encouragement and rich promise for the future for those who followed in the safe lines which experience is making plain.

After the address, various business matters received attention. Announcements were made and directions given for the holding of state caucuses to nominate the regular convention committees.

The recess which followed, and all other intervals during the time of convention, were full of social and business interests. A host of new and prospective members were soon imbued with the proverbial spirit of fellowship, which has been a marked feature of all conventions.

The afternoon and evening ses-

sions followed closely the regular program as far as circumstances would permit.

A letter from E. W. Kirkpatrick advised of his disappointment in being prevented from attending on account of ill health. It was a disappointment to the convention and his many friends as well, and later the committee on resolutions recommended the sending of a letter, expressing sympathy and esteem.

Mr. M. J. Niblack, of Indiana, was also prevented from attending, but his paper on the "Large Pecan Trees of the Wabash Valley," was read by title.

Convention work became active at this session and various state vice-presidents, as well as the secretary and some of the standing committees, made their reports. Most of these reports will appear in this and succeeding issues of this journal.

The Question Box was also started early in the convention, but the pressure of program and business matters did not allow much time for this interesting and profitable feature of the program.

At the evening session the paper of Prof. W. N. Hutt, of North Carolina, on pecan growing in that state, was a prominent number. He reviewed the present and prospective interests, giving much data which will be of great value to that locality.

The paper of Dr. Geo. M. Niles, of Atlanta, Ga., on "Nuts as a Substitute for Flesh Foods," was a carefully prepared and scientific presentation of an interesting and important branch of the association's work.

More reports of vice-presidents were read at this session and more

CONTINUED ON THIRD PAGE

### The Search for New Varieties.

By THEO BECHTEL, of Mississippi. \*

With so many choice and very profitable varieties of pecans as we now have under cultivation the first idea that might suggest itself to most of us would be, why look for other or new varieties, why not let good enough alone? However true this may be no variety of pecans or any other kinds of fruit have yet been introduced which might not be improved upon by combining some of the most superior qualities of one sort with the almost perfect ones already possessed by that of another variety.

Another and a very worthy motive in the search for new varieties would be to widen the area over which pecans may be successfully grown that more homes may enjoy the pleasures of the shade of the pecan tree in the hot summer days, of gathering the nuts in the fall, and last but not least, the luxury of using the delicious pecan nut all the year round.

Granting then that there are good and sufficient reasons for continuing "The Search for New Varieties," I feel that a word of caution might well be put in here as the introduction of new varieties of pecans and the naming of some varieties which do not possess merit superior to those we already have introduced is very likely to be overdone in some sections. We should always bear in mind that the introduction of an inferior article is likely to prove to be as much to our detriment as the introduction of a superior product is to our credit. Since the successful introduction of the Success pecan numerous varieties of seedlings varying in degrees of merit, have been brought to us with the suggestion that they be given a name and introduced, evidently with the thought that they might become as popular as that variety and others

\* Read at the Albany Convention.

which have proven well worthy of propagation and introduction. Our answer to all is that we will never advise introducing a new variety unless it is at least a little superior to what we already have. Why? Because a long list of varieties is only a source of confusion and bewilderment to the orchardist, who has not the time nor the opportunity to test half of them before going into the business. The list of varieties being propagated by the various nurseries has grown within the past five years to such an extent that one would now need an orchard of several acres for testing alone it all are to be included.

As said before, no nut is so near perfect but that some improvement might be suggested, therefore, we should all be on the search for new varieties of superior merit and be sure that we place our standard of the ideal nut very high, for we certainly have a number already which rank well along toward perfection in many points. In this connection we might ask, What constitutes the ideal pecan? This question will probably never be definitely settled since there are so many uses for the pecan that the ideal nut for one purpose would be far from the ideal nut for some one or more of the other purposes for which they are used. For instance, could a nut be too large? No, not for some purposes, and yes, for some other purposes. Could a pecan be too rich in oil? For the manufacturer of pecan oil it could not. Who knows but what many years hence we may be growing entire orchards for special uses? As an illustration, last fall a candy manufacturing concern of St. Louis made an offer of \$1,000 for a thousand pounds of nuts of one special variety and rejected other choice sorts because this one suited their purpose. But at the present time what seems to be the ideal nut to the most of us is an all-purpose nut combining good size, quality of kernel, cracking qualities, vigor of tree and enormous productiveness.

As most of you know, the method of obtaining new varieties is to plant the nuts and get the variations from the parent trees which in many instances is very

great. Here is where the scientific hybridizer gets in his good work by pollenizing varieties of superior merit with another possessing some other special quality with the view of obtaining the happy combination in the trees produced by planting these nuts. Mr. Chas. Forkert, assisted by myself, is now carrying on this work of hybridizing at Ocean Springs and we understand there are others who are making similar efforts along these lines. The day may not be far distant when the name of some of these gentlemen becomes famous as the creator of some very choice varieties. Nature too is continually carrying on the work of hybridizing and as we already have such choice nuts obtained from this source, who knows but what we may yet find a better one produced by chance? I have some such chance seedlings now under test which promise good results but will not be introduced if not an actual improvement on what we already have. It would be well, therefore, to be on the lookout for choice pecans and when such a nut is found hunt up all its faults as well as its good qualities before deciding to introduce and add its name to the already too lengthy list. It is my opinion that we should have a very thorough acquaintance with the tree and its product before giving it to the public as something to be depended upon. Had Mr. Burbanks thoroughly tested the Wonderberry before allowing it to be introduced by Mr. Childs, I feel sure he never would have allowed so worthless a production to go out with his recommendation, and thus would have saved himself much severe criticism and loss of esteem. Let us therefore not allow the greed for money to induce us to rush something into the market before we are thoroughly satisfied that it will be to our credit to do so. On the other hand let none of us be so egotistical as to believe it would be impossible to improve upon the varieties we already have but go right on working the best available and also keep up the search for new varieties, which at the same time are better varieties, and I might add that it was this resolution that brought me Success.

## FOR SALE! GRAFTED PECAN TREES

These trees are grafted from the best bearing trees in my grove. : : : :

**VAN DEMAN, STUART**

and a dozen other choice varieties Pecan nuts for sale in season. Apply to

**JOHN S. HORLBECK,**  
Charleston, S. C.

## Pecan Trees <sup>Root</sup> Grafted

THE LEADING VARIETIES,  
PRICE LIST. . . . .

**R. T. RAMSAY,** *Ocean Springs, Mississippi.*

## For Sale

One hundred acres of land now in shape for any agricultural use desired, located in Poulan, Worth county, Ga. Experts claim that this land, properly cultivated for nut growing, will produce ten dollars for each one invested in cultivating within ten years. Editor of this paper will show land to any prospective buyer. For further information, correspond with the owner,

**John W. Corcoran,**  
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## Real Estate for Sale In Different States

If interested in buying or selling, write for Sample Copy of Poag's Real Estate Monthly.

Subscription, per year, only 50 cents. Then you can keep better posted in what is going on in the Real Estate World. In addition to this you will see interesting reading matter on other subjects.

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"Cuts the Earth to Suit Your Taste."

— LET US SEND YOU —

## "PECAN MEATS PICKED OUT"

For Those Who Want to Know  
By Those Who Know

All the essential information "Out of a Nut Shell." Investigate Pecans for pleasure, Pecans for profit. Our plan of free expert superintendence in planting large size pecans assures live trees and quick profits. WRITE TODAY.

**Clingman Nursery and Orchard Company, Ltd.**

Keithville, La.



## The Albany Convention.

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE

reports of committees, and a discussion on varieties rounded out the full day's transactions.

The second day was given up to the excursion to orchards and nurseries, and when day-light had disappeared the "smoker" was ready. These special features will be given more extended notice in the November issue.

Business began promptly on Thursday morning. Reports of vice-presidents were finished. These, taken as a whole, showed prosperous and promising conditions, although it was evident that pecans are not entirely free from all the insects and fungi, which horticulturists in general have to combat. More committees had their reports ready by this time. Dr. Munday's paper was heard at this session, as well as the address of Mr. C. A. Reed, of the Department of Agriculture, who described and reported on some lines of original research in which he is engaged. A synopsis of his paper will appear later.

Mr. H. K. Miller was listened to with close attention as he talked of orchard and nursery operations, and many questions were propounded to him at the close of his address.

Mr. J. W. Canada, of Texas, editor of Southern Homes, was the next speaker. He described publicity matters in the lone star state, and urged active co-operation in exploiting the resources of Southern states, in various sections of the country where the attractiveness of nut culture is not known.

Theo. Bechtel, of Mississippi, read an interesting paper on the "Search for New Varieties." This paper was followed by a general discussion on varieties, in which a number of the more prominent ones were discussed, the purpose of the discussion being to develop practical information as to varietal adaptation as well as to gain information as to bearing qualities of the most largely planted varieties of pecans. Such varieties as Success, Mobile and Curtis, came in for conspicuous attention, not only on account of their good qualities, but largely because the introducers of

each were on the convention floor, and not averse to saying good things about their favorites. The Stuart, Schley, Frotscher and Van Deman still maintain their leading positions in wide adaptation, and extent to which they are planted, in commercial orchards.

By noon on Thursday the general work of convention was so well in hand that plans were made to complete the work and program so as to obviate a night session, as contemplated by the program, as this course would allow many of the members to take evening trains for returning home. During the noon recess the deferred reports of committees were prepared, and on reconvening many matters were brought up and given consideration.

Election of officers was soon dispatched as those reported by nomination committee proved satisfactory. But few changes were made in the personnel of executive officials.

The committee on time and place for next meeting gave careful consideration to pressing invitations from points in Alabama, Texas, New Jersey, Florida and several other states, and a telegram from Los Angeles, inviting the association there, arrived after the committee had reported in favor of Monticello, Fla. Monticello was selected and the exact date will be determined later by the executive committee, with prospect that it will be held later in the season than the second week in October.

President Wight announces the standing committees for the year as found in another column.

The matter of "Markets and Marketing" came up several times during the convention and culminated at the closing session by the adoption of a resolution, providing for the establishment of a bureau for obtaining and distributing market data.

The committee on Nomenclature and Standards catalogued and reported on the various exhibits shown during the convention.

The committee on Resolutions embraced sundry pertinent matters in their report.

Mr. M. B. McNeely, of Little Rock, Ark., was appointed temporary treasurer the first day of the

## CLASSIFIED BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

### A Department for the Buyer and Seller

In this column we give place to advertisements from subscribers who have orchard, Farm Products, Live Stock or Implements to sell or exchange, as well as make inquiries for things wanted. The rate is One Cent a word for each insertion. Patrons are urged to make liberal use of this space, as it will be found convenient and profitable.

**PECAN ORCHARD BARGAIN.**—We have an interest in a pecan orchard for sale at a Bargain. The proposition is an attractive one and will pay the investor over 10 per cent from the very first. This is an investment opportunity not to be missed. It will not be open long, write today for full particulars to THE ORCHARD INVESTMENT Co., Monticello, Fla.

**WANTED.**—A partner in a pecan orchard development proposition. An opportunity for the investment of a few hundred dollars where it will earn an enormous profit. A snap for some one. Address P. O. Box No. 27, Monticello, Fla.

**ANY INTELLIGENT PERSON** may earn a good income corresponding for newspapers; experience unnecessary. Send stamp for full particulars. Empire Press Syndicate, Middleport, N. Y. (sept 31)

**BABY CHICKS 8 CENTS.**—Shipped safely anywhere. CULVER POULTRY FARM, 1034 Reed, Benson, Neb.

**SAMPLE NUTS.**—Of many leading varieties for study or exhibition purposes supplied at reasonable rates. Seed nuts furnished only in limited quantities. THE NUT-GROWER COMPANY, Poulan, Ga.

**CHOICE LOCATION.**—No. 24. 400 acres, near Monticello, Fla. Two thirds of the tract is in cultivation, balance in pine and hardwood timber. Located within half mile of new town and near a famous lake. Price, \$10.00 per acre. Reasonable terms. THE NUT-GROWER COMPANY, Poulan, Ga.

**INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITY.**—No. 26. A1 location, first-class in every respect. 320 acres now being planted in pecan trees of choice varieties. Will subdivide into five acre tracts. Will be cared for for five years at price accepted THE NUT-GROWER COMPANY, Poulan, Ga.

**WANTED.**—Copies of March, May, June and December, 1907, and February, March and April, 1908, of THE NUT-GROWER.

## Seed Pecans

For the accomodation and convenience of patrons we buy and sell Pecan Nuts for seed purposes.

## Piney Park Nursery

J. F. Wilson, Manager

Poulan, Georgia.

## A Bearing Grove

Of the Best Varieties,  
Four Hundred Trees

## FOR SALE

Good reason for selling. Ask for particulars of . . . . .

## THE NUT-GROWER CO.,

POULAN, GEORGIA.



convention and proved so efficient that he was duly elected to the office.

We enrolled new members and collected dues to such an extent that the troublesome indebtedness, which has regularly occurred on account of work performed costing more than the receipts, was wiped out and a substantial balance left for starting the new convention year. More members were enrolled at this meeting than at any previous gathering of the association, while the attendance was nearly double that of any previous convention. As a whole the convention was a marked success, and will doubtless amply repay the city of Albany for her generous and hospitable entertainment.

### Report of Georgia Vice-President

Mr. President of the National Nut Growers Association:

I herewith hand you my report of the pecan industry for Georgia, which is as full as my time and circumstances will permit.

There were planted up to last year, 7,210 acres—177,399 trees. Amount to be planted this year, 2,550 acres—74,200 trees. My report covers chiefly the territory a few miles above Albany and extending south to Thomasville and Cairo. I have personally examined over 60% of these places and am glad to report their condition is very much improved. In most instances they have abandoned the plan of cultivating cotton and corn on the same rows as the trees, and do not let the renter or cropper come within from two to five feet of the trees.

The tree rows are cultivated separately by the owner of the groves. I notice that they are planting larger and better trees and I understand are using more and better grades of fertilizers.

I know of only one seedling grove being planted out to be top-worked.

I hear of a very large portion of seedling trees about ten to twelve years old being top-worked.

When I first came to Georgia, several years ago, I used to hear, "All a man needed to plant a pecan grove was to have a post-hole digger and a bag of nuts." I and most other men who are largely engaged in this business, find a big bank account absolutely necessary and several small ones not at all inconvenient.

CHAS. M. BARNWELL.

### Secretary's Report.

Your Secretary reports a year of increasing interest in nut culture. Our membership roll has been substantially enlarged, although a number have dropped out by failure to pay annual dues.

Many people in all sections of the country are awakening to the importance of the pecan as a commercial proposition, and investments in nut orchards are assuming a leading position in the industrial world, especially in the territory in which this meeting is held.

Your secretary has regularly followed up the purposes of this Association in giving public and private information as to the status and prospects of the industry, as far as resources at his command would permit.

The sale of proceedings of conventions has been larger than in any previous year, and copies of the St. Louis, Scranton and Norfolk conventions are still in stock and for sale at prices fixed by the 1908 convention. As about 750 copies are yet on hand, the problem of converting them into cash merits attention.

The publicity work has proved very efficient in extending the influence and popularity of the Association. Particulars will reach you regarding this work from our standing committees having this in hand.

In a general way, the nursery operations and promotion of commercial orchard companies are increasing rapidly.

At the Chattanooga convention your secretary was instructed to devise means for extending the usefulness of the Association to all parts of the country, as our great work is largely centralized in the South—the natural home of the pecan. The recommendations he offers will reach you through the committee on publicity.

Our organization and working force is such that practically all the matters, requiring your consideration, will come before you from the various standing committees in tangible shape for your deliberate action.

I beg to impress upon the convention the great importance of our work, and bespeak the continued support and encouragement which is so essential to make the work of your secretary productive of great and beneficial results to you as individuals, and to the public which looks to this body for counsel, encouragement and timely help.

Respectfully submitted,

J. F. WILSON.

## FOR SEASON OF 1908-1909

Budded and Grafted Pecans,  
LeConte and Kieffer Pears,  
Hardy Oranges, Plums, Persimmons, Figs, Mulberries,  
Etc. : : : : :

A full line of Ornamental and Shade trees. Quantity and Quality. Correspondence solicited.

**Arcadia Nurseries**  
Monticello, Florida.

## PECAN TREES

That are properly grown  
is my Specialty. . . .

### Budded and Grafted Trees

of the best varieties for sale.

Write for prices of trees and information as to growing and care of groves.

**J. B. WIGHT,** CAIRO, GEORGIA.

**Nuts for Profit** A BOOKLET OF 158 pages; 60 illustrations. Propagation, cultivation, etc., of nuts best adapted to the various sections. Interesting and instructive. Price, by mail, 25 cents. JOHN R. PARRY, PARRY, N. J. From Jan. 1 to April 15, ORLANDO, FLA.



The Griffing Brothers Co.,  
Jacksonville, Florida  
SPENT twenty years learning the Best Varieties to grow the Best Results and Best Prices. We have them. The Best Ornamental, Shade Trees, Hedges and Shrubbery too. Write for catalog of the  
**69 BEST ROSES** For The Lower South

## PECANS BEST VARIETIES

Write for Price List.

Nursery Established in 1882

S. W. PEEK, : Hartwell, Ga.

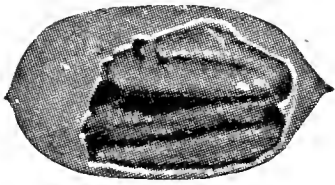
## 42 BEAUTIFUL GIRLS 397 Babies, 10 Cards and an Album ABSOLUTELY FREE

To all who send us 25 cents for one year's subscription to any one of the 25 monthly Magazines named below we will send, absolutely free, pictures of 42 of the world's most beautiful girls, a picture of 397 babies, 10 song post cards and a beautiful Album, entitled "SOUVENIR OF THE WORLD," size 6x8 inches, 64 pages, containing 75 interesting and instructive views from all over the world.

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Great West Magazine, Denver—Educational.  
The Farmer's Wife, St. Paul—Household.  
The Metropolitan and Rural Home, New York.  
Poultry Topics, Lincoln, Neb.—Poultry paper.  
Gentlewoman, New York—Household, Floral.  
Everyday Life, Chicago—Literary and stories.  
The above magazines have been carefully selected and are in all respects equal to most of the 5-cent magazines of their class. Choose the one you want and send 25 cents today. Agents wanted

**CENTRAL NEWS COMPANY**  
No. 15 Keystone Bldg. Chattanooga, Tenn.

**New  
Plan**



For growing Pecans, Pears, Peaches, etc., at a profit—Free. 50 per cent. reductions in price of trees. Sure to live. No agents.

**B.W. STONE & CO., Thomasville, Ga.**

## BUY A PECAN GROVE

The Best Investment that can now be made in the United States or elsewhere. I will sell you one already established

### ON EASY TERMS

planted to the best known grafted standard paper shell varieties, one to three years old, located on the Gulf coast of Mississippi and in Jackson county, the native heath of the paper shell pecans and where ten or twelve of the best known varieties now being propagated by nurserymen were originated.

I now have four groves ready for delivery and several thousand acres of the finest pecan land in the South. I have a very special bargain in a forty-acre grove (Satsuma orange trees between the pecans) which includes 20,000 stocks for the coming season's grafting, a splendid opening for a combination grove and nursery, on the L. & N. railroad, and a half mile front on a running stream.

Will also furnish trees, superintend the planting of groves anywhere in South Mississippi and Alabama west of Mobile.

The Satsuma orange planted between pecans when desired. Young grafted trees, grafted wood and fancy and commercial nuts in any quantity. Thanksgiving and Holiday orders for nuts given special attention. All grafting wood and trees grown from bearing trees in my own groves, hence absolutely true to name. No guess work—you get exactly what you order. Pecans this season especially fine. Send your orders early.

**F. H. LEWIS,**

**Jackson County, SCRANTON, MISS.**

## For Sale!

Standard Varieties of

**Budded and Grafted Pecan  
Trees and Nuts. . . . .**

Also Budding and Grafting Wood from bearing trees. Contracts taken for top-working seedling trees and caring for groves. Our groves contain over 4,000 budded trees of the best standard varieties and is the oldest budded grove in Georgia.

**Gillgrove Pecan Nurseries**

**J. P. GILL, Mgr. ALBANY, GA.**

**GAINESVILLE NURSERIES,**

**GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA.**

Specialists in Budded and Grafted Pecan Trees of reliable known varieties. Our catalog contains information on selecting, planting, culture, etc., and is free for the asking. Graftwood for sale; our orchards contain over forty named varieties.

**H. S. GRAVES, PROPRIETOR,**

**Gainesville, Florida.**

### Planting Pecan Trees.

It is the prevailing opinion that when pecan trees are transplanted a large percentage will die. Such, however, is not the case if proper care is given to planting. The loss may in some instances be due to exposure of the trees before they reach the planter or to their being defective, but rarely is this the case when trees are obtained of reliable nurseries. By following a few simple directions the loss of trees may be reduced to less than one per cent.

In the first place, everything should be in readiness before the trees arrive and failure to make this provision has been responsible for the loss of many trees. The ground should be prepared deep with a two-horse plow, and harrowed smooth.

The tree rows may next be laid off straight, and a stake driven in to mark the location of each tree. Either the triangular or the rectangular method may be adopted, but care should be taken to have the stakes in line in each direction the rows may run. This will make after-cultivation easier, besides it looks much better to have the trees in good alignment.

The distance apart should not be less than forty feet, and in rich soil sixty or even seventy feet will be close enough. In most cases fifty feet will be found about right.

Dig a round hole where each tree is to stand, having the stake the center. The hole should be at least two feet across and of equal depth, and in case of very stiff clay soils the hole had best be larger.

Having everything in readiness the trees may be carried to the field in the original package and planted as they are taken from the bale. In any event the roots must be kept moist. It is well to dip each tree in a porridge of mud and water as it is taken from the bale, first trimming the roots to a suitable length, and cutting off all bruised ends and broken roots.

Avoid exposing the trees to the wind or sunshine while planting is in progress as much as possible.

Have one man hold the tree in place while another fills in the earth, placing the tree in the center of the hole, and in such manner that the tree will be planted at same depth it stood in the nursery. A small quantity of moist surface soil should be placed in the hole and the lower lateral roots extended in a normal position. This is to be tramped firm and then a second addition of earth made, the roots being extended as before and the tramping repeated. Continue in this manner until the whole is filled to within five inches of the surface. About two pounds of a fertilizer consisting of bone meal and sulphate of potash is now added around the outer rim of the hole, a little soil added and mixed with the fertilizer, avoiding contact with the root and the filling may be completed. After packing thoroughly, loosen the surface soil around the tree with a rake to retain moisture. Trees planted in this manner will almost invariably start off nicely in spring and make a good growth provided they are all right at time of planting. This should be followed with thorough cultivation during the greater part of the growing season. December is the month for planting pecans, but January plantings are almost as satisfactory.—H. K. Miller, in American Fruit and Nut Journal.

### News Items.

The Gulf Coast storm Sept. 20th injured the pecan crop as well as trees in various places.

The pecan orchards at Cairo, Ga., which are under control of Dr. Van Duzee, aggregate 225 acres.

The weather report for September, at Poulan, was: Maximum temperature 96, minimum 41, mean 77, rainfall 1.29 inches.

Within one week from the closing of the 1909 convention, the Albany Herald reported the organization of two pecan companies, both of which will begin planting largely this coming season.

## THE NUT-GROWER

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

The NUT-GROWER COMPANY

Entered as second-class matter at the Postoffice at Poulan, Georgia, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Subscription, 50 cents per Annum.  
Advertising Rates on Application.

## NOTICE

When this paragraph is marked it means that your subscription has expired and that you are requested to renew promptly, as postal regulations do not permit us to mail to delinquents at second-class rates.

The subscription price is 50 cents per annum, but if you will send \$1.00 your account will be credited for three years.

OCTOBER, 1909.

The editor of the Nut-Grower has been invited to judge the pecan exhibits at the Thomas County Fair, Thomasville, Ga., November 10th and 11th.

The Pecan Veteran, E. W. Kirkpatrick, of Texas, was prevented from attending the convention on account of illness. His letter, which will be found on another page, indicate his firm and abiding faith in nut culture.

The matter of "Markets and Marketing" nut products, came up for discussion at the convention and resulted in the passage of a resolution to appoint a committee to look after the interests of the members and the industry in this respect. Subsequently President Wight appointed the committee as follows: A. A. Rich, chairman, Lamont, Fla.; J. B. Curtis, Orange Heights, Fla.; J. F. Wilson, Poulan, Ga.

It is the marketable product of mines, factories or of the soil which adds wealth and prosperity to the nation. Most farm products are the direct results of labor performed during the crop year, but in the realm of horticulture, the labor of one year in planting trees, furnishes marketable crops for a succession of years or during the bearing period of the trees planted. Thus the longer the life and bearing of a tree the more valuable it becomes. From this view point the pecan, with its hundreds of years of bearing, is unrivaled in recompensating the labor of its planting.

A Louisiana nurseryman says in his catalogue, referring to the pecan, "take good care of your trees and in your declining years they will take good care of you."

The budding of Persian walnut on black or other native walnut stock has been advised for several years, but as yet we have no reports as to who is making the attempt, or what results have been obtained. Any one who can report on this proposition will serve a public interest in advising us of results or of failure.

An Iowa correspondent inquires, "Do you know of any pecan trees for sale, and can you advise me how to get a start in the pecan industry?" Our reply was that the nurserymen who advertise in the Nut-Grower have approximately a million of the trees, and that the way to get started right in the industry is to read the current and back numbers of this same publication. These answers call to mind some observations noted at the Albany convention. There were at that convention a goodly number of prominent and influential men, who are widely known in the industry, who started in just as we advised the Iowa correspondent. While they have had trials and tribulations still they have made rapid progress, and are abreast with the pioneers who struggled for twenty years or more before the advent of the association and its official organ. Many who read these lines will silently acknowledge the help and encouragement obtained from this source. There is much yet to do, and mutual help is needed.

## Personal Mention.

Mr. W. L. Bencroft represented the Standard Pecan Company, at the convention.

Prof. John Craig, of Cornell, sent the convention an interesting and encouraging letter.

H. S. Watson, of Bloomington, Ill., has been a regular attendant at conventions for years but was unable to be at Albany.

No one of the thousand and one products of its agri-and-horticulture, exhibited at the most successful State Fair of Louisiana, just held at Shreveport, excited the interest, won the admiration and prompted the questions, wise and otherwise, more than did the displays of pecan nuts and trees.

This interest ranged from the man who has sold this year hundreds of barrels of seedling nuts, cheap at ten cents a pound, and has thousands of young seedling trees that he would pay big money to have budded or grafted to the pedigreed varieties, to the lady who is going to plant one of those large pecan trees in her city front yard, if she has to make her husband dig up other trees to make room for it. This admiration ran from the wistful look of the little child that could hardly be dragged away, to the proud grin of extravagance of the country darkey who left his Dulcinia waiting up the aisle while he came back to buy "two bits wuth o' them big uns, please, boss."

And the look of disbelief which Dulcinia tossed sour-grape high, was worth photographing, when told, "they don't sell 'em, but the geniman says dem big pecans's wuth nickel apiece."

The questions ran the gamut, from those to which the simple, truthful answer was beyond the belief of the questioner to those which any one may ask that a wise man could never answer. One gentleman, looking as prosperous as a millionaire in 1908, asked where he could buy a barrel of the big ones, and not deigning to ask so vulgar a thing as the probable price, volunteered the information that he would be perfectly willing to pay twenty-five cents a pound for them. But interest, questions and admiration proved that people of all classes are becoming seriously interested in this growing, important pecan industry, are hungry for the nuts it produces, desirous of first-class trees that will produce the nuts, and eager to obtain all the helpful information possible.—Dr. Munday.

### Mere Mention.

The Rood Pecan Groves give their estimate of young trees as follows: "The estimated yield of a pecan tree is 5 pounds the fifth year, 15 pounds the seventh year, 50 pounds the tenth year. There will be a few nuts the third and fourth years."

One of the large old Louisiana pecan trees has a spread of over 100 feet and over 100 feet high. The trunk measures 15 feet in circumference 4 feet above the ground. This tree stands on Linden Plantation near Jeanerette and is now the property of The Standard Pecan Co.

The Southern Nurserymen's Association was organized in Chattanooga, Tenn., eleven years ago and has never missed an annual session. The object of this Association is to bring together the nurserymen of the South for a discussion of all questions of interest to the Southern Nurserymen, to exchange ideas, learn from each other what we can, help to solve the knotty problems that confront us all. This Association has accomplished much good for the Southern Nurserymen and it is the earnest wish of its officers that its usefulness increase with its age.

J. B. Wight, in his trade catalogue says: "Twenty-two years' experience with the pecan has convinced me more and more of its profitability. The demand for the best nuts is constantly increasing. Trees from fifteen to two hundred years old are annually producing their crops of nuts to the delight both of the palate and pocketbooks of their owners. A grove once established, a pound of pecans can be grown more cheaply than a pound of cotton; and the grower has twelve months of the year in which to sell them, and the world for his market. Over-production need not be feared in this generation nor during this century."

### Two Superior Pecans.

CHARLES L. EDWARDS.

With increasing interest in nut growing, people are becoming con-

## Budded and Grafted . . . Pecan Trees

*We have them in all the Varieties Worth While.*

The demand for the best sizes and varieties of BUDDED AND GRAFTED PECAN TREES is far greater than the supply.

### ORDER NOW TO SAVE DISAPPOINTMENT

#### 1909-1910 PRICE LIST:

|   |                 |
|---|-----------------|
| 1 to 2 foot size, 55 cents each, or . . . . . | \$45.00 per 100 |
| 2 to 3 foot size, 60 cents each, or . . . . . | 55.00 per 100   |
| 3 to 4 foot size, 70 cents each, or . . . . . | 65.00 per 100   |
| 4 to 5 foot size, 80 cents each, or . . . . . | 75.00 per 100   |
| 5 to 6 foot size, 90 cents each, or . . . . . | 85.00 per 100   |

#### OUR GUARANTEE

If our planting instructions and advice as to the care of the trees are followed we will replace, free, all over 7 per cent. that die from natural causes, provided they are set out before February 15th.

**Orders Booked now for Fall and Winter Delivery.**

**DELAYS PAY NO DIVIDENDS---ACT NOW---ORDER TO-DAY.**

**The G. M. Bacon Pecan Company,**  
DeWitt, Mitchell County, Georgia.

cerned as to what kinds are best suited to their particular localities. The two varieties mentioned are both native Texans, originating in San Saba county. The specimens are from trees transplanted in the spring of 1903, on the residence grounds of Mr. W. M. Robinson, in Dallas. These trees were set in a deep, fertile sandy soil, underlaid with clay, and upon a hillside sloping eastward. They have had good attention, are both well above twenty feet in height.

The Texas Prolific began to bear in 1906, giving a crop of 32 nuts; while the San Saba made its first showing of fruit a year later. Last season's crop, while not weighed, might be conservatively estimated at five pounds for the Texas Prolific, and three pounds for the San Saba. By actual weight, the nuts of the Texas Prolific ran 64 to the pound, (average of the tree), and the San Saba about 60 to the pound. Their actual sizes and shapes are shown in the accompanying illustrations, and both grow larger on bottom lands. These trees matur-

ed their crop without artificial watering, and it will be remembered that around about Dallas, the season was quite dry in the late summer and fall of last year.

Trees of these two varieties have been propagated by leading nurserymen for several years and have been widely disseminated. That they have grown off and fruited well on upland, and in this latitude, are facts of importance.

The San Saba is the older variety, and good reports of it have come from localities widely separated. The rather small size of this nut is well compensated in its exceedingly thin shell, thin partitions, plump kernel, easy cracking, and fine quality. By nut experts, it is accorded the standard of excellence amongst pecans. In the points of flavor and richness of kernel it stands first, and is as nearly all meat as any nut grown.

The Texas Prolific comes from a seedling of the San Saba, but is fully a third larger. The shell is thin for a nut of its size, is also quite brittle and cracks easily. Like

San Saba, the shell is of a fine nut-brown color, the kernel bright, plump, rich, firm and of fine texture; flavor splendid, and quality strictly good. Trees of this variety have the strong points of very early and regular bearing. Budded on large trees by top-working, a showing of fruit is sometimes made the second year, and it is not unusual to hear of small trees beginning to bear the third year. Both this variety and the San Saba has taken well in spring budding, by the method described in a recent issue of Farm and Ranch, but the Texas Prolific is often stubborn. These kinds deserve a place in every pecan orchard. In addition to other qualities, they ripen early and are easily gathered.

#### Nut Paste and Nut Preserves.

Pastes which are used by confectioners for candy making and in other ways are made from nuts with the addition of sugar. Sometimes water and starch are added, but such admixtures are inferior to the nut and sugar pastes. The most common material of this sort is the almond paste, which is manufactured in large quantities in the United States and is also imported. It is used for making cakes, candies, etc., the highly ornamented cakes called "marzipan," so popular with the Germans, being one of the very well-known almond-paste confections.

Macaroons are also well-known cakes made from ground almonds or almond paste. Cocoanut is also used for the same sort of cakes.

Chestnuts preserved in candied syrup and then dried, the marons glace of the confectioners, are esteemed a delicacy and are eaten alone or are used in confectionery, etc. Thus prepared they are a common commercial article. Much less common are the English walnut meats preserved in syrup, which are manufactured in Europe and exported to this country in limited quantities. Preserved nuts which are similar to these are made in this country, particularly for the soda-water trade. Often maple

syrup is used instead of ordinary syrup. Nut syrups, in which the ground nuts are incorporated with the syrup, are also well known for the same purpose, and are quite similar to the nut bisques or similar pudding sauces made at home. As the data in the table on page 12 show, such nut preserves are rich in carbohydrates, owing to the added sugar. In Germany walnut meats and spice are often added to the plum butter, which is in such quantities in many homes. In the Tropics a thick, sweet preserve is made from cocoanut and sugar which is much liked locally, though those who are not familiar with it consider it very sweet and insipid. The Turks make several products from walnut meats and grape juice which are considered wholesome and palatable foods. In one of these the nuts are strung on a strong thread and dipped in thickened grape juice until well coated with it.—Prof. M. E. Jaffa, in Farmers Bulletin No. 332.

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Season 1908-1909

Will be pleased to book orders  
now for Grafted Pecans

No Seedlings

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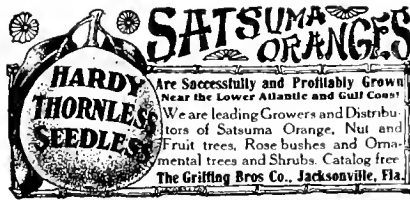
CHAS. E. PABST, Prop'r, OCEAN SPRINGS,  
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In Pecan Trees, as well as other commodities,

## WE HAVE THE QUALITY.

Our stock for the coming seasons delivery is Budded and Grafted from **Known Trees**. All being of the very best varieties. Orders are being rapidly booked.

Get in touch with us; we have the goods. A "SQUARE DEAL" Guaranteed. Write for booklet and get acquainted

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Eggs and breeding stock for sale. Season of 1908-09 my birds won 41 out of a possible 49 first and second prizes where shown. For beauty and utility they have no equal.

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Mr. A. B. Goodenow, of Culebra, Canal Zone, has a good farm of about fifty acres at Glennmore, Ga., ten miles from Waycross. He wants to have it planted in pecans, and will make it an object to some good farmer who will handle the place in a suitable manner.

Mrs. Thos. A. Banning, 5535 Monroe avenue, Chicago, will have a desirable position to offer the right man to superintend her orchard and live stock interests in Southern Alabama. This place is well equipped, has good buildings, partly furnished. The position will be open first of the year.

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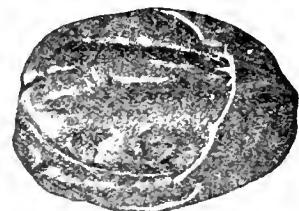
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### NATURAL SIZE

The nut that has never failed to bear and never failed to fill at both ends with kernels of best quality.

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Of Select Paper Shell Varieties

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## Importation of Nuts.

| PEANUTS, NOT SHELLED |            |          |
|----------------------|------------|----------|
| Year Ending, June 30 | QUANTITY   | VALUE    |
|                      | Pounds     |          |
| 1900..               | 206,858    | \$ 5,668 |
| 1901..               | 738,718    | 18,762   |
| 1902..               | 1,034,633  | 23,909   |
| 1903..               | 2,523,816  | 67,309   |
| 1904..               | 3,337,378  | 100,893  |
| 1905..               | 3,404,557  | 109,262  |
| 1906..               | 2,325,259  | 74,374   |
| 1907..               | 10,432,828 | 371,968  |
| 1908..               | 6,498,202  | 255,346  |

| PEANUTS, SHELLED     |           |         |
|----------------------|-----------|---------|
| Year Ending, June 30 | QUANTITY  | VALUE   |
|                      | Pounds    |         |
| 1900..               | 7,422     | \$ 215  |
| 1901..               | 55,621    | 1,938   |
| 1902..               | 38,049    | 1,048   |
| 1903..               | 64,170    | 2,166   |
| 1904..               | 1,147,131 | 46,927  |
| 1905..               | 1,935,260 | 71,988  |
| 1906..               | 704,978   | 33,631  |
| 1907..               | 4,780,054 | 244,709 |
| 1908..               | 1,779,946 | 88,370  |

## Mr. Taylor's Letter to Convention

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 12, '09.  
 DR. J. F. WILSON, Secretary  
 National Nut Growers Ass'n.,  
 Albany, Ga.

DEAR DR. WILSON:

It is with regret that I have to advise you that it will be impossible for me to attend the Albany meeting of the Association. I have but recently returned from an extended absence in the west and matters here require my attention the whole of the present week.

As chairman of the committee on Nomenclature and Standards, I would say that no meeting of the committee has been held since the Chattanooga meeting of the Association. I believe no varieties have been called to the attention of the committee in an official way for scaling.

So far as we are advised, the code of nomenclature, adopted by the Association in 1903, is being fairly well adhered to by propagators and introducers of new varieties. There is still a disposition in some quarters to catalog Columbian in distinction from Rome, notwithstanding the fact that the name Columbian was applied to the variety many years after it had been disseminated in the form of budded and grafted trees under the name Rome which thus became established for it.

At the present stage of development of the industry, it appears to me highly desirable that promising seedlings should be carefully exam-

ined for determination of merit before they are extensively propagated for dissemination. The fact that thousands of seedlings grown from the improved varieties are now coming into bearing throughout the South renders it extremely probable that some choice sorts will soon come to notice among them and, in the interest of the welfare of the industry as well as of the individual disseminator and the individual planter, it appears to me that the Association might profitably urge upon its members that specimens of their promising seedlings be submitted to the committee for examination and report.

Of course an examination of a sample of nuts alone cannot determine entirely the value of a variety as its productiveness, resistance to disease, hardiness and other important characteristics cannot be determined by examination of the nuts. But in the present stage of development of the industry, it appears certain that unless a variety

ranks fairly high in size, plumpness of kernel, cracking quality and dessert quality, it cannot long prove profitable to planters no matter how productive and hardy it may be.

I trust that the Association will have a largely attended and profitable meeting. With regards to President Wight and the membership, I remain,

Very truly yours,

TAYLOR.

Pomologist in charge of Field Investigations.

## CATALOGUE 1909-1910

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MASON BUILDING  
HOUSTON, TEXAS.



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**FACTORY PRICES** We furnish the highest grade bicycles it is possible to make at one small profit above actual factory cost. You save \$10 to \$25 middlemen's profits by buying direct of us and have the manufacturer's guarantee behind your bicycle. **DO NOT BUY** a bicycle or a pair of tires from anyone at any price until you receive our catalogues and learn our unheard of factory prices and remarkable special offers to rider agents.

**YOU WILL BE ASTONISHED** when you receive our beautiful catalogue and study our superb models at the wonderfully low prices we can make you this year. We sell the highest grade bicycles for less money than any other factory. We are satisfied with \$1.00 profit above factory cost. **BICYCLE DEALERS**, you can sell our bicycles under your own name plate at our prices. Orders filled the day received.

**SECOND HAND BICYCLES.** We do not regularly handle second hand bicycles, but usually have a number on hand taken in trade by our Chicago retail stores. These we clear out promptly at prices ranging from \$3 to \$8 or \$10. Descriptive bargain lists mailed free. **COASTER-BRAKES,** single wheels, imported roller chains and pedals, parts, repairs and equipment of all kinds at half the usual retail prices.

**\$8.50 HEDGETHORN PUNCTURE-PROOF SELF-HEALING TIRES** **\$4.80**  
 A SAMPLE PAIR TO INTRODUCE, ONLY

The regular retail price of these tires is \$8.50 per pair, but to introduce we will sell you a sample pair for \$4.80 cash with order \$4.53.

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**NAILS, Tacks or Glass** will not let the air out. Sixty thousand pairs sold last year. Over two hundred thousand pairs now in use.

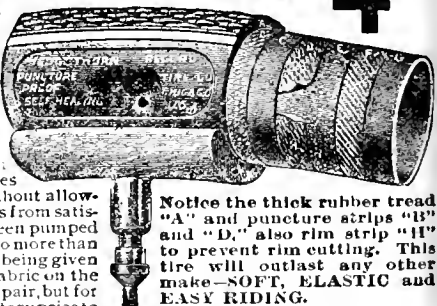
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We will allow a cash discount of 5 per cent (thereby making the price \$4.53 per pair) if you send **FULL CASH WITH ORDER** and enclose this advertisement. You run no risk in sending us an order as the tires may be returned at OUR expense if for any reason they are not satisfactory on examination. We are perfectly reliable and money sent to us is as safe as in a bank. If you order a pair of these tires, you will find that they will ride easier, run faster, wear better, last longer and look finer than any tire you have ever used or seen at any price. We know that you will be so well pleased that when you want a bicycle you will give us your order. We want you to send us a trial order at once, hence this remarkable tire offer.

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Notice the thick rubber tread "A" and puncture strips "B" and "D," also rim strip "H" to prevent rim cutting. This tire will outlast any other make--SOFT, ELASTIC and EASY RIDING.



### Books and Catalogues.

THE PECAN INDUSTRY—A twenty page booklet, by the Standard Pecan Co., Bloomington, Ill.

BAYVIEW PECAN NURSERY—C. Forkert, proprietor, Ocean Springs, Miss. Price list and description of standard varieties for season of 1909 and 1910.

THE SECOND ANNUAL REPORT of the State Board of Horticulture, of Missouri, by W. L. Howard, secretary, Columbia, Mo., is an interesting volume of 324 pages. It has many illustrations and a full index to contents.

### Nuts and Nut Products For Diabetics.

Nuts and nut products are often recommended as foods for diabetics and others from whose diet starch and sugar are excluded, or at least materially reduced. On this subject the following statements are made by A. L. Winton, in a report of studies made at the Connecticut State experiment station of the composition of diabetic foods, chiefly commercial products:

"Most of the nuts, including walnuts, Brazil nuts, almonds and filberts, since they contain no starch and only small amounts of sugar and dextrin, but are rich in protein and oil, are valuable additions to the diet of diabetics. Almond meal is used in the preparation of various biscuits and bread substitutes. The chestnut is a notable exception among nuts, in that it is rich in starch and poor in fat, the composition of the shelled nut being much the same as that of wheat flour: it is therefore entirely unsuited for the use of diabetics. \* \* \*

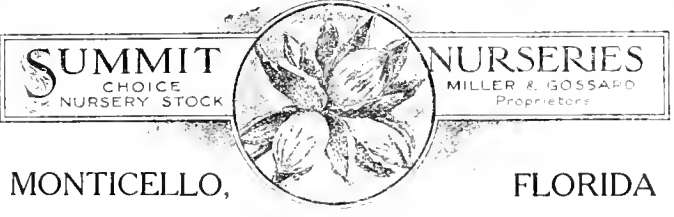
"The peanut, \* \* \* although very rich in oil, contains about 11 per cent of starch, sugar, and dextrin, of which about half is starch."

## Proceedings

The following volumes of Proceedings of the National Nut-Growers' Association can be obtained at prices which were established at the Chattanooga Convention:

St. Louis, 1904, \$ .50 per copy  
Scranton, 1906, .50 per copy  
Norfolk, 1907, 1.00 per copy

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POULAN, GA. GEORGIA



**MONTICELLO, FLORIDA**

**Nut Trees---Satsuma Oranges---Roses**

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**The Admiral Schley Pecan** The Pecan of the Future

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**JEANERETTE, - - LOUISIANA.**

**Headquarters for Budded and Grafted Pecan Trees in the Southwest**  
**Illustrated and Descriptive Catalogue for the asking.**

Those wishing to engage in pecan culture would do well to investigate the advantages offered by this section. We will gladly help any wishing to locate here to get a good location, and if wanted, will plant the orchard and guarantee the trees to live, or arrange to care for the same for a period of years.

## PECAN AND ROSE NURSERY FOR SALE

**In Connection with a Delightful Home on Back Bay, Biloxi, Miss.**

Biloxi is a noted health resort, patronized by city people and planters of the South in summer and Northern people in winter.

400 acres, more or less, with a water front on Back Bay of over one-half mile. Over 50,000 grafted pecan trees. Over 100,000 pecan seedlings will be in fine condition for grafting winter of 1908-9. Over 50,000 budded roses for market of 1908 and 1909. Also a fine stock of magnolia grandiflora, figs and Japan persimmons.

This property belongs to the Heikes-Biloxi Nurseries Co., Biloxi, Miss., and is paying good dividends. The Company has no debts. It is operated as a branch of the Huntsville Wholesale Nurseries, Huntsville, Ala., and the only reason for selling is the desire to concentrate all business at Huntsville.

This is an ideal rural home on one of the most beautiful bays on the Gulf Coast.

This is an unusual opportunity of combining pleasure and business.

This property will admit of division into eight lots, four fronting on the Bay.

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OFFERS A VARIETY OF

### Desirable Opportunities for Investors in Individual or Co-Operative Nut Orchards

This Company has suitable Land, Skilled Horticultural and Business Management and ample Capital for carrying out in spirit and letter such contracts as they accept.

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Acres in Grove.

## Top-Working Pecan Trees our Specialty

Estimates Furnished on Application.  
Results Guaranteed.

We sell Buds, Budding Cloth, Grafts, Black Walnuts, Black Walnut  
Trees, English Walnuts, grafted on our native Black Walnut  
stock. Florida and California Pomegranates.

We also sell Peach Trees, Plums, Japanese Persimmons, Japanese  
Walnuts, Almonds, Texas and California Grapes, Straw-  
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Cultivated Dewberries and other Fruits.

General Nursery Stock and Nurserymen's Supplies furnished

Write for our Catalogue or any Information.

# ROOD PECAN GROVES

ALBANY

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GEORGIA.

# THE NUT = GROWER

Volume VIII  
Number 4

Poulan, Ga., November, 1909.

5c per Copy  
50c per Year

## PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

At the National Nut Growers Association, Albany, Georgia,  
October 12th, 1909.

Eight years ago in the city where we are now assembled, four persons met and inaugurated the movement which resulted a year later in the formation of the National Nut Growers Association. Conditions then were very different from what they are now. At that time few budded or grafted trees had been set, and what orchards existed were almost entirely of seedling trees. Pecan nomenclature was in a very confused condition and little was known of the merits or demerits of the few varieties that had then been introduced. It is chiefly due to the efforts of this Association and to its members that interest in nut culture, particularly the pecan, has rapidly advanced. To-day there are thousands of acres of groves where there were then but hundreds, and there is a wider interest in nut culture than ever before.

We have made a good beginning. The infant of seven years has grown lusty and strong; the period of cholera infantum has passed; the youth is getting well along into "ba-ker" of the old Webster's blue-back. To-day, in the city of her conception, we have present a larger number of persons than we ever before at the opening session of an annual convention. To this Association more than to any other agent is due the fact that we are coming to an era of intelligent nut culture that promises great results for the future. What matters it that we have discovered a few insects and fungi that like nuts? Our enemies are fewer and less formidable than those that have to be met in any other line of horticulture. A healthy mind and body sometimes likes a fight. We have just enough enemies to keep us awake to the fact that in intelligent nut culture we have an industry which, in its scope, in its permanency, in its substantial returns, and in its combination of the beautiful and use-

ful, is unsurpassed in all the range of world-wide horticulture. Tomorrow through the courtesy of our host, the city of Albany, we will have ocular demonstrations of some of the truths of this statement.

Our field is a broad one, and includes within its scope as much the almond and English walnut groves of the west, the chestnut and hickory groves of the east, as it does the pecan plantations of the south. Meeting, however, as we do in this city which has within a radius of seventy-five miles more pecan groves set by men than has any other equal area in the world, our attention will be directed more particularly to the pecan. I congratulate you on the fact that we have with us at this meeting many of the men who have done most to place the industry on a firm foundation. These pioneers have striven against difficulties and have made mistakes; but to-day many of them wear the laurel that bedecks the head of him who conquers, and to them belong the honors, no matter whether they have been won on a bloody or bloodless field. As nut growers we are richer and stronger on account of the knowledge these bring us. To you, gentlemen, we acknowledge our indebtedness and pay our homage. And those of you who are young in nut culture, and are here to draw inspiration from men who have been pioneers in the industry which is yet in its infancy, have an opportunity that is almost invaluable. It would have been worth thousands of dollars to me had this privilege been mine twenty years ago.

The situation that confronts us is an encouraging one. There is no organization of which I have any knowledge that is composed of men who believe more strongly in the future of their business than do those who are counted as members of this Association. In nut growing we are supplying a need for

CONTINUED ON THIRD PAGE

## A Few Remarks on the Pecan.

\* BY R. C. SIMPSON.

Our worthy president, Mr. Henry Chase, asked me to read a paper on "Improved Pecans" and as he did not limit me to any special branch of the subject, I have decided to simply make a few short, disconnected remarks on several different phases of pecan culture. Most of the paper will touch on points of the industry which have come to my notice during the past year or so, and which I thought might be of some interest to my fellow nurserymen.

The pecan propagator must start at the beginning, i. e., the seed, and if he makes a success of the business it is important that proper seed be selected. Now, the right kind of nuts for the Florida nurseryman may not be the best for the Texas or Louisiana grower, and likewise what gives the Texan the best satisfaction may prove unprofitable to the Georgian. At Monticello we have found that the native Florida pecans usually give us the best results. Last winter we planted both Florida and Louisiana nuts in the same field at the same time. There were two distinct types of the Louisiana nut—one, a medium to large nut with a fairly thin shell, the other, a very small nut with a thicker shell. The Florida pecans were up at least two weeks before the Louisiana seed had started, and they have kept this lead all summer, being at present considerably taller than the others. The larger Louisiana nuts when they did come, were a better stand and showed, perhaps, a little more even growth than the Florida pecans. The small nuts, however, were still slower in starting and at one time it looked as though they would be almost a total failure. They sprouted so late in the spring that the hot sun kept burning them back time after time and most of them did not get up until July when we had a long spell of wet, cloudy weather. These seedlings, though they have at last given us a fair stand, will of course, be too small to graft until two years old.

\* Read at meeting of Southern Nurserymen.

We have never tried the Texas product, but a number of our neighbors have—almost always with poor results. They often give a poor stand, seem especially subject to rust and grow very slowly with us. One of our Monticello nurserymen told me that he planted a thousand pounds of Texas seed this year which have proved almost a total loss. It therefore seems quite evident that the best seed for the Florida nurseryman is the home-grown product, which, of course, for best results, should be selected from good, thrifty, healthy trees.

In growing pecan trees on the sandy soils of Florida, unless we happen to have an unusually rich piece of land, we find it very necessary to thoroughly prepare the ground which is to be used for nursery purposes. If possible, we try to give two seasons to this preparation, the first one being given up to growing a crop of velvet beans and the second to cow peas. We usually plow under the beans in the winter after they become dry although they make a very fair hay when properly cured. We experience little difficulty in turning under the large mass of vines by using a good rolling coultter on a heavy plow. The following year we cut the cow pea crop for hay as it is best not to have too much trash on the ground which is used for a seed bed.

In planting cow peas in Florida it is best to sow them in drills rather than broadcast, since the soil is often not rich enough to give them a good growth unless they are cultivated a little. We have also noticed that the wilt leaf affects peas in rows much less than when sown broadcast. In fact, by thorough cultivation of some peas which had become affected with this disease this year we were able to bring them out alright and secure a nice crop of hay. If this same crop had been sown broadcast and not cultivated we feel quite sure it would have been almost a total loss.

The question of fertilization is always an important one, and one about which we do not know enough. I have come to the conclusion that the best and most economical method of fertilizing the pecan is to fertilize the peas which are sown before the nuts are planted. This summer we put under each acre of our peas about four hundred pounds of acid phosphate and sulphate of potash. The vines are now making a magnificent

growth and have that dark green, almost black, look that gladdens the heart of the agriculturist. I believe this method of fertilization will make enough more hay to pay for fertilizer used, besides making the pea roots store up a much greater amount of nitrogen than they could possibly do without this help. The nitrogen will also be in a much better form for assimilation by the pecan roots than it would be if applied in chemicals. Moreover, the ground will be in a better physical condition and will contain more humus than would be the case had an ordinary crop of peas been grown. Then, should it be desirable to use a considerable amount of chemical fertilizer on the seedlings or grafts thereafter, the soil will be in a better condition to receive it and give it up, for having had the fine crop of peas on it first. When they can be obtained, organic manures from farm stock or poultry, especially the latter, may of course be very profitably applied either to the trees or to the ground before the crop is put in. However, we usually have to depend chiefly upon the chemical fertilizers and leguminous crops for our sources of plant food.

TO BE CONTINUED IN DECEMBER NUMBER

### Report on Place of Next Meeting

The committee on time and place of next meeting considered invitations from The Publicity and Promotion Bureau, of Mobile Ala., from the Atlantic City Publicity Bureau, including the Atlantic City Board of Trade, the Atlantic City Hotel Men's Association and the Atlantic City Business League and from Monticello, Fla. After considering each place, it was unanimously decided to recommend Monticello, Fla., for the next annual convention, upon the assurance from Monticello delegates that a sum of \$100 would be raised to defray the expenses of the association. The time of meeting to be determined by the Executive Committee, after consulting the wishes of Monticello.

Since the committee held its meeting, Mr. Canada presented some very cordial invitations from Houston, Texas, which you have heard.

Conventions of the National Nut Growers Association have now been held in Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Texas, Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia.

HERBERT C. WHITE,  
H. H. MILLER.

## FOR SALE! GRAFTED PECAN TREES

These trees are grafted from the best bearing trees in my grove. : : : : :

**VAN DEMAN, STUART**

and a dozen other choice varieties. Pecan nuts for sale in season. Apply to

**JOHN S. HORLBECK,**  
Charleston, S. C.

## Pecan Trees <sup>Root</sup> Grafted

THE LEADING VARIETIES.  
PRICE LIST. . . . .

**R. T. RAMSAY,** Ocean Springs  
Mississippi.

## For Sale

One hundred acres of land now in shape for any agricultural use desired, located in Poulan, orth county, Ga. Experts claim that this land, properly cultivated for nut growing, will produce ten dollars for each one invested in cultivating within ten years. Editor of this paper will show land to any prospective buyer. For further information, correspond with the owner,

**John W. Corcoran,**  
28 S. Albany Ave., Chicago, Ill.

## Real Estate for Sale In Different States

If interested in buying or sell-Dirt, write for Sample Copy of Poag's Real Estate Monthly.

Subscription, per year, only 50 cents. Then you can keep better posted in what is going on in the Real Estate World. In addition to this you will see interesting reading matter on other subjects.

**J. EDGAR POAG, Broker**  
Rock Hill, S. C.

"Cuts the Earth to Suit Your Taste."

—LET US SEND YOU—

## "PECAN MEATS PICKED OUT"

For Those Who Want to Know  
By Those Who Know

All the essential information "Out of a Nut Shell." Investigate Pecans for pleasure, Pecans for profit. Our plan of free expert superintendence in planting large size pecans assures live trees and quick profits. WRITE TODAY.

**Clingman Nursery and  
Orchard Company, Ltd.**

Keithville, La.

## PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE

food that is universal; and the food that we furnish is in a form so palatable and attractive that it cannot be surpassed even by the best efforts of our most accomplished cooks. The present generation is calling for more nuts, because there is no healthier food than nuts. It is learning that in order to be physically strong we must get back to nature; and getting back to nature, the demand for nuts grows faster than the supply. Were nut growing a fad, it might fail, as all fads have their day. But based as it is on human needs, there should be no apprehension that the demand for nuts will drag so long as there are appetites to satisfy, or mouths to be filled. Some have indulged the fear that there might be an over-production of nuts. The same fear confronted our apple and peach growers. When from a few trees grown about the yard men began to plant orchards of fifty and one hundred and five hundred acres, the alarm that was then felt about over-production in these lines was widespread, but it has never materialized, and never will. Modern transportation gives us the world for a market. Careless growers have lost money in thinking that there was nothing to do but put out an orchard, and their fortunes would be assured. There is no room for the careless and indifferent in nut culture, nor in any other line of horticulture. The pecan in particular is an unknown quantity to the people of the world. This generation and the next will pass before it is likely that this queen of nuts will be known to the world. When and wherever it has been introduced it has held its own. When the wheat and corn fields of the west cease to be profitable; when there is no longer any demand for the fleecy staple of the south, and when the spindles in our factories cease to turn because there is no need for their products, then and not 'til then, need the nut grower fear for his industry.

We are here to stay. And while the outlook is so promising, yet there are problems to be solved; and it is to help solve these that we are gathered to-day. We know little of the adaptability of different varieties to the several sections of our country. We are little beyond our "A B C's" so far as the effort of various fertilizers is concerned upon the quality and quantity of our products. Much is to be learned as to the best manner of con-

trolling insect and fungus troubles. These are but a few of the problems that confront us, and urge us forward to their solution. Lack of funds in the past has prevented any systematic work on the various lines of experimentation that have been suggested. Fortunately for us the United States Department of Agriculture has undertaken to solve some of our problems. For nearly two years Mr. C. A. Reed, who has been designated by the Department for this purpose, has been working along lines that promise much for the future. The National Government is in a position to do much in solving the questions that confront the thoughtful nut grower. We are thankful to "Uncle Sam" for his co-operation, and bespeak for him a still wider and deeper interest in the questions that pertain to one of our greatest industries. In this connection it is suggested that a bulletin from the Department of Agriculture giving a succinct account of what has already been done in intelligent nut culture would be very profitable.

In accordance with the recommendation made by this Association some years ago, several of our Experiment Stations have undertaken work along similar lines. This is especially true of the North Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana and Maryland Experiment Stations. We welcome these as allies in our work, and urge that other states in the pecan belt take up the same line of experimentation.

Two years ago the policy was adopted of issuing monthly Nut Notes, which has been sent to the agricultural and general press as well as to the members of this association. Much credit is due to our secretary, Dr. J. F. Wilson, who has had charge of this work, for what has been done. Through these Notes much interest in nut culture has been developed, and much good to the industry has resulted. I bespeak for these Notes and also for the NUT-GROWER, the official organ of the Association, your most careful consideration and encouragement. These have done a work that would otherwise have remained undone.

Financially, the treasury has never been in the condition where funds were more plentiful than our needs. I am glad, however, to congratulate you on the fact that to-day our finances are in a healthier condition than they have ever before been. With the hearty co-opera-

Continued on Tenth Page.

## CLASSIFIED

## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

## A Department for the Buyer and Seller

In this column we give place to advertisements from subscribers who have orchard, Farm Products, Live Stock or Implements to sell or exchange, as well as make inquiries for things wanted. The rate is One Cent a word for each insertion. Patrons are urged to make liberal use of this space, as it will be found convenient and profitable.

**PECAN ORCHARD BARGAIN.**—We have an interest in a pecan orchard for sale at a Bargain. The proposition is an attractive one and will pay the investor over 10 per cent. from the very first. This is an investment opportunity not to be missed. It will not be open long, write today for full particulars to THE ORCHARD INVESTMENT CO., Monticello, Fla.

**WANTED**—A partner in a pecan orchard development proposition. An opportunity for the investment of a few hundred dollars where it will earn an enormous profit. A snap for some one. Address P. O. Box No. 27, Monticello, Fla.

**ANY INTELLIGENT PERSON** may earn a good income corresponding for newspapers; experience unnecessary. Send stamp for full particulars. Empire Press Syndicate, Middleport, N. Y. (sept 3t.)

**BABY CHICKS 8 CENTS**—Shipped safely anywhere. CULVER POULTRY FARM, 1034 Reed, Benson, Neb.

**SAMPLE NUTS**—Of many leading varieties for study or exhibition purposes supplied at reasonable rates. Seed nuts furnished only in limited quantities. THE NUT-GROWER COMPANY, Poulan, Ga.

**CHOICE LOCATION**—No. 24 400 acres, near Monticello, Fla. Two-thirds of the tract is in cultivation, balance in pine and hardwood timber. Located within half mile of new town and near a famous lake. Price, \$10.00 per acre. Reasonable terms. THE NUT-GROWER COMPANY, Poulan, Ga.

**INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITY**—No. 26. A1 location, first-class in every respect. 320 acres now being planted in pecan trees of choice varieties. Will subdivide into five acre tracts. Will be cared for five years at price accepted THE NUT-GROWER COMPANY, Poulan, Ga.

**WANTED**—Copies of March, May, June and December, 1907, and February, March and April, 1908, of THE NUT-GROWER.

## Seed Pecans

For the accomodation and convenience of patrons we buy and sell Pecan Nuts for seed purposes.

## Piney Park Nursery

J. F. Wilson, Manager

Poulan, :: Georgia.

## A Bearing Grove

Of the Best Var eties,  
Four Hundred Trees

## FOR SALE

Good reason for selling. Ask for particulars of . . . . .

## THE NUT-GROWER CO.,

POULAN, :: GEORGIA.

### Away from Home to Learn.

BY J. W. CANADA.

My best ideas I get from other people. Life is too short, and there are too many things to do for us to stop and think out for ourselves the best things always. The other man thinks of things we do not think of, gets points of view beyond our limited range. What he thinks, what he learns can and should be available for us, and by taking a little time and thought we can make use of his experience and his knowledge just as well as if it had been gained by long effort and much cost on our own part. The man who accomplishes most is the one who makes every other man contribute to his own work. Therefore, in making a journal, in planting orchards, in doing all I can to further my own interests and the interests of the men who are planting pecans and fruits in the South, I make it a point to travel as much as possible and to meet the men who are doing things. I want to know what they are doing and how they are doing it. I want to profit by their experience and to avoid mistakes they have made. For this reason I go away from home to learn.

Now and then I find a man who says he is too busy to read my journal. And yet that same man is not too busy to spend hundreds of dollars and do things in ways that he would not do if he would have spent a few minutes even in reading how other men do or do not do the things he is trying to do. He forgets that a dollar saved through the other man's experience is a dollar made for him. He owes it to himself to get the best results in what he is trying to do, and this he can do only by bringing to bear all the intelligence along his certain line that he can. This intelligence is partly his own and partly the experience of the other man whose knowledge he is willing to assimilate.

I have come to this great gathering of men interested in the planting and cultivating of pecans and other nuts in order to learn for myself what they are doing and how they are doing. I have come to Albany, the centre of the pecan planting industry, in order to see for myself how these men are making thousands of acres of fine orchards. I shall go away with knowledge gathered from these discussions and these observations that will be worth hundreds, perhaps thousands of dollars to me in my

own plantings, and I trust worth as much to the thousands of people who read my journal each month.

I shall not attempt a review of any of the addresses and discussions here. Enough that we all of us carry the points of the various discussions home with us and act on them. Enough that we go away with a greater enthusiasm and a keener interest in the planting and cultivating of pecans, and a more intelligent idea of how this should be done.

As a man deeply interested in the development of every phase of the agricultural and horticultural life of our southern states, I want to impress one fact upon all who hear me, and that is the fact that we need to do more to interest the men and the money in the northern states in our country. Pecan planting is destined to become one of the great lines of endeavor and profit in all the Gulf Coast States. The conditions are right, there is a demand for all the nuts that can be grown, and at constantly increasing prices, the lands are abundant and cheap, the investment is a stable and a certainly profitably one. There needs to be, in order to develop it fully, the very best sort of advertising and the bringing of this industry of pecan growing to the attention of men in other states who are ready, even willing and anxious to be convinced of the desirability of such investments.

A gathering like this, a statement of actual cost obtained by pecan growers, who have now passed the experimental stage, will do more than all else to bring our industry, in which every one of us are putting money and brains and effort, to the attention of others. A fine start has been made here, as the tens of thousands of fine bearing trees in this county show. Similar beginnings, or on smaller scales, have been made at many other places in this and other southern states. The planting of pecans has already begun, and the growing for market of a considerable quantity of pecans of the best varieties will be an established fact in a few years. Each year sees an advance in the price of the native nuts of Texas and Louisiana and other states. Each year sees a greater demand for the best varieties for a special trade which will grow as the supply grows.

I am frequently asked, in view of seemingly large acreages of these varieties in certain localities, if there will not be such a supply in

### FOR SEASON OF 1908-1909

Budded and Grafted Pecans,  
LeConte and Kieffer Pears,  
Hardy Oranges, Plums, Persimmons, Figs, Mulberries,  
Etc : : : : : :

A full line of Ornamental and Shade trees. Quantity and Quality. Correspondence solicited.

**Arcadia Nurseries**  
Monticello, Florida.

### PECAN TREES

That are properly grown  
is my Specialty. . . .

#### Budded and Grafted Trees

of the best varieties for sale.

Write for prices of trees and information as to growing and care of groves.

**J. B. WIGHT,** CAIRO, GEORGIA.

### PECANS

#### BEST VARIETIES

Write for Price List.

Nursery Established in 1882  
**S. W. PEEK,** : Hartwell, Ga.

## PRESIDENT PECAN



NONE BETTER

SEE THE  
ROOTS  
SUCH  
TREES  
LIVE



**Pecan Growing  
MADE EASY**

by planting trees dug with entire Tap Root and well developed lateral roots. Few Nurseries sell such trees.

**Made Profitable**

By planting only genuine budded or grafted trees, of best quality and best producing varieties. Some of the biggest, thinnest-shelled nuts don't bear. Beware of them.

**Griffing's Trees**  
are Models  
**ROOT and TOP**

Our Varieties are Best  
Gold Medal awarded our Pecans  
at Jamestown Exposition

Handsome Pecan Catalog Free

**THE  
Griffing Bros. Co.**  
Nurserymen  
Jacksonville, Florida

We also grow Orange on hardy roots, all kinds Fruit, and Ornamental Trees. Shrubbery.

ROSES



a few years that the price will not be a remunerative one. The day will never come when it will not be a remunerative one. The day will never come when the South can or will raise enough good pecans to make an over-supply. The demand grows by what it feeds on. The pecan is recognized as the best nut of all that grow. As it becomes better known, and known to more people, the demand for it will increase, and the demand for the best varieties, among a class of people who are willing and able to pay any price for what they want, will always take up all the good pecans that can be grown. New uses and new calls for pecans are coming up every day. The area of native pecan trees is not widening, rather it is narrowing by the using of lands for other purposes. The increased demand for nuts must be supplied by the plantings that are made. These plantings are being made by such men as I see gathered here. They will reap the rewards of their foresight and effort in the growing of one of the staple articles of commerce.

I have come a long ways to see the pecan groves about Albany, and to meet with the pecan growers gathered here from many states. The coming has been a wise investment on my part, and I feel sure that every man here feels as I do. I am sure that every man who is here will go home and plant more pecans and urge his friends and neighbors to do likewise.

#### New Committee on Varieties.

The following named persons have been selected by President Wight for the committee on "Varietal Adaptation," as authorized by the recent convention:

C. A. Reed, Washington, D. C.  
R. C. Simpson, Monticello, Fla.  
Chas. A. VanDuzee, St. Paul, Minn.  
J. F. Jones, Jeanerette, La.  
J. S. Horlbeck, Charleston, S.C.  
Morris Falkner, Waco, Texas.

By planting pecan trees among orchard trees of shorter lived fruits, it is entirely practical to carry on extremely profitable operations on the land between the trees, and at the same time be growing a pecan grove that will be worth, by the time it needs all the space, fully \$2,000 per acre.—Texas Department of Agriculture, Bulletin No. 2.

#### Letter from Mississippi.

OCEAN SPRINGS, MISS., 10-4-'09  
EDITOR NUT-GROWER,  
Poulan, Ga.

DEAR SIR:—I have just received the Nut-Grower for June and note that you will not print the speech you made at the Georgia-Florida Nut Growers Convention, which I think is a mistake, and would surely do a great deal of good to those who are thinking of investing in pecan growing.

I, for my part, and from own experiences, can not understand how it is possible to plant and take proper care of a pecan orchard for those prices some Companies advertise it can be done for.

Would be pleased to receive a copy of your speech if you are willing to give it away. I am,

Very truly yours,  
ALB. B. ACKANDER.

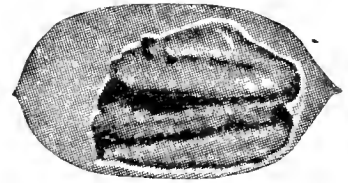
#### Texas Nut Growers' Association.

The fourth annual meeting of the Texas Nut Growers' Association was held at College Station Thursday morning, July 29. Nut culture is one of the coming industries of Texas and one in which there is plenty of room for growth.

After the annual address and the report of the secretary-treasurer an assessment of \$10 was made toward the indebtedness of the Farmers' Congress. A paper was then read by H. A. Halbert, of Coleman, in which he recommended that the plains country be planted to pecans. Mr. Halbert aroused an exceedingly warm discussion regarding seedling trees, saying that from one-third to one-fourth of the seedlings would reproduce the original nuts in quality, etc. This statement was challenged by Prof. Kyle and others who cited several instances to prove their point, chief among which was the planting of 1,000 nuts in the orchard of Mr. Hamilton, in DeWitt county. From these 1,000 nuts 480 trees were secured and not a pecan in the whole orchard resembled the original nut except in color. Others on the program were L. P. Landrum, Hereford; John F. Sneed, Tyler; E. E. Risien, Rescne, and Judge H. E. Edwards, Dallas.

The following officers were elected: Morris Falkner, Waco, president; H. L. Edwards, Dallas, vice-president; H. B. Beck, Denton, secretary and treasurer, and E. W. Knox, representative to the executive committee of the Farmer's Congress.

New  
Plan



For growing Pecans, Pears, Peaches, etc., at a profit—Free. 50 per cent. reductions in price of trees. Sure to live. No agents.

B. W. STONE & CO., Thomasville, Ga.

#### CATALOGUE 1909-1910

Ready and will be  
sent on request. . .

#### Alvin Japanese Nursery

MASON BUILDING  
HOUSTON, TEXAS.

#### BUY A PECAN GROVE

The Best Investment that can now be made in the United States or elsewhere. I will sell you one already established

#### ON EASY TERMS

planted to the best known grafted standard paper shell varieties, one to three years old, located on the Gulf coast of Mississippi and in Jackson county, the native heath of the paper shell pecans and where ten or twelve of the best known varieties now being propagated by nurserymen were originated.

I now have four groves ready for delivery and several thousand acres of the finest pecan land in the South. I have a very special bargain in a forty-acre grove (Satsuma orange trees between the pecans) which includes 20,000 stocks for the coming season's grafting, a splendid opening for a combination grove and nursery, on the L. & N. railroad, and a half mile front on a running stream.

Will also furnish trees, superintend the planting of groves anywhere in South Mississippi and Alabama west of Mobile.

The Satsuma orange planted between pecans when desired. Young grafted trees, grafted wood and fancy and commercial nuts in any quantity. Thanksgiving and Holiday orders for nuts given special attention. All grafting wood and trees grown from bearing trees in my own groves, hence absolutely true to name. No guess work—you get exactly what you order. Pecans this season especially fine. Send your orders early.

#### F. H. LEWIS,

Jackson County, SCRANTON, MISS.

#### For Sale!

Standard Varieties of

#### Budded and Grafted Pecan Trees and Nuts. . . . .

Also Budding and Grafting Wood from bearing trees. Contracts taken for top-working seedling trees and caring for groves. Our groves contain over 4,000 budded trees of the best standard varieties and is the oldest budded grove in Georgia.

#### Gillgrove Pecan Nurseries

J. P. GILL, Mgr. ALBANY, GA.



## THE NUT-GROWER

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

THE NUT-GROWER COMPANY

Entered as second-class matter at the Postoffice at Poulton, Georgia, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Subscription, 50 cents per Annum.  
Advertising Rates on Application.

## NOTICE

When this paragraph is marked it means that your subscription has expired and that you are requested to renew promptly, as postal regulations do not permit us to mail to delinquents at second-class rates.

The subscription price is 50 cents per annum, but if you will send \$1.00 your account will be credited for three years.

NOVEMBER, 1909.

The Thomas Phosphate Powder came in for favorable comment at the Albany convention.

In an early number we will report on the past year's experience with varieties in our test orchard. Several additional favorites are slated for an additional planting.

In this issue we give place to President Wight's address at the Albany convention and have to defer the promised report of the visit to the orchards, which occupied so profitably the second day of the meeting. It will however follow soon in the December issue.

In this issue we print a letter from Mississippi which again brings up the subject of cost of a pecan orchard, and the paper read—but not published—at the Cairo meeting of the Georgia-Florida Pecan Growers meeting last May. As the matter is of vital importance, we think the time will soon be at hand when this paper will be given to the public.

Some interesting letters were read at the recent convention. One commission merchant said he wanted to buy 10,000 to 20,000 pounds of extra large cultivated pecans, and asked for the address of any parties who had them for sale. He did not say how much per pound he would pay. However, the canvas of members present as to present crop of this kind of stock, did not show enough in sight to supply this one purchaser.

The Mobile pecan is showing up well for early and abundant bearing. A single tree in the Thomsville locality gave 20½ pounds for its first crop the 5th year.

THE NUT-GROWER is the recognized medium for the promulgation of practical information, news and interesting data regarding nut culture, especially as applied to the pecan. Its columns are open for such contributions, reports and discussions of pertinent subjects, as the editor may consider of public interest.

Texas has a new covenanted society, in which the members covenant and agree to study Texas, to talk Texas and work for Texas. This should produce results for the state. The pecan growers in the South have been doing the same thing for the nut industry for the past eight years with marked success.

In some lines of horticultural operations, especially with the apple, the tendency is towards the use of young nursery trees in orchard planting. There are various and substantial reasons for this change, which apply with equal force to the pecan. The young trees show a smaller percentage of loss, are easier handled, become established more promptly and earlier and make more satisfactory growth.

With the January, 1909, number we added four pages to the size, which made 50% additional space. During the year increasing demands on space, both for reading matter and advertising, has developed, and the present twelve pages are not sufficient for present business. This seems to indicate the need for another enlargement, and we are ready to add four more pages or an increase of 33⅓% on the present size just as soon as additional advertising patronage, sufficient to meet the increased cost, is forthcoming. We need some subscribers also and all our patrons can help in extending our circulation. The year 1909 has been showing gains, but we want more people to enjoy and profit by our work.

An item in a New York trade paper, with date line of Sherman, Texas, says:

"Recent experiments show that the soil and climate of Texas are better adapted to raising pecans than any other section of the United States. Grafting has produced nuts very much larger than those seen on the market."

Several other states are producing improved pecans and make the same claim.

There is a vast difference between starting and establishing a nut orchard. It is an easy matter to obtain and plant a few indifferent trees, on any kind of land, and then leave it to the tender mercies of some cropper to make what he can off the land. It is another thing to see that everything is right at the start, and that it be kept right for five years. This is where the cost creeps in and where the firm determination to stick to it is required. To those who first count the cost and are then willing to work while they wait, the orchards are so attractive that thoughtful men in increasing numbers are engaging in the business.

## Pecans on Hickory.

In a recent issue mention was made of a top-worked hickory tree in which Mr. Rood obtained fine pecans the second year, and showed samples of the hickory grown on

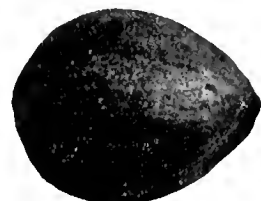


No. 1



No. 2

the same tree the same season. At our suggestion these nuts were photographed, and cuts made, which we are able to use with this reference to the work. Nos. one



No. 3

and two are the hickory type, while No. three is the pecan.

## News Items.

Hickory nuts brought from \$3.00 to \$3.50 per bushel in New York.

Bronwood, Texas, reports about half a crop of pecans. Prices ranged about ten cents.

The Southern Commercial Congress convenes at Washington, D. C., December 6th and 7th, 1909.

The crop of walnuts in Tennessee and Kentucky was light this year. Hickory nuts were about an average crop.

The deficiency in rainfall in many parts of the country interferes with the work of lifting nursery stock.

The Georgia Fruit Exchange has compiled a list of 1,300 peach growers in this state and adjoining districts in Alabama and South Carolina.

Pecan culture is attracting increasing attention in Mexico. H. C. Stiles, of Texas, is directing some large plantings there.

A New Orleans dealer has asked Georgia growers for prices on pecans, stating that the coast crop was almost a failure this season.

The chestnut crop began arriving at New York the first of October and sold for fancy prices a few days, but rapidly declined to about \$4.00 per bushel.

Chestnuts are plentiful in the Blue Ridge Mountains. They are marketed largely at Baltimore. In some localities dry weather has diminished the crop.

The Rood Pecan Groves, of Albany, Ga., are propagating the English walnut on native black walnut stock and expect to have trees for 1910 delivery.

The Texas Prosperity Club, of Fort Worth, are broadcasting the country with neat pamphlets descriptive of the industries and prospects of the Southwest.

The Albany Herald reports the application for charter of the New York-Georgia Pecan Development Company, with capital stock of \$50,000, and office at Albany, Ga.

During recent years, western North Carolina has been working up trade in chestnuts. Some heavy shipments went to Birmingham, Ala., during October. Prices ranged about 10 cents.

## Budded and Grafted . . . Pecan Trees

*We have them in all the Varieties Worth While.*

The demand for the best sizes and varieties of BUDDED AND GRAFTED PECAN TREES is far greater than the supply.

### ORDER NOW TO SAVE DISAPPOINTMENT

#### 1909-1910 PRICE LIST:

|   |                 |
|---|-----------------|
| 1 to 2 foot size, 55 cents each, or . . . . . | \$45.00 per 100 |
| 2 to 3 foot size, 60 cents each, or . . . . . | 55.00 per 100   |
| 3 to 4 foot size, 70 cents each, or . . . . . | 65.00 per 100   |
| 4 to 5 foot size, 80 cents each, or . . . . . | 75.00 per 100   |
| 5 to 6 foot size, 90 cents each, or . . . . . | 85.00 per 100   |

#### OUR GUARANTEE

If our planting instructions and advice as to the care of the trees are followed we will replace, free, all over 7 per cent. that die from natural causes, provided they are set out before February 15th.

**Orders Booked now for Fall and Winter Delivery.**

**DELAYS PAY NO DIVIDENDS---ACT NOW---ORDER TO-DAY.**

**The G. M. Bacon Pecan Company,**  
DeWitt, Mitchell County, Georgia.

The first shipments of chestnuts to Baltimore during latter part of September sold for \$15 per bushel.

Weather for October at Piney Park, Ga.: Maximum, 95; minimum, 34; mean, 65; rainfall, .21 inches.

Italian chestnuts began arriving at the New York market early in October; only half a crop is expected and prices for good stock was 7½ cents.

The Thirty-Fourth Annual Session of Georgia Horticultural Society will convene in the city of Sparta on Wednesday and Thursday, January 26th and 27th, 1910.

The pecan crop in Lampassas county is turning out better than earlier reports indicated. The crop is being marketed now and the nuts are said to be of unusually good quality.

## GAINESVILLE NURSERIES,

GAINESVILLE, -- FLORIDA.

Specialists in Budded and Grafted Pecan Trees of reliable known varieties. Our catalog contains information on selecting, planting, culture, etc., and is free for the asking. Graftwood for sale; our orchards contain over forty named varieties.

**H. S. GRAVES, PROPRIETOR,**  
Gainesville, Florida.

#### Mere Mention.

The pecan rivals the elms of New England in stately grandeur. It makes a noble avenue, street or roadside tree and should be much more generously planted than it is now.

The choicest member of the Brazil nut group is the true butternut of the tropics, which is very seldom found outside that region. Its flavor is very delicate and delicious, but it does not keep well; and even if it would bear shipment successfully the available supply is at present very small.

There are few articles that enter into a larger number of dainties, that only women know how to prepare, than the pecan. When they are grown at home, and are had for the gathering, they can much more frequently be used in this way. And there is a double pleasure that comes when the mistress of the house can point to the fact that she grew the pecans that enter into the delicacies she sets before her family and guests.

All kinds of poultry can be raised in the nut orchard with advantage, rather than detriment, to the trees.

The pecan tree seems to like company. At least there is no more congenial place for it than about the yards and gardens of our homes, convenient alike for what it is to receive from the home and what it is to give in return. Here it can most readily receive the attention of the mistress of the house.

Estimates indicate that in southwest Texas about 3,000 acres of land have been set recently in orange and pecan trees. H. C. Stiles, a well known horticulturist who represented California at the World's Fair at St. Louis, is superintending the setting out of 1,000 acres of pecan and orange trees in the gulf coast country. Around Brownsville a tract of 1,000 acres near Monte Cristo has been purchased by Oklahoma parties who will set out pecan trees extensively.

Owners of peach, pear, plum, fig, orange and other groves are now finding it advisable to fill in these groves with the finest of budded and grafted pecan trees, as these trees will come into bearing about the time that the other trees die out from old age. The income from a bearing pecan grove is far superior to that of anything that can be grown.

In 1905, Burton H. Allbel, of New York, said of the pecan: "Among domestic nuts, the pecan is next in importance, and with the improved methods of culture now being introduced and practiced, it may wrest the first place from peanuts. Their leap into popularity has been even more rapid, and is only just begun. The invention of machines for cracking the pecan so that the kernels are almost intact, has done wonders toward increasing their consumption. The nut is liked by all consumers, but the fact that it cracks badly in unskilled hands has had much influence in preventing a liberal sale. A vast majority of nut consumers never heard of the pecan. Outside the large markets pecans are almost unknown, consequently they have not reached that point of consumption which they might, had more people known them. As an ingredient of

## Ocean Springs Pecan Nursery

Season 1908-1909

Will be pleased to book orders  
now for Grafted Pecans

No Seedlings

Send for Price List

CHAS. E. PABST, Prop'r, OCEAN SPRINGS,  
MISSISSIPPI.

confectionery, and in many other ways, pecans are increasing in popularity, and as the nut itself is improved under better culture, there will be a steady increase in consumption. Every one who partakes of the pecan, likes it, but as yet there has been little attempt to push its sale singly. It forms the principal variety in mixed nuts, and in some instances is sold separately. The fact that consumers do not know it well enough to call for it very often, shows that it still has much to gain. A few years ago it was unknown in the larger centers of trade, and only in the South and Southwest was its true value understood as a nut. Since then it has been successfully exploited and has taken its place among the well-known nuts whose consumption is steadily increasing.

### Pecan Investments

Mr. J. B. Wight's Chattanooga address, four six by nine inch pages, with fifteen hundred words

This is a careful and very conservative review of the commercial opportunities this nut offers, and supplies just the information prospective investors desire.

Copies furnished at following rates:

|       |       |        |
|-------|-------|--------|
| 1,000 | ..... | \$4.50 |
| 500   | ..... | 2.50   |
| 250   | ..... | 1.50   |
| 100   | ..... | .75    |
| 50    | ..... | .50    |

Send orders to

**The Nut-Grower Co.,**  
Poulan, Georgia.

### PROCEEDINGS

The following volumes of Proceedings of the National Nut Grower's Association can be obtained at prices which were established at the Albany Convention:

|                  |              |
|------------------|--------------|
| St. Louis, 1904, | 25c per copy |
| Seranton, 1906,  | 25c per copy |
| Norfolk, 1907,   | 50c per copy |
| Albany, 1909,    | 50c per copy |

**J. F. WILSON, Sec'y**  
POULAN, GEORGIA

### Partridge Wyandottes

Eggs and breeding stock for sale. Season of 1908-09 my birds won 41 out of a possible 49 first and second prizes where shown. For beauty and utility they have no equal.

Write for Catalogue.

**R. J. Sawyer,**  
Menominee, - Michigan.

### THE Buckeye Subscription Agency

For many years we have secured and forwarded subscriptions to many publishers for local patrons, and the facilities at command enable us to serve others who order by mail.

Write for quotations on any periodical desired.

**J. F. WILSON, AGENT**  
POULAN, GEORGIA

## THE NUT-GROWER

TRIAL SUBSCRIPTION

**Three Months for - 10c**  
**One Year for . - 50c**  
**Three Years for - \$1.00**

Farmers; Fruit Growers, Nurserymen and investors can read it with profit.

As an advertising medium it is particularly valuable, as no padding of circulation figures fixes the rates. Descriptive circulars sent on request.

**The Nut-Grower Co.**  
Poulan, Georgia

**Personal Mention.**

A correspondent says: "Every earnest nut grower—and I know none other—is a kindred spirit of mine."

Mr. Charles L. Edwards, a pecan specialist, of Texas, says: "Georgia is my native state, and forty-odd years ago put in some work as a healthy and vigorous private in her 32 regiments of volunteers."

Mr. W. S. Hagerson, of Americus, Ga., reports a pecan tree, at that place, which is 45 feet high and has a spread of branches equal to its height, and is six feet in circumference three feet from the ground. It produces a fair-size, thin shell nut, and is said to never fail to bear a full crop.

The NUT-GROWER frequently has curious names, as well as peculiar localities to deal with. Some months ago we enrolled a subscription from far away New Zealand, and it seems to be doing good work over there, as the following new enrollments indicate. It requires some practice to write these names and addresses rapidly. Try it from dictation and see how you get it:

"Ivar C. Aspuland,  
Conley Park,  
Taranki, Rahetu,  
New Zealand."

"A. H. Cockayne,  
Biological Laboratory,  
Department of Agriculture,  
Wellington,  
New Zealand."

**Budding Punch.**

AMERICUS, GA., July 5, '09.

EDITOR NUT-GROWER

DEAR SIR:—I am sending you a budding punch under same cover, with my compliments. Try it, and let me know what you think of it. I have added to it a small spoon-pointed pick to remove buds from wood or punch in case it sticks after being cut. The pick folds into the lever and is opened out like a knife blade.

I think this tool will be more successful on spring budding than on buds of current season's growth. I have some buds set in the top of a large hickory April 15th, that are now five feet long.

The punch idea was suggested

In Pecan Trees, as well as other commodities,  
**WE HAVE THE QUALITY.**

Our stock for the coming seasons delivery is Budded and Grafted from **Known Trees**. All being of the very best varieties. Orders are being rapidly booked.

Get in touch with us; we have the goods. A "SQUARE DEAL" Guaranteed. Write for booklet and get acquainted

**JEFFERSON NURSERY CO.,**

MONTICELLO, : : FLORIDA.

(Mention The Nut-Grower.)

to me by Prof. Kirkpatrick and did not originate with me. I will write you later what success I have had with it.

The main advantage of this method is that buds can be taken from a tree and transferred to another without cutting the limb, leaving the limb on the tree to develop whatever fruit it may be carrying. Of course the scar made by removing the bud should be covered with something to keep out insects, etc., while it is healing over. I use budding cloth which seems to answer very well.

This being a hand-made tool, is crude as compared with the machine-made punch, but it will answer as an experiment. Should they prove successful, they can be more neatly and accurately made.

Yours truly,

H. W. SMITHWICK.

**HELP WANTED**

Mr. A. B. Goodenow, of Culebra, Canal Zone, has a good farm of about fifty acres at Glenmore, Ga., ten miles from Waycross. He wants to have it planted in pecans, and will make it an object to some good farmer who will handle the place in a suitable manner.

**42 BEAUTIFUL GIRLS**

397 Babies, 10 Cards and an Album

**ABSOLUTELY FREE**

To all who send us 25 cents for one year's subscription to any one of the 25c monthly Magazines named below we will send, absolutely free, pictures of 42 of the world's most beautiful girls, a picture of 34 babies, 10 song post cards and a beautiful Album, entitled "SOUVENIR OF THE WORLD," size 6x8 inches, 64 pages, containing 75 interesting and instructive views from all over the world.

Woman's World, Chicago—Literary and Family Successful Farming, Des Moines—Agriculture Universal magazine, St. Louis—Literary Household Journal and Floral Life, Ohio Great West Magazine, Denver—Educational The Farmer's Wife, St. Paul—Household The Metropolitan and Rural Home, New York Poultry Topics, Lincoln, Neb.—Poultry paper Gentlewoman, New York—Household, Floral, Everyday Life, Chicago—Literary and Stories The above magazines have been carefully selected and are in all respects equal to most of the 50 cent magazines of their class. Choose the one you want and send 25 cents today. Agents wanted

**CENTRAL NEWS COMPANY**

No. 15 Keystone Bldg. Chattanooga, Tenn.

**PECAN**

**TREES** BEST VARIETIES  
Special Low Prices

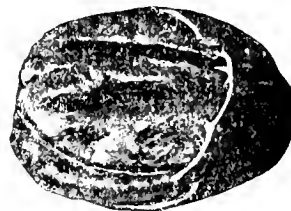
**Bear's Nurseries**

Pulatka, - : - Florida.

**Barnwell Pecan Groves** Has 10,000 Budded and Grafted trees of the leading varieties. First-Class Grafting Wood for sale at reasonable prices. Address

**CHAS. M. BARNWELL,**  
BACONTON, : : GEORGIA.

**Nuts for Profil** A BOOKLET OF 158 pages; 60 illustrations. Propagation, cultivation, etc., of nuts best adapted to the various sections. Interesting and instructive. Price, by mail, 25 cents. JOHN R. PARRY, PARRY, N. J. From Jan. 1 to April 15, ORLANDO, FLA.

**SUCCESS****NATURAL SIZE**

The nut that has never failed to bear and never failed to fill at both ends with kernels of best quality.

**BECHTEL PECAN NURSERIES**  
OCEAN SPRINGS, MISS.

**Grafted Pecan Trees**

Of Select Paper Shell Varieties

Not the Most—Only the Best

For Descriptive List write

**BAYVIEW NURSERY**

C. FORKERT, Prop. Ocean Springs, Miss

## PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE THREE

tion of everyone present, I may safely say that we will close this convention without a debt hanging over us.

To-day we have with us those who belong to a class that has been facetiously called the "Primary Class." We welcome those to this meeting. To them I may say that we have nothing too good for you. The lessons that have cost years of toil may be yours for the asking. The fellowship of men who have begun at the bottom, and have worked out their own financial salvation is open to you. Being here we know that you will absorb some of the knowledge that is within such easy reach; and going away that you will do so as ardent friends of an industry that has not pulled down a single man, but has been a blessing to everyone who has entered it with business foresight and common sense principles. There is room enough for all.

In conclusion, let me say that while this Association does not encourage the irresponsible boomer whose only interest in nut growing is, by unwarranted statements and extravagant estimates of profits, to deceive the unwary; yet we do most heartily welcome as allies all who want to assist in developing the industry along helpful lines. Nut culture is strong enough to rest its claims on actual facts and well founded conclusions. Our purpose is to make everyone happier who touches the business, because it will make him financially more independent. We aim to beautify every farm home (and city home as well where there is room) by supplying shades that are the equal in beauty and stateliness of any in the land. We want to make a little heavier the pocket-book of every one who grows a nut tree. We will not be satisfied until our people become a nut-eating people, and thus are stronger in body and clearer in mind than those who live on heavier and coarser articles of diet.

Gentlemen, I bespeak for you the most pleasant and profitable meeting in all the history of this Association.

## The United States Census.

The Thirteenth General Census of the United States will be taken beginning April 15th, 1910. About 65,000 enumerators will engage then in the huge task of counting every man, woman and child in the

country, and of ascertaining for each individual the color, sex, age, conjugal condition, place of birth, place of birth of parents, number of years in the United States, citizenship, occupation, whether or not employer or employee, and if employee, whether or not employed at the date of enumeration, and the number of months employed during the preceeding calendar year.

All of this, and certain additional information, is a part of the census of population, and must be ascertained for every one, regardless of occupation. In addition, Congress has provided for the collection of detailed information regarding the three principal productive industries of the country—agriculture, manufactures, and mines and quarries. These three great branches of industry represent so large a proportion of the

total wealth of the country that their progress from decade to decade is an accurate index to the material development of the country as a whole.

## Preparation of Land.

If the land whereon you intend to plant pecan trees has been cropped for several seasons, perhaps the ground is in good condition and no other preparation would be necessary than to lay off the rows in proper distances, 50 to 60 feet apart. New land, however, unless naturally loose and rich, is best prepared by cultivating at least one season ahead of planting, and if only a strip 5 or 6 feet wide first, the distance apart you want to plant the trees, plow and replot several times and get the ground in good condition. A cover crop of cow peas planted on such land leaves the ground in very fine condition by fall to plant on.



## WANTED--A RIDER AGENT IN EACH TOWN

sample Latest Model "Ranger" bicycle furnished by us. Our agents everywhere are making money fast. Write for full particulars and special offer at once.

**NO MONEY REQUIRED** until you receive and approve of your bicycle. We ship to anyone, anywhere in the U. S. without a cent deposit in advance, *prepay freight*, and allow **TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL** during which time you may ride the bicycle and put it to any test you wish. If you are then not perfectly satisfied or do not wish to keep the bicycle ship it back to us at our expense and *you will not be out one cent*.

**FACTORY PRICES** We furnish the highest grade bicycles it is possible to make at one small profit above actual factory cost. You save \$10 to \$25 middlemen's profits by buying direct of us and have the manufacturer's guarantee behind your bicycle. **DO NOT BUY** a bicycle or a pair of tires from anyone at any price until you receive our catalogues and learn our unheard of *factory prices* and remarkable *special offers to rider agents*.

**YOU WILL BE ASTONISHED** when you receive our beautiful catalogue and study our superb models at the *wonderfully low prices* we can make you this year. We sell the highest grade bicycles for less money than any other factory. We are satisfied with \$1.00 profit above factory cost.

**BICYCLE DEALERS**, you can sell our bicycles under your own name plate at our prices. Orders filled the day received.

**SECOND HAND BICYCLES.** We do not regularly handle second hand bicycles, but usually have a number on hand taken in trade by our Chicago retail stores. These we clear out promptly at prices ranging from \$3 to \$8 or \$10. Descriptive bargain lists mailed free.

**COASTER-BRAKES,** single wheels, imported roller chains and pedals, parts, repairs and equipment of all kinds at half the usual retail prices.

**\$8.50 HEDGETHORN PUNCTURE-PROOF \$4.80**  
**SELF-HEALING TIRES A SAMPLE PAIR**  
**TO INTRODUCE, ONLY**

The regular retail price of these tires is \$8.50 per pair, but to introduce we will sell you a sample pair for \$4.80 (cash with order \$4.55).

## NO MORE TROUBLE FROM PUNCTURES

**NAILS, Tacks or Glass** will not let the air out. Sixty thousand pairs sold last year. Over two hundred thousand pairs now in use.

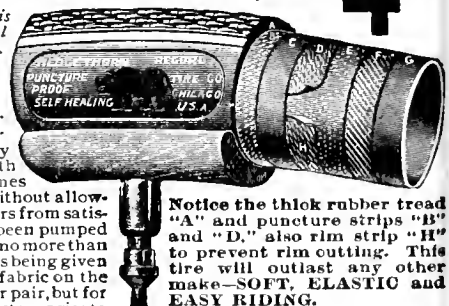
**DESCRIPTION:** Made in all sizes. It is lively and easy riding, very durable and lined inside with a special quality of rubber, which never becomes porous and which closes up small punctures without allowing the air to escape. We have hundreds of letters from satisfied customers stating that their tires have only been pumped up once or twice in a whole season. They weigh no more than an ordinary tire, the puncture resisting qualities being given by several layers of thin, specially prepared fabric on the tread. The regular price of these tires is \$8.50 per pair, but for advertising purposes we are making a special factory price to the rider of only \$4.80 per pair. All orders shipped same day letter is received. We ship C. O. D. on approval. You do not pay a cent until you have examined and found them strictly as represented.

We will allow a cash discount of 5 per cent (thereby making the price \$4.55 per pair) if you send **FULL CASH WITH ORDER** and enclose this advertisement. You run no risk in sending us an order as the tires may be returned at OUR expense if for any reason they are not satisfactory on examination. We are perfectly reliable and money sent to us is as safe as in a bank. If you order a pair of these tires, you will find that they will ride easier, run faster, wear better, last longer and look finer than any tire you have ever used or seen at any price. We know that you will be so well pleased that when you want a bicycle you will give us your order. We want you to send us a trial order at once, hence this remarkable tire offer.

**IF YOU NEED TIRES** don't buy any kind at any price until you send for a pair of Hedgethorn Puncture-Proof tires on approval and trial at the special introductory price quoted above; or write for our big Tire and Sundry Catalogue which describes and quotes all makes and kinds of tires at about half the usual prices.

**DO NOT WAIT** but write us a postal today. **DO NOT THINK OF BUYING** a bicycle or a pair of tires from anyone until you know the new and wonderful offers we are making. It only costs a postal to learn everything. Write it NOW.

**J. L. MEAD CYCLE COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL.**



Notice the thick rubber tread "A" and puncture strips "B" and "D," also rim strip "H" to prevent rim cutting. This tire will outlast any other make--SOFT, ELASTIC and EASY RIDING.

**Books and Catalogues.**

**BARBIER & Co.**—Nursery trade list for 1909-10, 90 pages. Orleans, France.

**OHIO NURSERY & SUPPLY Co.**, Elyria, Ohio.—Wholesale price list for season of 1909-10.

**ORCHARD INSURANCE**—An 8-page folder regarding "Scalecide." B. G. Pratt Company, New York.

**BILTMORE NURSERY**—Trade list for season of 1909-10, 56 pages, embracing a large list of trees and shrubbery.

**FAIRBANKS, MORSE & Co.**, of Chicago, Ill., have just issued a very complete catalogue on wind-mills, Tanks and Pumps.

**TOP-WORKING FRUIT TREES**—Is the subject of Bulletin No. 147 of the Colorado Agricultural Experiment Station, Fort Collins, Col.

**TRANSACTIONS OF THE MASSACHUSETTES HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY FOR 1908.**—Part II is a carefully prepared and useful pamphlet of 150 pages.

**THE COE-MORTIMER COMPANY**, of Charleston, S. C., will send literature regarding Basic Slag Phosphates to those inquiring for same, by mentioning this publication.

**ERADICATION OF FARM NEEDS**—By the use of sulphate of iron, with description of its effect upon vegetables and useful plants, 16 pages, illustrated. American Steel & Wire Company Chicago, Ill.

**PECANS**—The bulletin of the North Carolina Department of Agriculture for September, 1909, by W. N. Hutt, 50 pages, illustrated. A more extended notice of this bulletin will appear later.

**Importation of Nuts.****CREAM AND BRAZIL NUTS**

| Year Ending, June 30 | QUANTITY | VALUE     |
|----------------------|----------|-----------|
|                      | Bushels  |           |
| 1900..               | 166,048  | \$175,400 |
| 1901..               | 103,965  | 194,160   |
| 1902..               | 191,661  | 346,152   |
| 1903..               | 293,786  | 595,929   |
| 1904..               | 215,168  | 462,802   |
| 1905..               | 277,686  | 514,460   |
| 1906..               | 241,789  | 477,292   |
| 1907..               | 280,633  | 685,556   |
| 1908..               | 310,418  | 754,155   |



**SUMMIT NURSERIES**

CHOICE NURSERY STOCK      MILLER & GOSSARD Proprietors

**MONTICELLO, FLORIDA**

**Nut Trees--Satsuma Oranges--Roses**

**--OUR SPECIALTIES--**

**The Admiral Schley Pecan**      The Pecan of the Future

OUR CATALOGUE WILL INTEREST YOU.

**THE LOUISIANA NUT NURSERIES**

J. F. JONES, Manager and Proprietor.

**JEANERETTE. - - LOUISIANA.**

**Headquarters for Budded and Grafted Pecan Trees in the Southwest. Illustrated and Descriptive Catalogue for the asking.**

Those wishing to engage in pecan culture would do well to investigate the advantages offered by this section. We will gladly help any wishing to locate here to get a good location, and if wanted, will plant the orchard and guarantee the trees to live, or arrange to care for the same for a period of years.

**PECAN AND ROSE NURSERY FOR SALE**

**In Connection with a Delightful Home on Back Bay, Biloxi, Miss.**

Biloxi is a noted health resort, patronized by city people and planters of the South in summer and Northern people in winter.

400 acres, more or less, with a water front on Back Bay of over one-half mile. Over 50,000 grafted pecan trees. Over 100,000 pecan seedlings will be in fine condition for grafting winter of 1908-9. Over 50,000 budded roses for market of 1908 and 1909. Also a fine stock of magnolia grandiflora, figs and Japan persimmons.

This property belongs to the Heikes-Biloxi Nurseries Co., Biloxi, Miss., and is paying good dividends. The Company has no debts. It is operated as a branch of the Huntsville Wholesale Nurseries, Huntsville, Ala., and the only reason for selling is the desire to concentrate all business at Huntsville.

This is an ideal rural home on one of the most beautiful bays on the Gulf Coast. This is an unusual opportunity of combining pleasure and business.

This property will admit of division into eight lots, four fronting on the Bay.  
Address **W. F. HEIKES, Manager, Huntsville, Ala.**

**The Increase Pecan Co.,**

Lamont, Jefferson County Fla.,

OFFERS A VARIETY OF

**Desirable Opportunities for Investors in Individual or Co-Operative Nut Orchards**

This Company has suitable Land, Skilled Horticultural and Business Management and ample Capital for carrying out in spirit and letter such contracts as they accept.

**A. A. RICH, Superintendent.**

For Particulars and Easy Terms, write to

**J. F. WILSON, POULAN, GA.**



# Rood Pecan Groves

Albany, Georgia.

## MEMBERS

National Nut Growers' Association  
Georgia-Florida Pecan Growers' Association

*Standard Varieties of Budded and Grafted  
Trees for Sale. Planting and caring for  
Groves given careful and up-to-date attention*

We Buy and Sell Pecan Nuts. 100,000 Trees in  
Nursery; 12,000 Trees in Grove; 400  
Acres in Grove.

## Top-Working Pecan Trees our Specialty

Estimates Furnished on Application.  
Results Guaranteed.

We sell Buds, Budding Cloth, Grafts, Black Walnuts, Black Walnut  
Trees, English Walnuts, grafted on our native Black Walnut  
stock. Florida and California Pomegranates.

We also sell Peach Trees, Plums, Japanese Persimmons, Japanese  
Walnuts, Almonds, Texas and California Grapes, Straw-  
berries, Raspberries, Cultivated Blackberries,  
Cultivated Dewberries and other Fruits.

General Nursery Stock and Nurserymen's Supplies furnished

Write for our Catalogue or any Information.

# ROOD PECAN GROVES

ALBANY

::

::

GEORGIA.



# THE NUT = GROWER

Volume VIII  
Number 5

Poulan, Ga., December, 1909.

5c per Copy  
50c per Year

## THE NUT GROWERS EXCURSION

### One Hundred and Two Nut Growers Aboard Special Train from Albany to Baconton and DeWitt.

The special train with 102 nut growers aboard left the Union Station at Albany at 8:30, Oct. 13th. The first stopping point was at Hardaway (P. O. Putney). The train ran slowly through the 1,200 acre one and two year old orchards of the Albany-Georgia Pecan Co., where the system of leaving a five-foot space on each side of the tree rows, free from crops, and constantly worked by the company's mules, is in vogue. The trees in their second year showed a fine growth and color, while most of rows of the 1909 planting showed up well with every tree living. This is to-day the largest pecan orchard in the country and (we were informed) over 1,000 acres more will be planted the coming winter (1909-1910), trees for that acreage having actually been purchased.

After passing through a body of virgin long leaf yellow pine timber the train again slowed up to view the orchards of the South Georgia Pecan Co., where rows of trees over a mile in length were visible from the train. The color of the foliage, their growth, and the geometrical precision in which the rows are planted excited much favorable comment. The avenue of magnolias over a mile long through the center of the plantation attracted much attention. The method of not planting farm crops nearer than five feet of the trees and assiduously cultivating the tree rows during the growing season is also practiced here.

It has been found necessary by both the above companies to divorce the general farming and orchard interests, and mules are employed on both places to do nothing but constantly cultivate the trees. The clean tree rows show-

ing among the cotton and corn was an excellent and valuable object lesson. The journey was then continued through the large orchards of the G. M. Bacon Pecan Co., Inc., and the Bartow Investment Co., at DeWitt (where later a delightful barbecue was served) to one mile south of Baconton, where an inspection was made of the young orchards of Mr. J. P. Gill, and one owned jointly by Mr. H. C. White and Mr. James Gill. Many trees on which places are being top-worked, originally being set out as seedlings. On account of it not being decided to visit these orchards until the eleventh hour, the owners were not able to have roadways mowed through the crops or to entertain the visitors as they would have otherwise done.

After a stop of about 30 minutes the train returned to Baconton, where accommodations in the way of wagons, buggies and automobiles were in readiness to convey the visitors to the several large orchards in that locality.

A drive of six or eight miles, consuming over two hours, passing through orchard after orchard; over beautiful land, and at one time along the east bank of the Flint river, brought into view pecan interests which speak volumes for the industry. The men who are introducing this great object lesson were each the center of a group, and questions and answers were so numerous and constant that a score of reporters would not have sufficed to make the record complete.

Soon after leaving the train the orchard of C. M. Barnwell was reached, with its ten thousand top-worked trees in a solid body. This work has all been performed dur-

### A General Consideration of Nuts as a Substitute for Flesh Foods.

By Geo. M. Niles, M. D., Lecturer on Physiology, Atlanta School of Medicine, Atlanta, Ga.

From Southern Cultivator.

Permit me to assure my hearers at the very beginning that it is not my purpose to foist on them any fad-distic theories, nor, with the mistaken zeal of the vegetarians, hold up my hands in holy horror at the mention of meat.

Flesh has been eaten by human beings since the foundation of the earth, and probably will continue a staple part of the human dietary until the end of time.

They, who will search the records of the world's greatest achievements, and note those people who have been written the largest on the pages of history, will find them among the nations who were large consumers of meat; while the vegetarian nations lagged behind in the arts of both peace and war.

In getting at my subject, therefore, it is well that I should cover briefly a few bed-rock dietic principles, so that my remarks will be better understood.

Among the elements of nourishment essential to animal life is *protein*, which includes the *albuminoids*, such as the white of egg, the lean part of meat and the gluten of wheat; the *gelatinoids*, as occurring in tendons and skin, and familiarly seen as gelatin; the *extractives*, being the principal constituents of beef tea and meat extracts.

The proteins, especially the albuminoids, are of the greatest importance to the animal economy, for they help to build up new tissues, and repair the old, impaired by the wear and tear of the vital processes. They are also burned up in the body along with other essential food elements, being important as a source of energy and heat. Of lesser moment is the fact that some protein may be converted into fat, and stored away in the

CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE

body for future use, but this is a small consideration, for, if I may use the simile, protein is the working and energetic food element. Fats and carbohydrates, as exemplified in vegetables and sugars, may repose in idleness in protected portions of the body, filling out angles, and increasing body weight, working, it is true, but ever watching for a chance to retire from strenuous participation in the bodily activities by joining the "reserve." The protein, on the other hand, is at all times up and doing, keeping hot the human furnace, giving strength to the muscles, and imparting vigor to all voluntary and involuntary movements.

We might with propriety compare each human body to an industrial plant, continually undergoing destruction and repair; continually converting its raw material into power and heat and building material. This power and heat of our bodies is derived from the food, which is oxydized or burned just as coal or wood is burned in a furnace. Now, oxidation takes place in the body or in the furnace either perfectly, imperfectly or not at all in accordance with suitability of the fuel, the conditions under which it is furnished and the available supply of oxygen. We may safely assume that men vary in their food requirements as do different kinds of furnaces in their fuel requirements, and when we find that combustion is imperfect, there is need to either change the fuel or regulate the furnace, whether it be alive or the inert part of some heating apparatus.

Having, I hope, made myself plain, I will give a short table showing a comparison in protein value of some standard meats and a few of the best known nuts:

| Article             | Per cent. of protein. |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| Round Steak .....   | 19.8                  |
| Corned Beef.....    | 14.3                  |
| Veal.....           | 15.4                  |
| Mutton.....         | 13.8                  |
| Pork (ham) .....    | 14.2                  |
| Chicken.....        | 12.8                  |
| Goose.....          | 13.4                  |
| Turkey.....         | 16.1                  |
| Brazil nut .....    | 17.4                  |
| Chestnut (dry)..... | 10.7                  |
| Hickory nut.....    | 15.4                  |
| Peanut.....         | 29.8                  |
| Pecan.....          | 12.1                  |
| Walnut .....        | 18.2                  |

I have advisedly omitted in this table the other chemical constitu-

ents, but will say that in nuts the watery and waste percentages are very much less than in the other articles mentioned.

You will observe that the protein in the meats run from 12% to 20%, while in the nuts it runs somewhat higher, in the peanut reaching nearly 30%. The protein content is low in the chestnut, as this nut is mainly a starchy food. Other of those nuts contain much fat, as the Brazil nut, the hickory nut, and the pecan—the last named showing the largest proportion in any of them—70%.

We may describe nuts as a highly concentrated class of food, and, as in dealing with any other highly concentrated article, certain intelligent rules should be observed, so as to obtain the maximum nutritive value with the minimum amount of labor on the organs of digestion.

Regarding the comparative digestibility of meat and nuts, I must admit that the latter are not in as good repute. Much of this, however, is undeserved, for, while everyone expects to eat more or less bread or vegetables with meat, and to stop eating it when the appetite is satisfied, it is not uncommon to see large quantities of nuts eaten alone; or to see, after a full meal, a generous dishful supply consumed around some hospitable board during a protracted *post prandial* conversation.

As when eating meat, we habitually take with it some of the more bulky foods, thereby facilitating its propulsion through the digestive canal, so we should remember that nuts, being much more concentrated, should be used in connection with such articles as fruits, vegetables, breads, etc.

[CONTINUED IN JANUARY NUMBER.]

### The Nut Growers Excursion.

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE

ing the past four years and many of the trees have already borne a few nuts. In the north of this orchard Mr. Barnwell has 400 acres which is partly planted in select budded trees, and his nursery has the stock growing sufficient to complete the planting of this additional area.

On the south and adjoining Mr. Barnwell's place is the large planting of the Keystone Pecan Orchard. Here also were seen top-

## FOR SALE! GRAFTED PECAN TREES

These trees are grafted from the best bearing trees in my grove. : : : : :

**VAN DEMAN, STUART**

and a dozen other choice varieties Pecan nuts for sale in season. Apply to

**JOHN S. HORLBECK,**  
Charleston, S. C.

## Pecan Trees <sup>Root</sup> Grafted

THE LEADING VARIETIES.  
PRICE LIST. . . . .

**R. T. RAMSAY,** *Ocean Springs, Mississippi.*

## For Sale

One hundred acres of land now in shape for any agricultural use desired, located in Poulan, Worth county, Ga. Experts claim that this land, properly cultivated for nut growing, will produce ten dollars for each one invested in cultivating within ten years. Editor of this paper will show land to any prospective buyer. For further information, correspond with the owner,

**John W. Corcoran,**  
28 S. Albany Ave., Chicago, Ill.

## Real Estate for Sale In Different States

If interested in buying or selling, write for Sample Copy of Poag's Real Estate Monthly.

Subscription, per year, only 50 cents. Then you can keep better posted in what is going on in the Real Estate World. In addition to this you will see interesting reading matter on other subjects

**J. EDGAR POAG, Broker**  
Rock Hill, S. C.

"Cuts the Earth to Suit Your Taste."

— LET US SEND YOU —

## "PECAN MEATS PICKED OUT"

For Those Who Want to Know  
By Those Who Know

All the essential information "Out of a Nut Shell." Investigate Pecans for pleasure, Pecans for profit. Our plan of free expert superintendence in planting large size pecans assures live trees and quick profits. WRITE TODAY.

**Clingman Nursery and Orchard Company, Ltd.**

Keithville, La.

worked trees in promising condition. The Jackson Brothers' several plantings, running into hundreds of acres; the Baconton Pecan Nut Orchard Company and other smaller places, each had interesting features.

About ten o'clock Mr. Barnwell and his nephew, Dr. Barnwell, served light refreshments, which were spread under a magnificent magnolia tree, which is probably the largest of its kind in South Georgia. It was while at this lunch and the entire party was together that a group of photographers got busy. If any of them got good pictures they will furnish history for the industry.

Time passed rapidly and it was after one o'clock before all were back to the train, and a short run of three miles on return trip landed the party at DeWitt, a place notable in the annals of modern pecan culture, for the pioneer work and workers, the place where the student can see and learn as well as trace the transition from seedling to bearing budded and grafted trees. A history of the work at this place when written out in full, will make interesting reading.

On leaving the train at this point the first and a most enjoyable part of the program was the delightful barbecue lunch served by the G. M. Bacon Pecan Co., the DeWitt Supply Co. and others. After lunch the party broke up into squads, and under the pilotage of officers and employees of the companies, went in different directions, some in buggies but mostly on foot, to see things which interested them most.

DeWitt was the objective point on the journey and here the party remained as long as the schedule would permit.

Owing to the vast acreage in pecans through which the train passed (close to 4,000 acres) and the limited time at our disposal, it was impossible for the whole party to see everything of interest, yet the day was full of usefulness and value to all who were fortunate enough to go. The train returned to Albany about 5 p. m. with a pretty tired crowd.

## A Few Remarks on the Pecan.

\* BY R. C. SIMPSON.

CONTINUED FROM NOVEMBER NUMBER

Another point I have been noticing lately is that of cutting back young trees in the nursery which are to be carried over another year. Some pecan nurserymen contend this should not be done, or say at least that it is unnecessary. It is true that a tree, say 2-3 feet high, when cut back will not grow quite so tall the next season as it would if left alone, yet, if properly cultivated and fertilized it will get tall enough and will be so much straighter, stockier and smoother that it becomes a much more desirable tree for planting. When these trees are cut back in the spring it also gives any near-by smaller trees or grafts, just put in that winter, a much better show than they would otherwise have. A pecan tree is very partial to the sun and when shaded down by its neighbor, does not do well. When the trees are cut back, therefore, the growth of all in the row, which may be made up of dormant buds and grafts as well as small trees left from the past season, is made more uniform. The cut-backs, however, are somewhat more subject to being blown off by wind than those not so treated, but if properly staked little loss will result from this source. It has been our experience that cutting back has so many more advantages than leaving the trees as they are, that we do not hesitate to recommend the practice to any who have not given it a trial. I do not think however that a tree four feet high should be disturbed, as this is most too large to cut to the ground. It is seldom, indeed, though that the pecan nurseryman has to carry over any trees larger than the 2-3 foot grade.

The proper method of pruning or cutting back pecan trees to be set in the orchard is worth our consideration. How should a pecan tree be pruned when transplanted to the grove? In considering this question it must be remembered that cutting back these trees presents a different proposition from cutting back trees in the nursery row whose roots remain undisturbed. There is a considerable difference of opinion in regard to this pruning. Some growers say a pecan tree should not be cut back at all; neither top nor tap root; some say about half of the top should be cut off; others contend that only about one-third should be removed. Un-

til the past year I was an advocate of the last method, but I have changed my views recently. Of course, we all agree now that it is not injurious to cut the tap-root, so we will confine the subject to the top.

\* Read at meeting of Southern Nurserymen.

[CONTINUED IN JANUARY NUMBER.]

## CLASSIFIED

### BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

#### A Department for the Buyer and Seller

In this column we give place to advertisements from subscribers who have orchard, Farm Products, Live Stock or Implements to sell or exchange, as well as make inquiries for things wanted. The rate is One Cent a word for each insertion. Patrons are urged to make liberal use of this space, as it will be found convenient and profitable.

**PECAN ORCHARD BARGAIN.**—We have an interest in a pecan orchard for sale at a Bargain. The proposition is an attractive one and will pay the investor over 10 per cent. from the very first. This is an investment opportunity not to be missed. It will not be open long, write today for full particulars to THE ORCHARD INVESTMENT CO., Monticello, Fla.

**WANTED**—A partner in a pecan orchard development proposition. An opportunity for the investment of a few hundred dollars where it will earn an enormous profit. A snap for some one. Address P. O. Box No. 27, Monticello, Fla.

**ANY INTELLIGENT PERSON** may earn a good income corresponding for newspapers; experience unnecessary. Send stamp for full particulars. Empire Press Syndicate, Middleport, N. Y. (sept 3t.)

**BABY CHICKS 8 CENTS**—Shipped safely anywhere. CULVER POULTRY FARM, 1034 Reed, Benson, Neb.

**SAMPLE NUTS**—Of many leading varieties for study or exhibition purposes supplied at reasonable rates. Seed nuts furnished only in limited quantities. THE NUT-GROWER COMPANY, Poulan, Ga.

**CHOICE LOCATION**—No. 24 400 acres, near Monticello, Fla. Two-thirds of the tract is in cultivation, balance in pine and hardwood timber. Located within half mile of new town and near a famous lake. Price, \$10.00 per acre. Reasonable terms. THE NUT-GROWER COMPANY, Poulan, Ga.

**INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITY**—No. 26. A1 location, first-class in every respect. 320 acres now being planted in pecan trees of choice varieties. Will subdivide into five acre tracts. Will be cared for for five years at price accepted. THE NUT-GROWER COMPANY, Poulan, Ga.

**WANTED**—Copies of March, May, June and December, 1907, and February, March and April, 1908, of THE NUT-GROWER.

### HELP WANTED

Mr. A. B. Goodenow, of Culebra, Canal Zone, has a good farm of about fifty acres at Glennmore, Ga., ten miles from Waycross. He wants to have it planted in pecans, and will make it an object to some good farmer who will handle the place in a suitable manner.

## A Bearing Grove

Of the Best Varieties,  
Four Hundred Trees

## FOR SALE

Good reason for selling. Ask for particulars of . . . . .

**THE NUT-GROWER CO.,**

POULAN, -:- GEORGIA.

### Ackander on Cost of Orchard.

EDITOR NUT-GROWER:

DEAR SIR—Please find enclosed your paper returned and accept my sincere thanks for letting me have it. I consider it a splendid paper and the best I have read in regard to the expenses of growing pecans and now I think still more it should be printed and giving the people a fair idea of what they can expect and not giving "Gold bricks" as people in general are afraid of those things and will not even investigate. It is more in line of what I have figured out before from own experiences of my own orchard and I am now more satisfied that I was nearer to the right than others claimed it could be done for.

I hope you will work up to a full discussion of it before long.

I have shown your paper to others and they are of the same opinion as I am. Pleasing to know the work of the Association as well as the Nut-Grower is in a fine condition.

In one of my orchards of 240 trees planted March 1904, 124 trees are bearing this year and I have picked 50 lbs. of nuts so far and more on. One Russell tree bearing 3 lbs. of nuts.

Yours very truly,  
ALB. B. ACKANDER.

### Shelled Pecans.

E. W. Knox, in paper read before the Texas Farmers Congress, said in part:

"The president of the largest pecan shelling concern in this country told me that when the jobber's price for shelled walnuts or almonds runs 25 cents per pound that the buyer would give the preference to shelled pecans at 35 cents per pound for halves. But he also told me that from 35 to 40 cents per pound for shelled pecans was about the limit, for just as soon as the price advances above 40 cents the buyer would go back to walnuts and almonds.

"The limit in price for pieces is about 30 cents. He told me of one customer who used them in a certain kind of candy and bought

100,000 pounds annually, as long as the price was not over 30 cents.

"I will give you a few figures to show you what it costs to produce a pound of shelled pecan halves, about one-third will be pieces; in other words, three pounds of medium sized pecans such as you get in your native groves will produce one pound of halves and one-fourth to one-third pound of pieces. I figure the price at 7 cents per pound for the unshelled nuts as that is about an average in a good crop year:

|   |       |
|---|-------|
| 3 lbs. of pecans unshelled at 7 cents ..... | .210  |
| Shrinkage 2 per cent .....                  | .0042 |
| Cracking $\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb. ....       | .015  |
| Shelling 3 lbs. ....                        | .07   |
| Cartons .....                               | .01   |
| Casing .....                                | .005  |
| Factory cost 10 per cent .....              | .021  |

.33520

"This, as you see, gives the sheller a pound of shelled halves and one-fourth to one-third lb of pieces, that costs him a little over 34 cents. The pecan sheller has been a great benefit to the grower as he will use up all the medium sized pecans and thus make prices much better for the large nuts, provided you will sort them out as I explained before and hold them for fancy trade."

**PECAN TREES** BEST VARIETIES  
Special Low Prices  
**Bear's Nurseries**  
Palatka, - - - - Florida.

**42 BEAUTIFUL GIRLS**  
397 Babies, 10 Cards and an Album  
**ABSOLUTELY FREE**

To all who send us 25 cents for one year's subscription to any one of the 25c monthly Magazines named below we will send, absolutely free, pictures of 42 of the world's most beautiful girls, a picture of 397 babies, 10 song post cards and a beautiful Album, entitled "SOUVENIR OF THE WORLD," size 6x8 inches, 64 pages, containing 75 interesting and instructive views from all over the world.

Woman's World, Chicago--Literary and Family Successful Farming, Des Moines--Agriculture Universal Magazine, St. Louis--Literary Household Journal and Floral Life, Ohio Great West Magazine, Denver--Educational The Farmer's Wife, St. Paul--Household The Metropolitan and Rural Home, New York Poultry Topics, Lincoln, Neb--Poultry paper, Gentlewoman, New York--Household, Floral, Everyday Life, Chicago--Literary and Stories The above magazines have been carefully selected and are in all respects equal to most of the 50 cent magazines of their class. Choose the one you want and send 25 cents today. Agents wanted

**CENTRAL NEWS COMPANY**  
No. 15 Keystone Bldg. Chattanooga, Tenn.

### FOR SEASON OF 1908-1909

Budded and Grafted Pecans,  
LeConte and Kieffer Pears,  
Hardy Oranges, Plums, Persimmons, Figs, Mulberries,  
Etc : : : : :

A full line of Ornamental and Shade trees. Quantity and Quality. Correspondence solicited.

**Arcadia Nurseries**  
Monticello, Florida.

### PECAN TREES

That are properly grown  
is my Specialty. . . .

### Budded and Grafted Trees

of the best varieties for sale. Write for prices of trees and information as to growing and care of groves.

**J. B. WIGHT,** CAIRO, GEORGIA

### PECANS

### BEST VARIETIES

Write for Price List.

**Nursery Established in 1882**  
**S. W. PEEK,** : Hartwell, Ga.



**SEE THE ROOTS SUCH TREES LIVE**



**Pecan Growing MADE EASY**

by planting trees dug with entire Tap Root and well developed lateral roots. Few Nurseries sell such trees.

**Made Profitable**

By planting only genuine budded or grafted trees, of best quality and best producing varieties. Some of the biggest, thinnest-shelled nuts don't bear. Beware of them.

**Griffing's Trees**  
are Models  
**ROOT and TOP**

**Our Varieties are Best**  
Gold Medal awarded our Pecans at Jamestown Exposition

**THE Griffing Bros. Co.**  
Nurserymen  
Jacksonville, Florida

We also grow Orange on hardy roots, all kinds Fruit, and Ornamental Trees. Shrubbery.

**ROSES**

## For Sale

About 300 lbs. Stuart, Van Deman, Teche and Curtis varieties of pecans Also,

### A 90-Acre Farm,

adjoining where these pecans grow, with all necessary improvements ready to be set out in trees. The place has 165 young orange trees just coming into bearing Write for particulars. . . . .

**T. S. McManus,**  
Waldo, - - - Florida.

## Grafted Pecan Trees

Of Select Paper Shell Varieties

Not the Most---Only the Best

For Descriptive List write

### BAYVIEW NURSERY

C. FORKERT, Prop. Ocean Springs, Miss

### The Ideal Pecan.

Frequently we hear it stated that such and such a variety is the ideal pecan. We trust we may be pardoned for saying so, but usually we have to smile, inwardly of course, when the remark is made. Why? Is there not an ideal pecan? or can it not be found or produced or bred? Is there not an ideal thickness of shell and percentage of kernel and standard of prolificness? To all of which we answer, "yes!"

But man has chased the ideal up and down the ages and never found it. He has worked and fought and died for it, still it ever has eluded his grasp. The ideal has been and is the lodestone of human progress, its pursuit the uplifting motive that has made for elevation in the social scale and the betterment of humanity. Now, you're off the track; come back!

Ideal Pecans? Yours or mine or

your neighbors? Whose?—Ideal as a dessert nut or for commercial purposes? Which?—Ideal for Texas or Alabama or Georgia? Where? Ideal early, medium or late? When? Two inches long or three and a half? Don't you see that there may be as many ideals as conditions to be filled and that ideals exist mostly in men's minds. And more, set up your ideal and secure it. To-morrow or sooner, a new ideal flits into the old one's place, and the pursuit goes on. It must always be so. If not, we sit down self-satisfied; a dangerous condition. Yet, set up your ideal, whatever it may be and work for it, search for it; it will be good for you and the industry. Every individual interested in the pecan should do so. Wonders will result. —Hume.

### Personal Mention.

Alfred J. Krienitz, a commercial fruit grower of Wisconsin, has a keen appreciation of the importance of nut culture.

Judge T. M. Puleston, of Florida, has a Moore pecan tree in his yard which bore 25 pounds of nuts when it was six years old.

Prof. G. T. Surface, of Sheffield Scientific School, in a letter to the Editor of the Nut-Grower says, "I am reading with interest the facts as set forth in your magazine."

W.W. Finley, President, Southern Railway Company, says "No one can look forward into the future with greater confidence than can the farmer, and in my opinion there is no area of equal extent in the world where the agricultural outlook is better than in our Southern States."

W. W. Carroll, Monticello, Florida, says, "I have an 8-year-old tree that bore 75 lbs. Pecans last year (1908). I have trees planted in 1901 that produced a highly profitable crop last year (6 years old). A tree on the premises of my neighbor, W. A. Lindsey, when 22 years old, produced 638 lbs. of nuts. A fair estimate of a well cared for, healthy tree is a 100 lb. crop at 10 years of age."

## The Secret of Success Is Self-Development....

Prepare for future success—greatness, prosperity, and happiness—by developing yourself NOW. Your circumstances are only the expression of your mental development and habits, and it is impossible to improve your surroundings unless you FIRST IMPROVE YOURSELF.

### The Science of Success

covers every point of necessary development. It will show you HOW TO WIN in the simplest and clearest manner. Every word, thought and scientific discovery for quickly developing the faculties have been included; and no one who will take up the study of the course in the proper manner and persist to the end will fail in life UNLESS HE OR SHE DOES SO DELIBERATELY.

### You Can Become More Successful

and we prove it beyond all reasonable doubt in our free booklet. The right application of the simplest powers of the normal mind insure the greatest success in all things. Every man and woman known to be successful in life has directed these SIMPLE powers in the same general manner, and our course of instruction is formed for the one purpose of creating this successful, conquering attitude of mind in the individual student, together with the full development of every faculty necessary for success.

Send in this Coupon today  
and receive our Free  
Booklet

"The Science of Success"

The Progress Self-Help  
University,  
Rand-McNally Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

#### FREE BOOKLET COUPON

THE PROGRESS SELF-HELP UNIVERSITY,  
Rand-McNally Bldg., Chicago.

Gentlemen:—Without obligation on my part,  
send me your free booklet, "The Science of Success." In The Nut-Grower.

Name .....

P. O. Box  
St. No. ....

Town ..... State .....

## THE NUT - GROWER

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

The NUT-GROWER COMPANY

Entered as second-class matter at the Postoffice at Poulan, Georgia, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Subscription, 50 cents per Annum.  
Advertising Rates on Application.

## NOTICE

When this paragraph is marked it means that your subscription has expired and that you are required to renew promptly, as postal regulations do not permit us to mail to delinquents at second-class rates.

The subscription price is 50 cents per annum, but if you will send \$1.00 your account will be credited for three years.

DECEMBER, 1909.

A Florida nurseryman was persuaded by a friend to attend the Albany convention. He was surprised to find how desirable a place it was and later was pleased, as he sold a thousand dollars worth of stock while at the meeting.

When we have several thousand subscribers like Mr. A. M. Garrett, of Louisiana, we will have occasion to feel that our work is appreciated. While we have many evidences of approbation, and many subscribers who follow the plan he uses, still he carries his good will into the future by paying his subscription in advance. Besides, he never waited 'till a bill was rendered. About a year ago he paid for three years, and now he repeats the same operation, so that his expiration date is as far in the future as the proposed completion of the Panama canal.

Some of our subscribers have been having trouble with the scab on pecan trees, and apprehend disaster to the industry. While this is probably the most serious disease thus far encountered, still the fact remains that the apple, which is subject to numerous diseases of this kind as well as many other troubles, still is grown in largely increased quantity. Resistant varieties of the pecan and the top-working of seedlings, subject to the disease, will keep it in control. It is possible that some localities are more subject to it than others, or it may be more prevalent in sections where the trees were obtained from points having different environments.

Some one has said that advertising is the fertilizer for business. We like the idea, and will be glad to have the Nut-Grower used largely as a business builder. We are building business all right, but want a living out of our work as we go along. With next issue we will have additional space at command, and promise to enlarge the amount of reading matter as extensively as the advertising patronage permits.

We are making good time in at least one particular with our test orchard, which was started early in 1909. During the past summer the Curtis, Success, Mobile and Money-Maker trees had produced new growth sufficient to supply a few buds, which were set in two-year-old stock in our home nursery. A good percentage of the buds started into growth promptly and are now so well established that they will be set in orchard during the present season.

A good bargain is said to be one in which both parties are gainers. It is too frequently the case that while one gains the other loses. This obtains always in gambling operations, and is often the result of speculation. The nut grower is on the right kind of a foundation. Sales of his products add to his wealth, while affording profits and pleasure to his purchasers. Both are benefitted and this makes business a pleasure, and removes it from the tension incident to many callings.

A writer in the National Magazine for August, 1909, says of the pecan: "A tree that will live from three to seven hundred years, that will fruit practically all its life, that will attain to a height of a hundred and fifty feet, that is susceptible to neither drought nor other climatic irregularities, that has no vital enemy, a tree that combines the beauty of the magnolia and the symmetry of the pine with the stateliness of the oak and the fecundity of the walnut, the pecan is certainly one of nature's greatest gifts to the the South."

It is interesting to note in connection with the report of the nut growers' excursion to Baconton and DeWitt, found in this number, that the grafting and budding of the pecan began at DeWitt in 1902 and the small stock that year of but two or three thousand trees were practically all sold, and the planting of commercial orchards with other than seedling trees did not even begin 'till 1903 while the first commercial company was not formed till 1906. If the initial three years can show such surprising results, what will the next ten years produce? However, DeWitt and Baconton is but a small fraction of the pecan area, which embraces other states and larger areas than the Flint valley of Georgia affords. It matters not whether this valley continues to lead the world in this pursuit or not, for her commanding position is secure as the birthplace of the organization, which has wrought out great things in nut culture for all the lands, the importance of which is not yet recognized.

In our News column will be found the report for the 1909 crop on Mr. Wight's Frotscher tree. This one tree, when viewed from an investment standpoint, works out surprising results. At ten cents a pound it pays this year 8 per cent on \$440.00 and an acre of such trees would be worth \$8,800.00. But this is not all. The most critical will admit that these nuts will bring fully 25 cents a pound in any market, while it would spoil our calculation to tell how much he actually received, for sales made. At 25 cents it is two and a half times the figures given, making the acre a property valuation of twenty-two thousand dollars. Mr. Wight claims that if one tree will yield such returns, a dozen, will do the same, and if given proper attention, a hundred, or a thousand will be correspondingly profitable.

**English Walnut Creams.**—Use French cream as above. Make a ball of the cream about the size of the walnut. Have ready English walnuts, shelled so as not to break the meats. Place a half nut meat on either side of the cream, pressing in, and lay aside to dry.



# Nut Growers! Read This!

WE WOULD CALL YOUR ATTENTION TO

## Thomas Phosphate Powder

[BASIC SLAG PHOSPHATE]

ANALYZING

**Total Phosphoric Acid**  
15 to 18 Per Cent.

**Lime**  
35 to 50 Per Cent.

**Magnesia and Iron**  
18 to 20 Per Cent.

This material is being largely used by some of the most intelligent nut and fruit growers in this country with splendid results. Why not YOU? There is no material known that so strongly appeals to you as this, because: In addition to the PHOSPHORIC ACID, it contains also large amounts of LIME, MAGNESIA and IRON, which are very necessary in assisting in large production of fruit and at the same time keeping your trees healthy and vigorous.

It is not treated with SULPHURIC ACID like Acid Phosphate and cannot destroy the humus matter in your soils and make them sour and unproductive, and many other reasons. This space is too small to tell you all about it. Write for descriptive pamphlet and prices. In addition to Thomas Phosphate Powder we import and handle

NITRATE OF POTASH

SULPHATE OF POTASH

MURIATE OF POTASH

NITRATE OF SODA

DRIED BLOOD

IMPORTED FISH GUANO

KAINIT

## The Coe-Mortimer Company,

New York

Charleston, S. C.

### Mere Mention.

Nut bearing trees planted along all the small branches and in the fence corners will increase the beauty and value of the farm.

Probably no other field of undeveloped natural resources in all the wide domain of diversified production offers richer and happier results than does nut culture.

The trade paper has a field of its own. It is the medium between the manufacturer and jobber and the retailer. It is the powerful force that creates the demand with the retailers.

Plant pecans. It will beautify the place better than any other thing you can invest your money in; buildings are all the time depreciating. Pecan trees are always increasing in value without cost.

Nut growing in the Southwest is an awakening industry, and will claim more attention later on. People are learning more of the value of the simpler foods and we see a return to the nut and vegetable diet of our great forerunners, Adam and Eve.

The pecan ranks first as a table nut; it ranks first in quality of fat oil; it ranks first in food value per pound over all nuts. It is acknowledged by confectioners as the richest and most valuable. In the production of oil it gives the greatest quantity of the richest nut oil.

J. B. Wight says, "Briefly putting it, there is money in pecan growing, for the one who knows his business and takes care of his trees. The careless and ignorant man, who thinks a pecan tree should be set and cared for as a post, can find other methods for throwing away his money that are just as satisfactory."

The pecan may well be termed the King of Nuts. In the forest it rears its stately head above its fellow trees, as if proud of the load of riches it carries in the form of sweet, luscious nuts, the like of which will, where the best, thinnest-shelled and most prolific varieties have been selected and planted, become the leading, most staple and remunerative horticultural enterprise of the South.

There is no legitimate investment that promises more safety than does a pecan orchard. It is easily managed, at small cost and at minimum risk, and by cultivating the land in other crops during the waiting period, the business can be made self-sustaining from the start, while the enhanced value of every acre of land planted, would each year amount to as much as the cost of the land. One can afford to wait a few years for profits, when the cost of investment is sure to be returned, together with large annual profits for a period measured by generations.

The advent of the budded and grafted pecan has removed the greatest uncertainty in the pecan industry. One may now not only be sure that his trees will bear, but that they will do so at a reasonably early age. And further he may know that in the quality and quantity of the product he will have something that is worth while.

The pecan shellers prefer the ordinary or medium sized pecans and will not pay any more for the large ones, therefore it behooves all growers to sort their pecans as they are gathered, sell the medium sized to the shellers and the large ones to the dealers who will pay you a better price, as they ship them into the eastern markets, where they are sold to the fancy trade for cracking and eating out of the shell.

Caucasa is a soluble saccharate of copper and lime, coming into use in Europe in place of the rather cumbersome Bordeaux Mixture. When sprayed on the trees, the thin layer of the solution is readily changed by the atmosphere, as in the case of Bordeaux Mixture, into the insoluble film of copper compound that has the specific power to kill fungi. The thinness of this film has the advantage of interfering all the less with the important functions of the foliage, and also of sticking very close—which was found in one case to be for three months after one spraying.



## News Items.

Monticello, Fla., has six large nurseries, and each make a specialty of pecans.

The Standard Pecan Co. won the Blue ribbon at the Jefferson county (Fla.) Fair.

North Carolina won on pecans at the recent Horticultural Exhibition at Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Weather for November at Piney Park, Ga.: Maximum temperature 87, Minimum 25, Mean 61, Rain-fall 4.4 inches.

The 1908 yearbook of the Department of Agriculture describes several new varieties of the pecan. Taylor, Kennedy, Hodge, Bolton and Carman are in the list.

San Saba, Texas, is a prominent pecan market. In one day, during the past season, 66,180 pounds were bought by local merchants, at prices ranging from 8 to 20 cents.

Up to the present time I have gathered 349 pounds of nuts from my Frotcher tree and there are still a few scattering nuts yet to be gathered. The circumference is 62 inches.—J. B. Wight.

Local pecan growers at Albany, Georgia, are planning to organize. The purpose is to hold annual conventions and advertise the resources and work of that locality. Judge Smith and W.C. Scovill are pushing the project.

The proceedings of the Albany Convention of the National Nut Growers Association is in press and will be out soon. Copies can be obtained from the Secretary at Poulan, Ga. The price to the public is fifty cents per copy.

During the year that closed with the shipments of October 31, more than 40,000 cars of oranges and lemons were shipped from California, a larger crop by more than 20 per cent than has ever been produced, aggregating over 15,000,000 boxes.

## Plant Nut Trees.

Nature has so arranged it that some kinds of nut will thrive in almost every locality. The hickory nut does well in the North, the chest-

## Ocean Springs Pecan Nursery

Season 1908-1909

Will be pleased to book orders  
now for Grafted Pecans

No Seedlings

Send for Price List

CHAS. E. PABST, Prop'r, OCEAN SPRINGS,  
MISSISSIPPI.

nut in the Central States, and the pecan in the South. Walnuts thrive well everywhere. All of these are profitable for nuts and timber and are ornamental for shade.—Texas Farmer.

## Lay by in Store for the Children

The dream of every father is to lay up something for his children that they may enjoy after he is gone. Now, here is one thing he can lay up. A pecan grove is better than stocks or bonds. Local ties are strong and there is a mysterious tie that binds us to a tree that will live on through generations yet unborn, and always bless the heir that inherits.—Extract from address by Dr. J. B. Hunnicutt, editor South-Cultivator.

The San Saba pecan may be described as follows: Size small, 85 to 90 nuts per pound, individual specimens measure about  $1\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{7}{8}$  inches; ovate, slightly flattened toward the apex; color bright, reddish-yellow, marked with purplish-brown splashes; shell very thin and brittle; partitions thin; kernels easily removed, plump, smooth, deeply and broadly grooved, bright straw-colored, solid, fine grained; flavor delicate, rich, sweet; quality excellent.

## —THE—

## Buckeye Subscription Agency

For many years we have secured and forwarded subscriptions to many publishers for local patrons, and the facilities at command enable us to serve others who order by mail.

Write for quotations on any periodical desired.

J. F. WILSON, AGENT  
POULAN, GEORGIA

## GAINESVILLE NURSERIES,

GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA.

Specialists in Budded and Grafted Pecan Trees of reliable known varieties. Our catalog contains information on selecting, planting, culture, etc., and is free for the asking. Graftwood for sale; our orchards contain over forty named varieties.

H. S. GRAVES, PROPRIETOR,  
Gainesville, Florida.

## SUCCESS



## NATURAL SIZE

The nut that has never failed to bear and never failed to fill at both ends with kernels of best quality.

BECHTEL PECAN NURSERIES  
OCEAN SPRINGS MISS.

THE  
NUT-GROWER

## TRIAL SUBSCRIPTION

Three Months for - 10c  
One Year for . - - 50c  
Three Years for - \$1.00

Farmers; Fruit Growers, Nurserymen and investors can read it with profit.

As an advertising medium it is particularly valuable, as no padding of circulation figures fixes the rates. Descriptive circulars sent on request.

The Nut-Grower Co.  
Poulan, :: Georgia

## How a Large Orchard was Planted.

For lining of the tree rows we used a steel wire which would stand the necessary strain without stretching, and cut the wire into lengths so that the links when tied would be just fifty feet apart. The tying was carefully done so that there would be no stretching of the line and good anchors were attached to the ends. A base line or row was carefully staked off and care was taken in setting the anchor each time to see that the first link was placed directly in line with the stakes marking the first row, otherwise all links on the wire would be out of the line and the stakes marking the places for the trees would not line up properly. Half as many men as there were links on the wire, or rows to be staked, were given sharpened stakes about eight feet high, with a piece of white muslin attached to the tops so that they could be readily seen at a distance. The end stakes being set and a man placed at end or base row to see that the stakes lined up properly, the stakes were set in rotation, beginning with the one farthest from the base row, and with signals or motions of the hand, the man "sighting the stakes" had them placed in line; then the wire was lifted and carried from the preceding row and anchored close to, and in line with, the stakes just set. Small stakes to mark the place for the tree were quickly stuck down close to the wire and opposite the links marking the row. In this way about 75 acres per day were nicely staked off ready for the men digging the holes.—J. F. Jones.

### Nut Culture.

At American Pomological Society.

The subject of pecan culture was admirably treated by H. H. Hume, Glen Saint Mary, Fla., and S. H. James, of Mound, La., both papers treated the possibilities of pecan culture in a sensible, reasonable manner. The glamour and romantic possibilities may be said to have been peeled off and the great future of the industry sketched without exaggeration. Both be-

# QUALITY TALKS

In Pecan Trees, as well as other commodities,

## WE HAVE THE QUALITY.

Our stock for the coming season's delivery is Budded and Grafted from **Known Trees**. All being of the very best varieties. Orders are being rapidly booked.

Get in touch with us; we have the goods. A "SQUARE DEAL" Guaranteed. Write for booklet and get acquainted

## JEFFERSON NURSERY CO.,

MONTICELLO, : : FLORIDA.

(Mention The Nut-Grower.)

lieved that there was a large future for pecan culture in the South West and that when the propagated varieties came into the market the demand for the improved nut would increase very rapidly. A pecan investment might be regarded as a staple and permanent one. Chestnut culture was treated by Mr. J. C. Reist, of Pennsylvania.

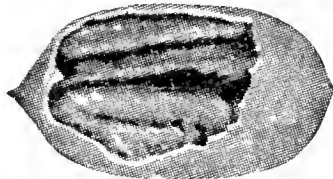
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## New Plan



For growing Pecans, Pears, Peaches, etc., at a profit—Free. 50 per cent. reductions in price of trees. Sure to live. No agents.

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## For Sale!

Standard Varieties of

### Budded and Grafted Pecan Trees and Nuts. . . . .

Also Budding and Grafting Wood from bearing trees. Contracts taken for top-working seedling trees and caring for groves. Our groves contain over 4,000 budded trees of the best standard varieties and is the oldest budded grove in Georgia.

## Gillgrove Pecan Nurseries

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## Barnwell Pecan Groves

Has 10,000 Budded and Grafted trees of the leading varieties. First-Class Grafting Wood for sale at reasonable prices. Address

CHAS. M. BARNWELL,  
BACONTON, :: :: GEORGIA.

**Nuts for Profit** A BOOKLET OF 158 pages; 60 illustrations. Propagation, cultivation, etc., of nuts best adapted to the various sections. Interesting and instructive. Price, by mail, 25 cents. JOHN R. PARRY, PARRY, N. J. From Jan. 1 to April 15, ORLANDO, FLA.

## BUY A PECAN GROVE

The Best Investment that can now be made in the United States or elsewhere. I will sell you one already established

### ON EASY TERMS

planted to the best known grafted standard paper shell varieties, one to three years old, located on the Gulf coast of Mississippi and in Jackson county, the native heart of the paper shell pecans and where ten or twelve of the best known varieties now being propagated by nurserymen were originated.

I now have four groves ready for delivery and several thousand acres of the finest pecan land in the South. I have a very special bargain in a forty-acre grove (Satsuma orange trees between the pecans) which includes 20,000 stocks for the coming season's grafting, a splendid opening for a combination grove and nursery, on the L. & N. railroad, and a half mile front on a running stream.

Will also furnish trees, superintend the planting of groves anywhere in South Mississippi and Alabama west of Mobile.

The Satsuma orange planted between pecans when desired. Young grafted trees, grafted wood and fancy and commercial nuts in any quantity. Thanksgiving and Holiday orders for nuts given special attention. All grafting wood and trees grown from bearing trees in my own groves, hence absolutely true to name. No guess work—you get exactly what you order. Pecans this season especially fine. Send your orders early.

## F. H. LEWIS,

Jackson County, SCRANTON, MISS.

### Committee on Standards.

Mr. Taylor, chairman, reported to the convention in part, as follows:

"So far as we are advised, the code of nomenclature, adopted by the Association in 1903, is being fairly well adhered to by propagators and introducers of new varieties. There is still a disposition in some quarters to catalog Columbian in distinction from Rome, notwithstanding the fact that the name Columbian was applied to the variety many years after it had been disseminated in the form of budded and grafted trees under the name Rome, which thus became established for it."

### A Valuable Lesson.

Four years ago, the National Nut Growers' Association, through the efforts of one or two Texas members, was induced to hold its annual meeting in Dallas. This gathering of bright and enterprising men was well attended from sections far and far apart; and they brought with them specimens of their product. It was a revelation, new and almost startling, to see those nuts—so fine in size, thin of shell and excellent in quality. Then, there was the educational feature of the meeting. Demonstrations were given showing how any careful and painstaking man could do the budding and grafting work. But the most valuable lesson of all was that which overthrew the old-time superstition that half a lifetime of waiting was required before the trees would come into bearing. When members of that association would assure the people that young trees budded or grafted with improved varieties would begin fruiting in the same time as that required for apples and pears, it was a tax upon the credulity of many. Time has proven the correctness of their statements. The young apple and pear tree properly planted and attended to will begin fruiting in three to eight years, according to the variety. The same is true of the pecan, but the average of the improved nut tree is not above five years.—C. L. Edwards, in Dallas News.

## Budded and Grafted . . . Pecan Trees

*We have them in all the Varieties Worth While.*

The demand for the best sizes and varieties of BUDDED AND GRAFTED PECAN TREES is far greater than the supply.

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**ORDER NOW TO SAVE DISAPPOINTMENT**

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**1909-1910 PRICE LIST:**

|   |                 |
|---|-----------------|
| 1 to 2 foot size, 55 cents each, or . . . . . | \$45.00 per 100 |
| 2 to 3 foot size, 60 cents each, or . . . . . | 55.00 per 100   |
| 3 to 4 foot size, 70 cents each, or . . . . . | 65.00 per 100   |
| 4 to 5 foot size, 80 cents each, or . . . . . | 75.00 per 100   |
| 5 to 6 foot size, 90 cents each, or . . . . . | 85.00 per 100   |

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**OUR GUARANTEE**

If our planting instructions and advice as to the care of the trees are followed we will replace, free, all over 7 per cent. that die from natural causes, provided they are set out before February 15th.

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**Orders Booked now for Fall and Winter Delivery.**

**DELAYS PAY NO DIVIDENDS---ACT NOW---ORDER TO-DAY.**

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**The G. M. Bacon Pecan Company,**

**DeWitt, Mitchell County, Georgia.**

### The National Nut Growers Association.

The meeting of the Nut Growers Association this year was the best one in its history, there being more than one hundred representative Nut Growers from many states in the Union in attendance at the meeting at Albany, Georgia.

This gathering has grown within the past eight years from just a few pioneers in the business until now it is a strong body of enthusiastic and progressive men.

The most interesting feature of the meeting at Albany this year was the visit to the thousands of pecan trees growing in that region. These trees are now, many of them, old enough to begin profitable bearing, so that the money to be made from the planting of pecan trees has passed beyond the conjectural age.

Next year the association goes to Monticello, Fla., where are to be seen perhaps the finest native seedling trees in point of age and profitable bearing that are to be found anywhere in the south. By another year the association will likely come to Texas. The interest in pecan planting in Texas is clearly

on the increase, and the coming of such a body of men will do much to stimulate the planting of the improved varieties in the state, which now produces by far the greatest per cent. of commercial pecans. — Southern Orchards and Homes.

## PROCEEDINGS

The following volumes of Proceedings of the National Nut Growers' Association can be obtained at prices which were established at the Albany Convention:

|                  |              |
|------------------|--------------|
| St. Louis, 1904, | 25c per copy |
| Scranton, 1906,  | 25c per copy |
| Norfolk, 1907,   | 50c per copy |
| Albany, 1909,    | 50c per copy |

**J. F. WILSON, Sec'y**  
POULAN, :: GEORGIA

## Seed Pecans

For the accommodation and convenience of patrons we buy and sell Pecan Nuts for seed purposes.

## Piney Park Nursery

J. F. Wilson, Manager  
Poulan, :: Georgia.

### Books and Catalogues.

MR. T. V. MUNSON, of Denison, Texas, has a new book, entitled, "Foundation of American Grape Culture."

E. FROMHOLD & Co., Saxony, Germany. Wholesale price list of choice German Flower Seeds, for season 1909-1910.

R. WARNOCK, of Independence, Mo., in a small booklet, advertises a "Tree Paint," which he claims efficacious in preventing horticultural ills.

GRIFFING'S 1910 TREE CATALOGUE—Griffing Brothers Co., Jacksonville, Fla., 30 illustrated pages, listing fruit trees, ornamental stock and thirteen varieties of pecans, with other nut trees.

GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES, Glen St. Mary, Fla. 1910 catalogue and price list, 50 finely illustrated pages. Eight varieties of pecans are listed and described.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, for the year 1909. Part I. 150 pages, contains various papers of timely interest to all horticulturists.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & Co., of Chicago, Ill., have just issued a new catalogue of Wood and Steel Windmills. The theory and details of construction are analyzed and published completely for the first time in this book.

TURKEY CREEK NURSERIES, Macclenny, Fla.—Descriptive catalogue for 1909-1910, is a handsome 40-page pamphlet, profusely illustrated. Fifteen varieties of pecans are listed, several of them however are not desirable for commercial planting.

### Pecan Investments

Mr. J. B. Wight's Chattanooga address, four six by nine inch pages, with fifteen hundred words

This is a careful and very conservative review of the commercial opportunities this nut offers, and supplies just the information prospective investors desire.

Copies furnished at following rates:

|             |        |
|-------------|--------|
| 1,000 ..... | \$4.50 |
| 500 .....   | 2.50   |
| 250 .....   | 1.50   |
| 100 .....   | .75    |
| 50 .....    | .50    |

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**The Nut-Grower Co.,**  
Poulan, Georgia.

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NURSERY STOCK



**NURSERIES**  
MILLER & GOSSARD  
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MONTICELLO, FLORIDA

Nut Trees---Satsuma Oranges---Roses

--OUR SPECIALTIES--

The Admiral Schley Pecan

\_\_\_\_\_ OUR CATALOGUE WILL INTEREST YOU. \_\_\_\_\_
The Pecan of  
the Future

## THE LOUISIANA NUT NURSERIES

J. F. JONES, Manager and Proprietor.

**JEANERETTE. - - LOUISIANA.**

**Headquarters for Budded and Grafted Pecan Trees in the South-**  
**west Illustrated and Descriptive Catalogue for the asking.**

Those wishing to engage in pecan culture would do well to investigate the advantages offered by this section. We will gladly help any wishing to locate here to get a good location, and if wanted, will plant the orchard and guarantee the trees to live, or arrange to care for the same for a period of years.

### PECAN AND ROSE NURSERY FOR SALE

In Connection with a Delightful Home on Back Bay, Biloxi, Miss.

Biloxi is a noted health resort, patronized by city people and planters of the South in summer and Northern people in winter.

400 acres, more or less, with a water front on Back Bay of over one-half mile. Over 50,000 grafted pecan trees. Over 100,000 pecan seedlings will be in fine condition for grafting winter of 1908-9. Over 50,000 budded roses for market of 1908 and 1909. Also a fine stock of magnolia grandiflora, figs and Japan persimmons.

This property belongs to the Heikes-Biloxi Nurseries Co., Biloxi, Miss., and is paying good dividends. The Company has no debts. It is operated as a branch of the Huntsville Wholesale Nurseries, Huntsville, Ala., and the only reason for selling is the desire to concentrate all business at Huntsville.

This is an ideal rural home on one of the most beautiful bays on the Gulf Coast.

This is an unusual opportunity of combining pleasure and business.

This property will admit of division into eight lots, four fronting on the Bay.

Address

**W. F. HEIKES, Manager, Huntsville, Ala.**

## The Increase Pecan Co.,

Lamont, Jefferson County Fla.,

OFFERS A VARIETY OF

### Desirable Opportunities for Investors in Individual or Co-Operative Nut Orchards

This Company has suitable Land, Skilled Horticultural and Business Management and ample Capital for carrying out in spirit and letter such contracts as they accept.

**A. A. RICH, Superintendent.**

For Particulars and Easy Terms, write to

**J. F. WILSON, POULAN, GA.**

# Rood Pecan Groves

Albany, Georgia.

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## MEMBERS

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National Nut Growers' Association  
Georgia-Florida Pecan Growers' Association

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*Standard Varieties of Budded and Grafted  
Trees for Sale. Planting and caring for  
Groves given careful and up-to-date attention*

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We Buy and Sell Pecan Nuts. 100,000 Trees in  
Nursery; 12,000 Trees in Grove; 400  
Acres in Grove.

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## Top-Working Pecan Trees our Specialty

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Estimates Furnished on Application.  
Results Guaranteed.

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We sell Buds, Budding Cloth, Grafts, Black Walnuts, Black Walnut  
Trees, English Walnuts, grafted on our native Black Walnut  
stock. Florida and California Pomegranates.

---

We also sell Peach Trees, Plums, Japanese Persimmons, Japanese  
Walnuts, Almonds, Texas and California Grapes, Straw-  
berries, Raspberries, Cultivated Blackberries,  
Cultivated Dewberries and other Fruits.

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General Nursery Stock and Nurserymen's Supplies furnished

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Write for our Catalogue or any Information.

# ROOD PECAN GROVES

ALBANY

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GEORGIA.

# THE NUT = GROWER

Volume IX  
Number 1 Whole No. 90.

Poulan, Ga., January, 1910.

5c per Copy  
50c per Year

## THE COST OF A PECAN ORCHARD

BY DR. J. F. WILSON. \*

MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW WORKERS:

The cost of a pecan orchard includes everything which enters into its establishment and care up to a time, say five years, when initial crops may be expected.

The actual amount of cash used does not necessarily represent the full cost, as other things besides money are essential, but they too frequently are not given full or proper consideration, but they swell the figures at which the actual investment stands.

It is not my purpose to show how easily one can obtain a pecan orchard or how cheaply it can be established or even consider what it is worth when at bearing age. I shall also ignore all reference to incidental profits made from the orchard land by cultivation of intermediate crops or other auxiliary methods which are not strictly in line with the best interests of the trees.

The growing of necessary trees for planting belongs distinctly to the nursery business. The obtaining of a desirable and suitable site may necessitate the services of a real estate dealer, while the incidental supplies and labor are subject to varying trade conditions.

It is simply from a common sense business viewpoint that I shall treat the subject.

The scripture injunction to "Set down and count the cost before building," applies to the making of a pecan orchard as well as to architectural structures.

I may be allowed to say that this theme is not one of my own selection for this occasion and should my views and figures not seem encouraging or even be regarded as detrimental to the best interests of the industry, the blame, if any, must rest upon the shoulders of those who proposed the subject and

were instrumental in having me assigned, as your program indicates.

However, I recognize the importance of the subject at this stage of our industrial career as pecan growers and appreciate the compliment paid me.

It should be clearly understood that my treatment of the theme is purely from a commercial viewpoint and does not apply to the farmer who plants simply as an adjunct to his usual operations or to those who plant for other considerations than direct profit.

It matters not whether my personal judgment is correct in the particulars mentioned or not, but we need to know the truth about such matters as show so wide a range in estimates, as we have been having in this very particular. We need to know at least the approximate truth, even if it hurts temporarily.

It is the investor who looks to pecan growing for dividends on his capital or savings from year to year, who must reckon with each and every one of at least ten separate cost items, we shall mention, and he looks to us, the advocates and representation of the industry, for facts. He also looks to us to carry into execution such plans and prospects, of our own designing, as he may select. It is not good business for anyone to engage to perform certain duties until he knows what it will cost. The items I shall mention all belong to the orchard and cannot be ignored or slighted without sacrificing the business prospects.

The figures which follow cannot apply with equal force to different localities and are liable to vary from year to year, owing to general industrial conditions, but they are

\* Read at 1909 meeting of the Georgia-Florida Pecan Growers. (See editorial note on page 8.)  
CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE

## The Search for New Varieties.

By Theo Bechtel, Ocean Springs, Miss. \*

With so many choice and very profitable varieties of pecans as we now have under cultivation, the first idea that might suggest itself to most of us would be, why look for other or new varieties? Why not let good enough alone? However true this may be, no variety of pecans, or any other kind of fruit, has yet been introduced which might not be improved upon by combining some of the most superior qualities of one sort with the almost perfect ones already possessed by that of another variety.

Another and very worthy motive in the search for new varieties, would be to widen the area over which pecans may be successfully grown that more homes may enjoy the pleasures of the shade of the pecan tree in the hot summer days, of gathering the nuts in the fall, and last, but not least, the luxury of using the delicious pecan nut all the year round.

Granting then, that there are good and sufficient reasons for continuing "The Search for New Varieties," I feel that a word of caution might well be put in here, as the introduction of new varieties of pecans, and the naming of some varieties which do possess merit superior to those we already have introduced, is very likely to be overdone in some sections. We should always bear in mind that the introduction of an inferior article is likely to prove to be as much to our detriment as the introduction of a superior product is to our credit. Since the successful introduction of the Success pecan, numerous varieties of seedlings, varying in degrees of merit, have been brought to us with the suggestion that they be given a name and introduced, evidently with the thought that they might become as popular as that variety, and others which have proven well worthy of propagation and introduction. Our answer to all is that we will never

\* Read at the Albany Convention.

advise introducing a new variety unless it is at least a little superior to that which we already have. Why? Because a long list of varieties is only a source of confusion and bewilderment to the orchardist, who has not the time nor the opportunity to test half of them before going into the business. The list of varieties being propagated by the various nurseries has grown within the past five years to such an extent that one would now need an orchard of several acres for testing alone if all are to be included.

As said before, no nut is so near perfect but that some improvement might be suggested. Therefore we should all be on the search for new varieties of superior merit, and be sure that we place our standard of the ideal nut very high, for we certainly have a number already which rank well along toward perfection in many points. In this connection we might ask, What constitutes the ideal pecan? This question will probably never be definitely settled since there are so many uses for the pecan that the ideal nut for one purpose would be far from the ideal nut for some one or more of the other purposes for which they are used. For instance, could a nut be too large? No, not for some purposes; and Yes, for some other purposes. Could a pecan be too rich in oil? For the manufacturer of pecan oil it could not. Who knows but what many years hence we may be growing entire orchards of special varieties for special uses? As an illustration, last fall a candy manufacturing concern of St. Louis made an offer of \$1,000 for a thousand pounds of nuts of one special variety, and rejected other choice sorts because this one suited their purpose. But at the present time what seems to be the ideal nut to the most of us is an all-purpose nut combining good size quality of kernel, cracking qualities, vigor of tree and enormous productiveness.

As most of you know, the method of obtaining new varieties is to plant the nuts and get the variations from the parent trees which, in many instances, are very great. Here is where the scientific hybridizer gets in his good work by po-

lenizing varieties of superior merit with another possessing some other special quality with the view of obtaining the happy combination in the trees produced by planting these nuts. Mr. Chas. Forkert, assisted by myself, is now carrying on this work of hybridizing, at Ocean Springs, and we understand there are others who are making similar efforts along these lines. The day may not be far distant when the name of some of these gentlemen becomes famous as the creator of some very choice varieties. Nature, too, is continually carrying on the work of hybridizing, and as we already have such choice nuts obtained from this source, who knows but what we may yet find a better one produced by chance? I have some such chance seedlings now under test which promise good results, but will not be introduced if not an actual improvement on what we already have. It would be well therefore, to be on the lookout for choice pecans, and when such a nut is found, hunt up all its faults as well as all its good qualities before deciding to introduce and add its name to the already too lengthy list. It is my opinion that we should have a very thorough acquaintance with the tree and its product before giving it to the public as something to be depended upon. Had Mr. Burbank thoroughly tested the Wonderberry before allowing it to be introduced by Mr. Childs, I feel sure he would never have allowed so worthless a production to go out with his recommendation, and thus would have saved himself much severe criticism and loss of esteem. Let us, therefore, not allow the greed for money to induce us to rush something into the market before we are thoroughly satisfied that it will be to our credit to do so. On the other hand, let none of us be so egotistical as to believe it would be impossible to improve upon the varieties we already have, but go right on working the best available, and also keep up the search for new varieties, which at the same time, are better varieties, and I might add that it was this resolution that brought me Success.

## The Cost of a Pecan Orchard.

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE

based upon experience and observation in the territory embraced within the bounds of this Association.

We are warranted in assuming that our prospective investor wants not only a safe and permanent property but also one which will return as large a percentage of profit as the business will legitimately afford. This means that character and quality in all the constructive features of the orchard shall take precedence over the cost. The time to practice economy in a pecan orchard does not come until the end of five years as it is all investment and no expectation of profits for this period.

In order that the administration expense of fixed charges may not be out of due proportion we will base our calculation on one acre of a hundred acre planting.

First is the land, which we invoice at \$40.00 per acre, this price contemplates choice land suitably located in thorough cultivation, well fenced, stumped, and with such buildings as are needed for the size tract mentioned.

The price of land is a consideration which often receives more attention than it deserves. The difference of a few dollars per acre should not weigh against the more important features of convenience, which eliminate annually enough of actual expense and inconvenience to make up the difference per acre if the cheaper place is a mile or more from town or a railroad depot. It is a mistaken idea to plant pecans on land which is not suitable for other and regular farm purposes, no agricultural lands are too expensive for such a valuable and permanent use as a pecan orchard.

Second item is 20 trees of such character and size that the Nurseryman is justified in asking at least \$1.50 each for them. This amounts to \$30.00 per acre for the trees, four or five years from the seed and two or three years from the bud or graft.

This admits of a selection of the best trees and I believe the Nurseryman will not feel over paid at the price indicated for the trees selected.

[CONTINUED IN FEBRUARY NUMBER.]



## A few Remarks on the Pecan.

\* BY R. C. SIMPSON.

[CONTINUED FROM DECEMBER NUMBER]

For the past three or four years I have been carefully noticing the behavior of trees which have been cut back at planting time and that of trees untouched. I have noticed that when a tree is cut back, especially if it is a small one, its growth is usually checked a good deal. While it may make more actual new growth than the tree not topped (though this is by no means to be depended upon), it is not enough to bring it up to the height of the other trees and this difference seems never to be quite closed up. Moreover, when a tree is cut back, unless it is a large one, the head is formed too low to remain permanent. To raise this head to the proper height will now require from one to three years of careful pruning and training, and even then the result is not entirely satisfactory as the trunk is often left more or less crooked. These years of additional care mean a large expenditure of work, worry and time which could otherwise be put on something else. After careful observations and considerable experience in planting commercial pecan groves, I have come to the conclusion that a tree should not be cut back at all unless it is unusually slender or already higher than where we wish to form the new head. That is, if we wish our tree to start its top five feet from the ground, do not cut it back at all unless it is over five feet high. If it is over that height, cut it to five feet and the new head will then start right where you want it, and will require very little more pruning. If the tree is less than five feet do not cut it at all—except, of course, the side branches if there are any—as it will then keep growing a straight shoot which can be topped wherever desired, thus giving us a straight, smooth trunk. These smaller trees, when not cut back, often form their tops just about where you want them and in such cases no care of the knife is necessary.

Of course, if a tree is very slender it should be cut back somewhat or it will become top-heavy. A crooked tree must also be cut to the first top bud whose upward growth will make the tree trunk straight. These cases, however,

are exceptions and their treatment must be decided by the individual planter.

It is claimed by some authorities that a pecan tree will start growth sooner and more readily from a terminal bud than from one farther back on the stem. If this is true it would be still another argument in favor of not cutting back. The fact, however, that the pecan has such a long tap-root—often longer than the top—makes it less necessary to trim back the top to balance the root-pruning. Still another advantage gained by not cutting back is the fact that the tree is less likely to be skinned or broken down by the cultivators. Many a short tree hidden by weeds or grass has been hit by the plowman which would have escaped with a whole skin had it been a little higher where he could have seen it.

Before closing, I wish to make a few remarks on one or two new varieties. About two years ago the attention of our house at Vincennes, Indiana, was called to a very superior pecan which is growing near that place. Upon investigation we found it to be a nut of medium size—large for that section of the country—thin shell, excellent flavor, well filled and a good bearer. We have secured grafts

from this tree and have propagated it for two seasons with fair success. We think this variety, which we have named the "Indiana," will prove especially valuable for northern planting as there are at present no varieties on the market which are hardy so far north of the cotton belt.

Another nut which has lately come into considerable local prominence is the Moore. Although this is not a new sort it has only recently been taken up commercially. It is not a large nut and it is probably from this fact more than anything else that it has not received the attention it deserves.

\* Read at meeting of Southern Nurserymen.

## For Sale

About 300 lbs. Stuart, Van Deman, Teche and Curtis varieties of pecans Also,

### A 90-Acre Farm,

adjoining where these pecans grow, with all necessary improvements ready to be set out in trees. The place has 165 young orange trees just coming into bearing. Write for particulars . . . . .

**T. S. McManus,**  
Waldo, - - - Florida.

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of buying PECAN TREES of us as we have sold to the AMERICAN PECAN COMPANY, Palatka, Fla., an Incorporated Company that will plant 1,000 or more acres to the finest Pecans and increase the Pecan Nurseries in proportion.

If you are interested in PECAN CULTURE and not in position, personally, to look after an orchard, get in touch with them and look over their Prospectus. Only experts will be employed to manage the different departments, which will be a big advantage to the stockholders. The expense per acre will be low on account of the large acreage. Samples free.

On the other hand, if you want PECAN TREES for planting now, we will fill your orders for ten or more trees, while our stock lasts, at THOUSAND PRICES, to increase the Company's mailing lists. Ask for prices to-day. Graft Wood furnished.

## BEAR'S PECAN NURSERIES,

Box Q3 -:- Palatka, Florida.

## WALNUTS

### Successful Grafting Method For Walnut.

By Claud D. Tribble, Elk Grove, Cal.

**SCIONS**—One of the most important considerations is the selection and care of the scions. Wood of last season's growth is used. It should be round and full around the bud, with the buds not too far apart as scions are usually pithy where buds are far apart, and wood should be chosen which has very little pith when possible. Of course two year and pithy scions can be used, but these will be a very small percentage grow. Do not choose the long downward growth as this never bears many nuts and by selecting it you will have barren trees in a few years. The upright growth will make upright trees, while the drooping limbs vice versa.

#### TIME OF CUTTING.

Leave scions on the trees as long as possible because they are better cared for on the tree than if cut. They must be cut while dormant. Place in layers, in a box of moist sand. Not too wet or too dry, but moist enough to keep them in a healthy state. Place in a cool place such as a cellar or basement, where they will remain dormant. Better have sand too wet than too dry.

#### TIME OF GRAFTING.

We begin grafting just before the sap starts and work for a month or six weeks. Our greatest percentage is made fifteen days after the sap starts. If one has only has a medium amount of grafting to do it is best to wait till the sap starts. Nursery trees should be grafted just before or just as the sap starts, as they are liable to "bleed" if grafted too late.

#### HOW TO GRAFT.

The first requisite is the best and sharpest tools obtainable. For cutting scions we use a budding blade also to cut out the stock for fitting the scion. For splitting the stock we use a knife made from a cross-cut saw blade, making it very sharp. To do the splitting we use a hardwood maul like a potato masher. In sawing off the stock

use care not to disturb the bark. If grafting a large stock say 2 or 3 inches in diameter we split through and drawing our knife triangularly we cut the bark on each side of the split. This prevents the bark from slipping and sometimes the wood may split crookedly. We have a series of hard wood wedges suitable for different sizes of stocks. Drive in with a maul till the stock opens to half the diameter of your scion. Now prepare your scion, cutting straight from just the least bit below the bud and cut straight (not concave) three fourths of the way to bottom of the scion, then cut with a little concave to the end. (Walnut scions can not be cut concave like other grafts.) Now prepare your opened stock to receive the scion. Make the stock fit the scion on each side, and if you use two scions remove the wedge. We use paper to fill up the crack between scions as it waxes over easier and better, and is not liable to cause air cells which often burst and admitting the air to kill the scion. In cutting the scion use two buds and cut off  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches below the lower bud. Cut too a wedge sharp as above, cut thinner on the inside than the out so the sap ring or cambium layer will unite or so the pressure will be on these, when the wedge is removed. In cutting the stock begin the same distance below the top of the stock that the length of the scion from the bottom to the first bud, where the cut begins. In removing the wedge great care must be used not to disturb the scion.

### Imports of Almonds and Walnuts

| Fiscal Year  | Pounds     |            |
|--------------|------------|------------|
|              | Almonds    | Walnuts    |
| 1900-01..... | 5,140,232  | not given  |
| 1901-02..... | 9,868,982  | not given  |
| 1902-03..... | 8,142,104  | 12,362,567 |
| 1903-04..... | 9,838,852  | 23,670,761 |
| 1904-05..... | 11,745,081 | 21,684,104 |
| 1905-06..... | 15,009,326 | 24,917,028 |
| 1906-07..... | 14,233,613 | 32,597,592 |
| 1907-08..... | 17,144,968 | 28,887,110 |
| 1908-09..... | 11,029,421 | 26,157,603 |

H. M. Stringfellow, of Fayetteville, Ark., is demonstrating that English walnuts can be grown here profitably. He has a number of trees bearing heavily. Common

walnuts are marketed from trees in western Arkansas with great profit. Over 50,000 lbs. of walnuts, amounting to several carloads, have been shipped from Rogers this fall. The nuts bring 1c lb. They are picked mostly by women and children.

**Grafted** Franquette and Mayette Walnut Trees and Scions. Frost resistant. Guaranteed true to name. Scions, \$3.00 per 100; trees 3-4 ft. 90c each; 4-10 ft., \$1.10 each.

**Tribble Brothers,** Elk Grove, California.

**Fruit Trees, Shade Trees**

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Before you place your order write us for prices and one of our :

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Household Journal and Floral Life, Ohio.  
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The Farmer's Wife, St. Paul--Household.  
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Chattanooga, Tenn.

## CHESTNUTS

### The Plea of the Chestnut.

A domestic nut that is deservedly popular is the chestnut. Some consumers think that it is the best of all nuts, and they have good basis for their assertions. It is easily cared for, can be handled cheaply, and keeps well under poor conditions. Moreover, the proper method of getting the kernel from the shell has never been misunderstood. All have recognized that, after the nut leaves the bur, it is the most inviting of all nuts, being so easily shelled. Early in the season chestnuts sometimes command extraordinarily high prices in the markets. Some first arrivals in New York have sold as high as \$15 per bushel, while later arrivals not infrequently sell at \$10.

The study of the chestnut is strengthening its value as a profitable product of the soil, and is also having its effect in expanding sales. Cultivation, too, is helping. Larger and better nuts are being produced under more favorable conditions, and the trees yield abundantly. Hence it would be well to study the situation carefully and see what can be done to make the business still more profitable.

A New York receiver of imported chestnuts says that he does not believe the removal of the duty on that fruit has been a good thing, for the reason that it has brought to that market, particularly from Naples, a large quantity of stock consigned to many new concerns, some of which are not in the fruit business. "These concerns have nothing to pay but the freight charges," he said, "and as they do not know how to handle the nuts, the result is that the season has been a very unsatisfactory one for the receivers. The chestnuts from northern Italy, Spain and France cost high this season. Prices on arrivals from France have been very satisfactory, as the fruit has reached here in good shape. They sold at \$5 to \$7 a crate and cleaned up quickly.

The French chef blanches and shells the chestnuts by slitting each

shell across with a very sharp knife, cooking for one minute in boiling water, draining and drying. Then he adds two teaspoonfuls of butter to each quart of nuts, shakes them over the fire for five minutes, then removes the shell and skin together. He opens one at a time, keeping the others covered with a cloth and they are soon ready to be made into various dishes.

The chestnut tree for years was used only for shade and ornamental purposes. Originally a native of Asia Minor, it has found its way into Sardinia and southern Europe, and during the past ten or a dozen years this chestnut of foreign cultivation has worked a wonderful improvement upon our native wild variety. In certain districts in Spain and Italy the chestnut takes the place of rice, rye and oats.

Flour or meal made of dried and

ground chestnuts is an important food product year in and year out for the peasants of southern Europe. For the well-to-do French the chestnut is converted into croquettes, salads, sandwiches, stuffing for fowl and game, puddings, cakes and sweetmeats.

Throughout the center of France, from the Bay of Biscay to Switzerland, there are large plantations of chestnut trees. The nuts are large and during the fall and winter the poor often make two meals a day on steamed chestnuts, eaten with salt or milk. Physicians say they are wholesome, hearty, nutritious and fattening.

## PECANS

### BEST VARIETIES

Write for Price List.

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Gentlemen:—Without obligation on my part,  
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## HICKORY

### Value of Hickory Trees.

Automobile and carriage manufacturers, along with the men of the allied vehicle industries are giving very serious consideration to the question of the future supply of hickory timber. This wood, which is one of the most important of all woods, since no satisfactory substitute for it has been found, plays a more important part among the commercial timbers than many people realize.

For automobile and carriage wheels, where strength, toughness, and resiliency are essential qualities, no other wood has been found in this country that will take the place of hickory. Manufacturers say that no steel or wire spoke has yet been found that will withstand the wear and tear of the hickory spoke and for this reason the welfare of the vehicle industry seems dependent upon the conservation of the hickory supply.

Three of the largest associations of hickory users in the country, the National Wagon Manufacturers Association of America, the Carriage Builders National Association, and the National Hickory Association have completed a series of co-operative tests with the United States Forest Service and the trade considers the results highly important.

Such practical results as are given in the report, which a letter to the Forest Service at Washington will secure free for any one who wishes it, show conclusively the value of such studies in solving problems connected with the grading of stock, the utilization of new for old woods, and the conserving of our future supply of timber. The supply of good hickory trees in the United States is known to be very limited. The cut last year for lumber was a little less than 150 million feet, and it is estimated an even greater amount was used for automobile and carriage wheels, axle caps, gears, axles, poles, single trees and neck yokes, and it is figured that at the present rate of cutting the supply will last about 15 years.

Reports was made from time to time of the discovery of suitable substitutes for hickory in foreign countries. In the meanwhile, American hickory users will be obliged to conserve the present supply and take steps to guarantee a future supply by encouraging private planting of the tree, whose wood is becoming more precious each year.

### A Splendid Investment.

A first-class tree, 12 years old and upward, will produce more and the product will sell for more than anything else growing on the same amount of land. Again, the man who plants a pecan tree and takes care of it, or who has a natural tree worked over, has an investment that will last a life-time and increase in value steadily. There are trees in Texas a hundred years old, producing from 300 to 500 pounds a year, that are to all appearances in their prime. And what about changing our untold thousands of native hickories into first-class pecan trees? The pecan buds grow off just as well on the

hickory as on another pecan. The possibilities of this industry are simply boundless.

"No wood will be more difficult to replace when the approaching shortage in the supply of hard woods overtakes us than the hickory," one of the foresters in the employ of the government recently said. The truth of this statement is not realized by any one more than the practical men of the various trades whose future prosperity is measured by the available.

### Nut Oil.

In 1901, 365,747 gallons of nut oil were imported, valued at ports of entry in the sum of \$169,892. In 1902, 405,021 gallons were imported, valued at \$177,145. The increase has steadily continued. All varieties of pecans contain a rich, delicate and nutritious oil in profitable quantities, but some varieties contain much more than others. To demonstrate the richness in oil of the pecan, we suggest that a kernel be placed upon a piece of wire and lighted. The half kernel of one good pecan will burn brightly for from five to ten minutes.

## Budded and Grafted . . . Pecan Trees

*We have them in all the Varieties Worth While.*

The demand for the best sizes and varieties of BUDDED AND GRAFTED PECAN TREES is far greater than the supply.

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| 1 to 2 foot size, 55 cents each, or . . . . . | \$45.00 per 100 |
| 2 to 3 foot size, 60 cents each, or . . . . . | 55.00 per 100   |
| 3 to 4 foot size, 70 cents each, or . . . . . | 65.00 per 100   |
| 4 to 5 foot size, 80 cents each, or . . . . . | 75.00 per 100   |
| 5 to 6 foot size, 90 cents each, or . . . . . | 85.00 per 100   |

#### OUR GUARANTEE

If our planting instructions and advice as to the care of the trees are followed we will replace, free, all over 7 per cent. that die from natural causes, provided they are set out before February 15th.

**Orders Booked now for Fall and Winter Delivery.**

**DELAYS PAY NO DIVIDENDS---ACT NOW---ORDER TO-DAY.**

**The G. M. Bacon Pecan Company,**  
DeWitt, Mitchell County, Georgia.

## NEW AND RARE NUTS

### The Romantic Hazel.

The hazel among the Romans, like the olive among the Jews, was regarded as the emblem of peace, and this estimation of it was transmitted to the people of a later period. Hence, in popular works of fancy on the language of flowers, this is recorded as its symbolic meaning; and in ancient times a hazel rod was supposed to have power of reconciling friends who had been separated by disagreement. These superstitions connected with the hazel, and more particularly the one relating to the hazel rod, named the Caduceus, assigned by the gods to Mercury as a means of restoring harmony to the human race, probably gave origin to the divining rod, which was first made of hazel and afterwards of the witch-elm.

The hazel, under which Menalcas invites his brother shepherd to sit, is a tree of considerable size, while the American hazels are mere shrubs, seldom over-topping a rustic stone wall.

There are two New England species, both delighting in the shelter of rude fences, and producing their flowers before their leaves.

The whole nut of the hazel with its envelope resembles a bird's head and beak.

Both species are particularly worthy of protection and preservation. They produce a valuable nut without our care; they are ornamental to our fields and by-roads; they feed the squirrels and shelter our birds, and they add a lively interest to natural objects by their spontaneous products. The hazel is associated with many pleasant adventures in our early days, with nut gathering and squirrel hunts, and with many pleasant incidents in classical poetry.

The hazel has been a favorite of poets, especially those of the Middle Ages. In the songs of that period are constant allusions to the hazel bush, probably from its frequency in natural hedge rows, and

its valuable fruit. Our own native poets have made the hazel the subject of some delightful verses, particularly Mr. Whittier, the Quaker bard of precious memory.

In 1907 the United States imported 5,500,000 pounds of unshelled almonds, and of shelled almonds over 8,500,000 pounds, in spite of the duty of 6 cents a pound on shelled almonds, and 4 cents a pound on unshelled.

The English or white walnut is a valuable crop of southern France. The best orchards are from 600 to 900 feet above the sea level. Perfect nuts are produced only on the outer or exposed limbs. Careful cultivation is necessary.

Brazil or cream nuts are imported from South America, and to the native Brazilian they form an important article of food. Many attempts have been made to introduce this highly sensitive tree into southern Florida, but it is too loyal to its native heath to succeed so far from its home. This pleasant flavored, oily nut is well-liked in the United States.

Large quantities of the almonds of commerce are imported from France, Italy and Spain, although considerable of the almonds used in Philadelphia, Pa., are grown in California, where the climate is favorable. When eaten in the green state the almond is delicious, that is when the seed is fully formed, but before the hull is hardened. With us it is seldom eaten that way, but upon the European table in the early summer green almonds are a common article of diet. The Jordan almond is the most valuable variety, and is most generally selected for salting and relish. The almonds, both sweet and bitter, flourish in southern Europe. Many acres are planted in almonds in California.

### Nut Culture.

This leads me to talk about nut growing—a business which I am sure is to be a great feature of future farming. We are to get a good share of our muscle-making food from trees. Prices of meat are soaring, and thousands of people learn each year that they can keep up their strength and do more and better work when they substitute nuts for meat in part or entirely. I am not trying to argue for vege-

## CLASSIFIED BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

### A Department for the Buyer and Seller

In this column we give place to advertisements from subscribers who have orchard, Farm Products, Live Stock or Implements to sell or exchange, as well as make inquiries for things wanted. The rate is One Cent a word for each insertion. Patrons are urged to make liberal use of this space, as it will be found convenient and profitable.

**Mammoth and Himalaya Giant Blackberry,** Logan and Phenomenal berry plants, dozen \$1.25 post paid. Best largest and earliest berries grown. Tribble Bros., Elk Grove, Cal.

**PECAN ORCHARD BARGAIN.**—We have an interest in a pecan orchard for sale at a Bargain. The proposition is an attractive one and will pay the investor over 10 per cent. from the very first. This is an investment opportunity not to be missed. It will not be open long, write today for full particulars to THE ORCHARD INVESTMENT Co., Monticello, Fla.

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**WANTED.**—Copies of March, May, June and December, 1907, and February, March and April, 1908, of THE NUT-GROWER.

tarianism but merely stating facts. The demand for nuts is sure to increase. If you plant a nut grove today, before it comes in bearing you will find demand ahead of supply. A few men realize what is coming, and are interesting themselves in improved varieties of nuts—such as hickories, chestnuts or pecans. I am sure there are many farmers who have on their farms trees which yield nuts superior to the average. The time has now come when these superior nuts should be known and propagated. The Baldwin apple started as a chance seedling—so did Grimes Golden and many others. Be sure that in the future some of these improved nuts will rank as food producers with our best varieties of fruits and vegetables. I want to help in this nut campaign. If any who read this know of trees bearing superior nuts will they kindly write me? I think we can start a campaign hardly second in importance to that of the Apple Consumers' League.—Rural New Yorker.

## THE NUT-GROWER

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

The NUT-GROWER COMPANY

Entered as second-class matter at the Postoffice at Poulton, Georgia, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Subscription, 50 cents per Annum.  
Advertising Rates on Application.

## NOTICE

When this paragraph is marked it means that your subscription has expired and that you are requested to renew promptly, as postal regulations do not permit us to mail to delinquents at second-class rates.

The subscription price is 50 cents per annum, but if you will send \$1.00 your account will be credited for three years.

JANUARY, 1910.

With our January, 1909, number we enlarged THE NUT-GROWER from eight to twelve pages, an increase of 50% in the size. With this issue another enlargement goes into effect, with four more pages, making the publication twice the size it was thirteen months ago.

During the past year three special numbers were devoted to the chestnut, walnut and hickory, but even these were inadequate to meet the increasing demands for general information in all lines of nut culture. With the additional space now at command, we have allotted a page to each of the above mentioned nuts and one to new and rare nuts and these special pages will be a regular feature for the year.

Some other minor changes and improved customs are being introduced, such as a table of contents, index to advertisers and consecutive numbering of pages, during the year, with a view to making an index available at the end of the volume. In order that our volumes may correspond with calendar years, a new volume is begun with this issue.

It is a source of gratification to acknowledge that the increasing patronage, both in subscription and advertising, makes these enlargements and improvements practicable. The increasing importance of the industry we represent bears witness to the importance of our work. Still there is much more we hope to accomplish as the months go by and earnestly solicit still more liberal and generous patronage.

A new contract with our publisher promises a more prompt and up-to-date service than was practicable during the last year.

Mr. M. Falkner, President of the Texas Nut Growers Association, writes that the recent meeting at Henderson was a very profitable one. Interest centered largely in top-working of hickory to pecan.

According to the following principles, the pecan pioneers are possessed of great riches, whether they recognize it or not. We do not know who the author is, but have an idea that there is merit in the saying: "He is the richest man who enriches mankind most."

The Annual Edition for December, 1909, of the California Fruit Grower, is a splendid number, of nearly 100 pages reviewing fruit trade conditions on the Pacific Coast for the past year and several pages of statistics are given. Several articles and items from this issue have been clipped for future use.

The "Nut Notes," published monthly by the N. N. G. A., is serving a good purpose in calling public attention to the industry. This work is carried on by voluntary subscriptions of members, who recognize the direct and indirect advantages which are sure to follow the continued operation of the plan.

There is a subtle influence emanating from all horticultural work, and especially from its highest plain, which embraces nut culture, that lifts man above the sordid ruts of commercialism and gives him a keen enjoyment in his employment. As a class these men and women as well, are a peculiar people, and remarkably free from selfishness and pride, are inclined to generous impulses and as opportunity offers rapidly built up a fellowship feeling, which ennobles thought and action. All nut growers do not measure up to this standard, because selfish motive or the prospects for easy profits tempt many to enter the pursuit.

THE NUT-GROWER is the only publication devoted exclusively to the industry. It has a record of eight years of helpful service, and the rapid growth and improved methods could hardly have been obtained in so short a period without such aid as this publication furnishes. Many more people need to read it and we ask all our subscribers to speak a good word, and help swell our subscription list.

Mr. Geo. M. Brown, of Van Buren, Arkansas, is doing pioneer work in that state in pecan culture. Some of his budded and grafted trees began bearing the past season, and some specimen nuts were sent for identification, as they did not seem to be like the nuts his records indicated. The variety submitted proved to be the Columbian. In the accompanying letter Mr. Brown said the variety seemed to be well adapted to his locality, giving more promise than others of the same age.

Prof. H. K. Miller, of Florida, was on his feet promptly at the Albany convention, when the Schley pecan was called in the interesting discussion of varieties. In his opinion the Schley is "the best nut in the world." He did not even admit that there might be better ones on some other planet or place. All who know Prof. Miller will concede that he has had experience with this variety, as well as many others, and that his commendation has a substantial basis.

Among the editor's seedling trees which are coming into bearing, is one which in 1908 bore a few nuts which looked so well that it was exempted from the top-working, which is now going on. In 1909 it bore a largely increased crop and the nuts were larger than previously noted. It shows a number of desirable traits, and is particularly rich in oil. As we may propagate it to some extent in an experimental way, we named it the "Gem," since its general appearance, form and size warrants that appellation. We make this reference to it because we have been advised that sample sent to Cornell University had been placed in the "Morris Collection of Edible Nuts of the World."

# Nut Growers! Read This!

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**Total Phosphoric Acid**  
15 to 18 Per Cent.

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**SULPHATE OF POTASH**

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Charleston, S. C.

The lessons which come home to the nut growers from the trip visiting orchards and nurseries are varied and will doubtless work out in the years to come in various ways. One point which stood out prominently in viewing the South Georgia companies' work, was the evidence that the managers were building for permanent results, and in order to accomplish this they were giving good cultivation. With such plans and work, a square deal with patrons becomes a cardinal feature of their operations.

The cost of a pecan orchard, is a live subject among a large portion of our readers. We confess that we have some experience, both theoretical and practical, and have learned that it is the continued cost up to profitable bearing age which amounts to figures some above the common estimate.

Some months ago we enumerated ten cost items in a paper read before the meeting of the Georgia-Florida Pecan Growers, at Cairo, Ga. So many requests have been received for copies of the paper that it is regarded as being in the best interest of the industry to make it public.

It should be borne in mind that the subject was presented from the viewpoint of an investor who has to pay the intrinsic value of the property, rather than from the position of the southern farmer who

with his own land, farm equipment and personal labor, supplemented by use of land for intermediate crops 'til the size of the trees renders it impracticable, can reach the same results at a comparatively small outlay of actual cash. The cost is there all the same, but is divided up in such a way that he does not feel the expense. He in fact earns the orchard rather than pays for it as does the investor.

One installment of this paper is found in this issue and the balance is on the hook for the next number.

We do not expect that everybody engaged in the business will endorse our position, neither do we suppose that our figures will apply with equal force to all sections of the country or to varying conditions and prices from year to year.

The cost items mentioned, however, are all proper, yes, necessary, for the best results, and any one can readily attach his own figures and arrive at conclusions which must prove convincing.

Any apprehension that the industry may be injured by giving publicity to such a matter is unfounded. A full discussion should demonstrate the truth or error of the contention.

It matters not how much an orchard may cost provided it returns a fair rate of interest on the investment. If a farmer can, owing to his favorable opportunities, obtain for a cash outlay of fifty dollars as

good a paying property as the investor pays four hundred for, that is simply his judicious use of opportunities, while the other has, at the higher price, a profitable and permanent business.

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### Mere Mention.

Labor saving machinery will soon be a marked feature of the cultivation of larger orchard acres in the pecan section.

As the demand for pecans increases, the Mexico crop is becoming more and more, a factor in the trade, especially during recent years, as prices have advanced.

An exclusive nut diet cannot be recommended, because alone protein and fat are abundantly present at the expense of starch and sugar, and so constitute a concentrated, unbalanced ration.

There is one more thing to this trade paper business. The trade paper is the best "booster" that the salesman of today possess. No matter whether a man is on the street, on the road or behind the counter, the trade paper is working for him day and night.

We have little idea in this country to what extent nuts are consumed in foreign countries, says the Philadelphia Record. We try to teach other nations that Indian corn is an excellent article of diet, but most of the European peasantry still believe that maize was created for the live stock. These people will sit down to a dish of steamed chestnuts with much relish, and are content if they have nothing else.

Not until within recent years were the arts of budding and grafting common pecan trees with the finer sorts worked down to the point of practical utility. Years of patient experiment were required and other years of watching and waiting. The degree of success that has been attained furnishes ground for a just pride, if not a pardonable vanity, on the part of the pioneers in the new industry.

Throughout the southern states no fruit or nut tree is better adapted for general planting or more worthy of careful cultivation than the Pecan. It is to the South what the apple is to the North—worthy of a place in every fruit-garden, on every lawn, and the most important fruit tree from the standpoint of the orchardist. The Pecan fits well into the general farming of the regions to which it is adapted. It must be planted farther apart than any other fruit tree, leaving ample

space for the cultivation of general farm crops. These crops may be grown advantageously, with benefit to the trees, and will more than cover the cost of maintenance, until they commence to bear.

"Plant breeding," says Prof. L. H. Bailey, of Cornell, "is a plain and serious business, to be conducted by carefully trained persons in a painstaking and methodical way. It is not magic. There are persons who have unusual native judgment as to the merits and capabilities of plants and who develop great manual skill; but they are plain and modest citizens, nevertheless, and their methods are perfectly normal and scrutable. The wonder mongers are the reporters, not the plant breeders."

At present it is claimed on good authority that the Southern states have a monopoly on pecans, as well cotton, but as there is quite a variance in the period of maturity in the several different varieties, and like all other life in the vegetable kingdom, susceptible of improvement along any line, when guided by the intelligence of man, a variety of pecans may yet be discovered or originated that will mature in the short period and rigorous climate of the Northern states. Then all the vast hickory forests of North America can be made to bear profitable crops of this queen of nuts, instead of their own inferior products.

## FOR SEASON OF 1908-1909

**Budded and Grafted Pecans,  
LeConte and Kieffer Pears,  
Hardy Oranges, Plums, Persimmons, Figs, Mulberries,  
Etc : : : : :**

A full line of Ornamental and Shade trees. Quantity and Quality. Correspondence solicited.

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Write for prices of trees and information as to growing and care of groves.

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### HELP WANTED

Mr. A. B. Goodenow, of Culebra, Canal Zone, has a good farm of about fifty acres at Glennmore, Ga., ten miles from Waycross. He wants to have it planted in pecans, and will make it an object to some good farmer who will handle the place in a suitable manner.

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NONE BETTER

SEE THE  
ROOTS  
SUCH  
TREES  
LIVE



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by planting trees dug with entire Tap Root and well developed lateral roots. Few Nurseries sell such trees.

### Made Profitable

By planting only genuine budded or grafted trees, of best quality and best producing varieties. Some of the biggest, thinnest-shelled nuts don't bear. Beware of them.

### Griffing's Trees

are Models  
**ROOT and TOP**

Our Varieties are Best

Gold Medal awarded our Pecans  
at Jamestown Exposition

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Nurserymen  
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**Personal Mention.**

The Secretary of N. N. G. A., has been appointed a member of the Advisory Board of the United States Agricultural and Industrial Exposition Company.

C. L. Whitney, formerly of Warren Ohio, has one hundred acres of budded and grafted pecans at Thomasville which will be old enough to produce a crop in 1910.

E. L. Worsham, State Entomologist for Georgia, was on the program for the Georgia Horticultural Society meeting at Sparta. His subject was "Insects Effecting the Pecan."

Mr. G. M. Brown, of Van Buren, Ark., writes that the Columbian pecan conforms so well to the seasons in that locality that he is thinking of top-working some of the seedlings to this variety.

**Nut Receipts.**

**DEVEILED CHESTNUTS.**—Take one pint of chestnuts, two ounces of butter, one-half teaspoonful of salt, a pinch of cayenne pepper. Shell and boil the nuts until they are tender; dry them. Melt the butter, and when it is hot put in the nuts, tossing them continuously over the fire until they are a golden color. Sprinkle them with cayenne before serving.

**INDIVIDUAL NUT PIE.**—Line little patty tins with a rich crust and for filling one cup of nut meats chopped fine, the yolks of two eggs beaten light, one half cup of powdered sugar, one tablespoon lemon juice and a pinch of salt. Fill the crusts with this and bake in a brisk oven; when cold heap meringue or whipped cream on top and serve immediately.

**NUT PUFFS.**—Boil one cup of maple syrup with two cups of powdered sugar, and one-half cup of cream. Boil without stirring until a spoonful will form a soft ball when tested, then remove from fire, and beat to a creamy consistency. Add a teaspoonful of vanilla or almond essence, and stir in chopped nut meats of any kind. Drop from the tip of a spoon on to buttered paper.

**News Items.**

The DeWitt Pecan Co., of DeWitt, Ga., has 300 acres in commercial grove.

The Standard Pecan Co. are arranging for a large planting in Louisiana in the fall of 1910.

Mr. J. A. Bear, of Palatka, has sold his interest in groves and nursery to the American Pecan Company.

Three hundred and fifty-two pounds is the complete record for Mr. Wight's Frotscher tree in 1909.

Dr. Munday, of Louisiana, is topping 5,000 trees in his "Hickory Patch," preparatory to budding them to pecan.

Seven cash prizes, aggregating \$20, are offered for pecans by the Texas Nut Growers' Association, for exhibits at the Henderson meeting.

The G. M. Bacon Pecan Company's 80 acres of nursery, at DeWitt, Ga., kept the nut growers busy during the stop there at time of the Alany Convention.

Weather at Piney Park for December, 1909, was: Maximum, 61 degrees; minimum, 33 degrees; mean, 47 degrees; rainfall, 3.52 inches; rainfall for year, 34.86 inches.

An interesting exhibition of native Indiana pecans was recently held at Mt. Vernon, Ind. The exhibition brought out a large display of nuts and included many varieties which appeared to have considerable promise. The exhibition was under the auspices of the Department of Horticulture at Purdue. It is said that between 15 and 20 car loads of pecans are shipped out of the Mt. Vernon district of Indiana each year.

**Attractive Fruitland Literature.**

The Fruitland Colony Company, which is developing Fruitland, in Echols county, Georgia, has issued some highly interesting literature regarding that section of Georgia, so attractive to colonists and settlers because of its fertility, climate and other striking natural advantages. The full story of Fruitland itself, is told in facts and figures, and the general facts about south Georgia will prove a fine advertisement for that section as the literature, which is illustrated, will be widely circulated. Special attention is paid the south Georgia pecan industry.

**FOR SALE!  
GRAFTED PECAN TREES**

These trees are grafted from the best bearing trees in my grove. : : : : :

**VAN DEMAN, STUART**

and a dozen other choice varieties. Pecan nuts for sale in season. Apply to

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Charleston, S. C.

**Pecan Trees** *Root Grafted*

THE LEADING VARIETIES.  
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For Those Who Want to Know  
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All the essential information "Out of a Nut Shell." Investigate Pecans for pleasure, Pecans for profit. Our plan of free expert superintendence in planting large size pecans assures live trees and quick profits. WRITE TODAY.

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**A Bearing Grove**

Of the Best Varieties,  
Four Hundred Trees

**FOR SALE**

Good reason for selling. Ask for particulars of . . . . .

**THE NUT-GROWER CO.,**

POU AN, GEORGIA.

### Starting of Buds in Spring.

By G. M. Brown, Van Buren, Ark.

The spring of 1909 was rather late and the pecan buds were slow about starting. They did not maintain their relative times of starting as well as usual, but this was no doubt partly due to the after effects of the overflow. It will be noticed the Frotscher has started at about the same date for the past three seasons. Others appear to be controlled by the prevailing temperature. The three Georgia giants on row 1 were killed by the overflow and I have had to select another from an orchard row. Two of the Georgia Giants were killed outright and the third one (No. 6) was killed below the bud and has come up a seedling. As this was the late starting one, I am keeping a record of the seedling to see if it was the influence of the stock that caused this one tree to start late. All except one of the Van Deman and Pabst on row 3 died back during the winter. These started so very late that I failed to take them down.

| Row | Tree               | 1907 |           | 1908 |           | 1909               |           |
|-----|--------------------|------|-----------|------|-----------|--------------------|-----------|
|     |                    | No.  | Mar. Apr. | No.  | Mar. Apr. | No.                | Mar. Apr. |
| 1   | 3 Georgia Giant    | 13   |           | 17   |           | killed by          |           |
| 1   | 5 "                | 13   |           | 17   |           | overflow           |           |
| 1   | 9 Russell          | 13   |           | 17   |           | 24                 |           |
| 1   | 1 Monarch          | 16   |           | 26   |           | 5                  |           |
| 1   | 8 Frotscher        | 20   |           | 20   |           | 24                 |           |
| 1   | 16 Wild Tree       | 20   |           | 23   |           | 28                 |           |
| 1   | 16 Ga. Giant graft |      |           | 23   |           | 31                 |           |
| 3   | 1 Van Deman        |      |           | 17   |           | died back          |           |
| 3   | 7 Pabst            |      |           | 20   |           | "                  |           |
| 3   | 9 Pabst            |      |           | 20   |           | "                  |           |
| 1   | 6 Georgia Giant    |      |           | 23   |           | killed on 11/15/09 |           |
| 1   | 15 Stuart          |      |           | 27   |           | 6                  |           |
| 1   | 4 Wild Tree        |      |           | 29   |           | 5                  |           |
| 1   | 4 Ga. Giant graft  |      |           | 29   |           | 4                  |           |
| 3   | 6 Pabst            |      |           | 8    |           | 12                 |           |
| 5   | 1 Georgia Giant    |      |           | 24   |           |                    |           |
| 1   | 6 Seedling         |      |           |      |           | 6                  |           |

On the two large trees partially top-worked to Georgia Giant the buds did not start quite as even as usual, but near enough to show the influence of the stocks. On row 1, tree No. 16, the native buds started first on the lower limbs, but up in the top where the Georgia Giant branches are they started at the same time as the Georgia Giants.

On row 1, tree No. 4, the Georgia Giants started slightly ahead of the natives, though a few scattering buds on the native branches started as soon as those of the grafts.

### A General Consideration of Nuts as a Substitute for Flesh Foods.

By Geo. M. Niles, M. D., Lecturer on Physiology, Atlanta School of Medicine, Atlanta, Ga.

CONTINUED FROM DECEMBER NUMBER

Most nuts are rather tough in consistency, not being easily acted on by the gastric juices, unless

thoroughly masticated, but if as much care is given to chewing up nuts as is bestowed on moderately tender meat, they will generally be digested and assimilated without difficulty.

While from a standpoint of actual physiologic economy the flesh foods furnish protein in a more ideal form than those from the vegetable kingdom, it must also be admitted that the former are more prone to set up putrefactive processes in the course of digestion. Often this is followed by a long train of morbid symptoms, as headache, languor, muddy skin, eyes dimmed of their luster, "biliousness," and other phenomena which the observant physician will recognize as arising from faulty protein combustion, this last mentioned condition often leading to intestinal auto intoxication with its protein manifestations. In such instances there may be a good furnace, but it is being fed with unsuitable fuel, and to carry on the comparison, we have "clinkers in the grate."

There are many an oft-recurring case of sick headache, many an attack of so called "biliousness," many a supposed rheumatic seizure with stiff joints or lame back, many a jaded appetite, untempted by juicy steak or succulent slices of ham, many a chronic "grouch," with its pessimistic viewpoint of the world at large, and many other obscure ills, which, if well studied, could be traced back to "clinkers in the grate."

In such conditions it will often be found that if the sufferer will for a length of time abstain from meat, supplying the needed proteins with nuts, he will not only keep his wonted strength and vigor, but will find many of the discomforts arising from putrefactive intestinal processes disappear with astonishing rapidity.

Last year I engaged in a short series of dietetic experiments with six healthy young students of the Atlanta School of Medicine. These young men were allowed a sufficiency of carbohydrates, as bread and fruit, but were given no meat, butter, nor beans and peas, the last two being prohibited on account of their protein content. With the meals were given from three-fourths to one and a fourth pounds (gross) daily of either pecans, Brazil nuts or peanuts, thorough mastication being enjoined. The subjects were instructed also to pursue their usual routine of exercise and study. This was kept up for four days, and they,

with a slight exception, suffered no inconvenience. The actual figures of this series of experiments have been reported in a previous paper (Some Remarks on the Proper Use of Nuts as Food, Charlotte Medical Journal, May 1909) and will not be repeated here, but I may say that these students responded to the change with comfort and satisfaction, maintaining both their weight and vivacity fully as well as on a mixed diet.

[CONTINUED IN FEBRUARY NUMBER.]

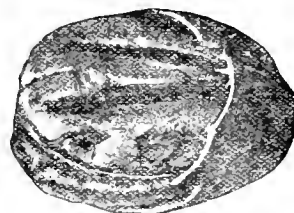
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## PROCEEDINGS

The following volumes of Proceedings of the National Nut Growers' Association can be obtained at prices which were established at the Albany Convention:

St. Louis, 1904, 25c per copy  
Scranton, 1906, 25c per copy  
Norfolk, 1907, 50c per copy  
Albany, 1909, 50c per copy

J. F. WILSON, Sec'y  
POULAN, -- -- GEORGIA

## Pecan Investments

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The Nut-Grower Co.,  
Poulan, Georgia.

## LETTERS

FERRIDAY, LA., Jan. 28, 1910.  
MY DEAR DR. WILSON.

Since the holidays have past, I came here to the pecan orchard and nursery to attend to the business of planting and grafting in person, as I always do. We are cutting wood from our pecan trees in the big orchard now for grafting in nursery, and it is splendid, thrifty wood, too, and we have more of it than we will need for our own use. There are only a very few varieties and they are the very best that are known. For the first three years the trees did not make much growth but now that their roots are deep down in the moist soil they are making up for lost time.

Two years ago I got a lot of native walnuts from Texas and planted them in nursery rows to see how they would do for stocks for grafting the improved varieties of the Persian (incorrectly called English) Walnuts. They came up well and made nice stocks but I could not get enough wood to graft them all, for I would not put in anything but the very choicest varieties. However, I got some scions of the very best variety known, the famous San Jose, which is of the Mayette strain and unexcelled in quality of nut and is also hardy in tree, early in bearing and late in blooming, so it escapes injury from late frosts. We put them in with doubt as to the success of the operation but nearly everyone grew and we have a splendid lot of trees. Some of them are over six feet tall, and there is not a sign of injury from the winter, which has been unusually severe for this region, and everything is sound to the topmost bud. I feel very proud of this lot of rare and valuable trees. The variety is not only the best of all the long list of varieties of *juglans regia* but the stocks they are grafted on are the best that they could have. They have the best root system of all the *juglans* genus and are just right for orchard purposes. And we have more trees than we need for planting on our own grounds. If you want a few for your trial orchard, let me know.

Another very rare variety of nut trees we have in the nursery is a choice hickory, which is a cross be-

tween the sweet hickory and pecan that I got from Missouri, called the Carrolton. It is a splendid nut in every way. I got the first and only scions that were ever cut from the original tree and grafted them on pecan roots and they nearly all grew. I can send you one of these if you desire it. And I have some choice named varieties of the American persimmon too, that I can let you have a tree or two of if you want them. Most sincerely,

H. E. VAN DEMAN.

### Directions for Transplanting.

A prominent Nurseryman sends the following to purchasers of his trees:

When trees arrive set out as soon as possible. If this cannot be done promptly, remove the packing and heel in the trees in a moist place, being careful to firm the soil well about the roots.

When taking the trees to the field for setting they should be carefully wrapped in wet sacks, or otherwise protected from drying out. This is very important. Only one tree should be removed at a time from the package, and this set at once in a hole previously dug, which should be of generous size. Cut off the ends of all lacerated or broken roots with a sharp knife, place in a hole as deep as the tree stood in the nursery row, or an inch or two deeper; fill the hole with well pulverized top soil, packing this well about the roots, the firmer the better, but leaving an inch or two of loose soil on top as a mulch. If the ground is very dry when the trees are set, a bucket of water poured about the tree when the hole is partially filled and allowed to soak in, will be helpful.

When trees are more than three or four feet high, it is safer to cut back the top within three feet of the ground after the tree is set. While this is not imperative, yet when it is done, the tree has a better chance to live and grow off promptly, especially should the spring following the setting be a dry one.

If the soil is poor, a handful or two of guano or a little stable manure may be well mixed with the soil as the hole is being filled, but the fertilizer should not be allowed

to come directly in contact with the roots of the tree.

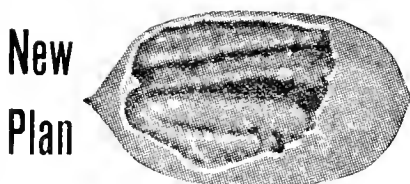
If due care is taken as to these points in setting, and the trees are kept well cultivated during the growing season, there need be little trouble in getting trees to live and start into vigorous growth.

Take good care of your trees in transplanting for several years afterwards until they are well established; and in the end they will take care of you.

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## SOCIETIES

The Alabama Horticultural Society convenes at Bessemer, Jan. 28th, and 20th, 1910.

A meeting of the National Council of Horticulture is called for January 17th., to convene at the Auditorium Annex, Chicago, Ill.

The date for winter meeting of the Texas Nut Growers Association is January 12th and 13th, at Henderson. This will be a joint meeting with the state Horticultural Society.

The Thirty-Fourth Annual Session of the Georgia Horticultural Society is to be held at Sparta, Ga., January 26th and 27th, 1910. Two numbers on the program refer to the pecan.

### The President's New Year's Letter.

The members of the National Nut Growers' Association have cause for congratulation over the fact that financially the Association is in a better condition than ever before. Money is on hand to discharge every obligation; and with a reasonable advertising patronage for the forthcoming Proceedings of the Albany Convention, this volume can be issued at an early date, as the type-setting is nearly complete.

In this connection I wish to call attention to the desirability of these Proceedings as a valuable advertising medium.

They are very widely disseminated, and the demand for them is constantly increasing. Our recent Albany Convention was the best, both in attendance and interest, of any previously held, and plans are already on foot to make the 1910 Convention better than that at Albany.

J. B. WIGHT, President.

### National Nut Growers Meet in Georgia.

That increasing interest is being taken in Nut Culture and especially Pecan Culture was strikingly evidenced at the eighth annual convention of the National Nut Grow-

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(Mention The Nut-Grower.)

## CATALOGUE 1909-1910

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### ON EASY TERMS

planted to the best known grafted standard paper shell varieties, one to three years old, located on the Gulf coast of Mississippi and in Jackson county, the native birth of the paper shell pecans and where ten or twelve of the best known varieties now being propagated by nurserymen were originated.

I now have four groves ready for delivery and several thousand acres of the finest pecan land in the South. I have a very special bargain in a forty-acre grove (Satsuma orange trees between the pecans) which includes 20,000 stocks for the coming season's grafting, a splendid opening for a combination grove and nursery, on the L. & N. railroad, and a half mile front on a running stream.

Will also furnish trees, superintend the planting of groves anywhere in South Mississippi and Alabama west of Mobile.

The Satsuma orange planted between pecans when desired. Young grafted trees, grafted wood and fancy and commercial nuts in any quantity. Thanksgiving and Holiday orders for nuts given special attention. All grafting wood and trees grown from bearing trees in my own groves, hence absolutely true to name. No guess work—you get exactly what you order. Pecans this season especially fine. Send your orders early.

## F. H. LEWIS,

Jackson County, SCRANTON, MISS.

ers Association held at Albany, Ga., Oct. 12, 13 and 14. The attendance of the convention was centered almost exclusively on the pecan. There was a moderate display of the better varieties of this nut and many valuable facts were brought out in the discussion on varieties. Various points of culture including deep vs. shallow cultivation, insects and diseases attacking the pecan were also discussed. The general feeling among the nut growers regarding insects and diseases is a very optimistic one. They are not troubled over the fact that a few insects and fungi like nuts. Rather they congratulate themselves that their enemies in nut culture are fewer and less formidable than in any other line of horticulture.

As the guests of the city of Albany the nut growers were shown by special train through some of the larger interests along the Atlantic Coast Line Ry. Stops were made at various points of interest as at the South Georgia and Albany-Georgia company's and conveyances provided for more thorough inspection. An old time Barbecue at Dewitt proved a most agreeable feature of the day's program. A smoker and theatre party at night ended the pleasures of the last day.

Forty new members were added to the roll of the association. Substantially the same officers continue to serve the association the ensuing year. Next convention at Monticello, Fla., 1910.—C. H. Tomlinson, in National Nurseryman.

**Books and Catalogues.**

NANZ & NEWNER, Louisville, Ky.—1910. catalogue of plants and seeds. 80 pages.

STUMPP & WALTERS CO., New York—Wholesale catalog of flower, vegetable and grass seeds for spring of 1910. 32 pages.

BETTER FARMING—is the title of an 80-page book, descriptive of the John Deere Farm Implements. It also contains a number of timely articles on farm subjects.

The Nebraska Experiment Station has just issued Bulletin No. 112 on Experiments with Corn. This bulletin is a report of the experimental work with corn which has been carried on at the Station for several years. Copies may be obtained free of cost by residents of Nebraska on application to the Agricultural Experiment Station, Lincoln, Neb.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & Co., Chicago, Ill., have issued new and very interesting catalogue on their small engines from 1 to 12 horse power, in which they describe for the first time their new 1 horse power engine "Jack Junior." This is a practical durable 4 cycle engine, water cooled, made to meet the demand for a small reliable engine for running light machinery.

NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, Raleigh, N. C.—Pecans is the subject of Bulletin No. 9, for 1909, by Prof. W. N. Hutt, a 50-page finely printed and illustrated pamphlet, descriptive of the present conditions and prospects for the commercial growing of the pecan in this state. The publication shows a careful review of the industry and is valuable for the general farmer and investor.

PRACTICAL FARMING AND GARDENING—This is a book of 500 pages, 9x7½ inches to the page. It is a complete farmer's instruction book. Soil fertility, drainage, grain crops, gardening, truck growing, grafting, budding, injurious insects, plant diseases, spraying, cattle, sheep, horse raising and feeding, treatment for diseases, silos and silage, poultry, handy rules and farm cookery, are a few of the subjects. There are eighteen three-column pages of index. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave, St. Louis, Mo.



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Those wishing to engage in pecan culture would do well to investigate the advantages offered by this section. We will gladly help any wishing to locate here to get a good location, and if wanted, will plant the orchard and guarantee the trees to live, or arrange to care for the same for a period of years.

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Cultivated Dewberries and other Fruits.

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# ROOD PECAN GROVES

ALBANY

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GEORGIA.



# THE NUT = GROWER

Volume IX Whole No. 91.  
Number 2

Poulan, Ga., February, 1910.

5c per Copy  
50c per Year

## THE COST OF A PECAN ORCHARD

BY DR. J. F. WILSON. \*

(CONTINUED FROM JANUARY NUMBER)

Our third item, plotting position of trees, digging large and deep holes and planting the trees with all the care and attention merited. This item I place at the conservative price of 12½c per tree, or \$2.50 per acre.

Fourth, 2 pounds of fertilizer per tree of a formula well suited to starting them into good growth, costing \$25 per ton, amounts to 50c per acre for the first year.

Fifth, cultivation, this we place at \$5 per year, which figure may be either raised or lowered as circumstances require, but the work needs to be thoroughly performed.

Sixth. We have the business and horticultural management of orchard before us. Some one person must know what to do in these particulars and be responsible for their proper and timely execution, as well as to be custodian of the property. A person capable of filling this position will command a salary of \$1,200 per year, prorates to our one acre annually \$12.

Seventh. State and county taxes must be paid on the property. Suppose the land is returned at \$25 an acre and the rate is 1¼, it will amount to over \$3.00

Eighth. Insurance on buildings is another item not to be overlooked and \$25 a year or 25c for our single acre is the regular charge.

Ninth. Then the incidental expenses which attend any and every business which no man can estimate with certainty in but one particular, and that is it will amount to more than expected. We will place it at \$1.75 per acre so that our total will come out in even dollars.

Thus far we have nine items and are not yet through with the first year's outlay, but add these in order

to arrive at our tenth element of cost:

|                      |         |
|----------------------|---------|
| We have land at..... | \$40.00 |
| Trees.....           | 30.00   |
| Planting.....        | 2.50    |
| Fertilizer.....      | .50     |
| Cultivation.....     | 5.00    |
| Management.....      | 12.00   |
| Taxes.....           | 3.00    |
| Insurance.....       | .25     |
| Incidentals.....     | 1.75    |

With a total of.....\$95.00

If our investor had not put this money in pecans, he would have had it drawing interest doubtless at the rate of 10%. This is a proper charge, so we add \$9.50 to the \$95 and have a total investment at the end of the first year of \$104.50.

So this acre which many of us have claimed was worth \$100 has cost at this stage this amount and some more besides.

Now, that the first year has past, we must face four more with further investment and no revenue from the orchard for all this time. The second year we escape entirely one of our ten items, the cost of land, but the others remain, one of them much reduced, three standing at the same figure and the others slightly increased.

From various causes a number of the trees must be replanted, a fourth of the original number are replanted at a cost of \$7.50 for the trees and 50c for their planting, making \$8 for a starter. This year we double the fertilizer bill, raising it to \$1, cultivation and management stand at the same figure, taxes are double as the valuation of the land is placed at \$50, making \$6 for this item, insurance to be the same, 25c, while incidentals naturally increase to \$2.75, this totals \$35, which added to the \$105.50 for the first year makes \$140.50, to which \$14 for interest is added bringing the cost at end of second year to \$154.50.

Starting in the third year, we find that one of the trees re-planted failed to grow and one of the original which started first year failed to put out again. This cost for trees and planting:

## Some Important Insect Pests and Plant Diseases Affecting the Pecan.

E. L. WORSHAM, ATLANTA, GA.

The pecan is perhaps less subject to seriously injurious insect pests and plant diseases than almost any other fruit in which we happen to be interested. It is probable that these will become more serious from time to time, because the common insects attacking other fruits and other crops have seemed to grow worse from time to time, and in addition, others have been introduced, which have proven serious. There are about forty species of insects known to attack the pecan, but only about two diseases of any consequence.

In a paper of this kind I will only attempt to discuss those which are destined to cause most trouble with the pecan growers in this section.

In combatting all insect pests it is necessary for one to have some knowledge of their life history in order to know when to apply the remedies that can be relied upon for satisfactory results.

### THE PECAN BUD MOTIL. (*Proteopteryx delundana*.)

This is a very small worm or caterpillar, yellowish or pale greenish in appearance, with a dark head. There are several species of this insect, but all very much alike in appearance and quite alike in habits, all species having several generations a year. There is one species quite common in Georgia, and it attacks young buds, tender twigs and leaves. The life history of this insect has not been carefully worked out, but Prof. Chittenden, of the U. S. Bureau of Entomology, thinks there are about three and possibly four generations a year.

As there are several generations of this insect, the best time to fight it is when the first brood puts in its appearance in May. Spray thoroughly with arsenate of lead before the insect has a chance to get down into the buds. If it should happen to be very serious, careful observations should be made

\* Read at 1909 meeting of the Georgia-Florida Pecan Growers.

on later generations, and sprayings made at times when they will be most effective.

#### PECAN CASE BEARERS.

(*Acrobasis Nebulella* Riley & *Coleophora coryae-foliella* Clem.)

There are two species of this insect which are known to attack pecans. The former attacks the tree in a very similar way as the bud worm and can be controlled in the same way. The case which these insects form around themselves are for protection and are similar in construction to the cases which the bag worm makes about itself, and which is so common on apples. They winter over in the larval state and come out in time to attack the young buds.

The latter of these two insects injures the trees by biting holes in the leaves and devouring the blossoms. It can be controlled by the use of arsenicals applied when it puts in its appearance. It has been observed on trees from April until June.

[CONTINUED IN MARCH NUMBER.]

### The Cost of a Pecan Orchard.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 17

|                                       |                 |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Planting. . . . .                     | \$3.25          |
| Fertilizer, 4 pounds per tree . . . . | 1.00            |
| Cultivation, same as former years, .  | 5.00            |
| Management . . . . .                  | 12.00           |
| Taxes increased to . . . . .          | 8.00            |
| Insurance, same . . . . .             | .25             |
| Incidentals . . . . .                 | 2.50            |
| Total for third year . . . . .        | \$ 32.00        |
| Add former two years . . . . .        | 154.50          |
| Total . . . . .                       | \$186.50        |
| Add interest one year . . . . .       | 18.50           |
|                                       | <u>\$205.00</u> |

We probably have a perfect stand of trees by this time, so for the fourth year we have the same cultivation, charges, management and insurance and fertilizers, which aggregate . . . . . \$ 18.25

Taxes everlastingly increases . . 10.00  
While we economize on incidentals 1.75

Making for the fourth year \$ 30.00  
Add our previous investment . . . 205.00

And we have . . . . . \$235.00  
Then interest, which gets in

full time . . . . . 23.50  
And we have . . . . . \$258.50

By this time it takes courage to face another year of equal cost. In anticipation of some tree bearing we increase the fertilizer bill to \$1.50, are able to hold taxes down to previous year, become careless about incidentals as this is the last year of the out go of capital.

However, it all amounts to \$32, which added to \$258.50 gives \$290.50 to which the eternal interest \$29.50 must be added, swelling

our investment to the astonishing figures of \$320.00 which is a higher figure than Mr. Wight's estimate of the value of an acre at this age.

This seems enough but from the view point announced and supposing the work is done by contract we are obliged to add something for profit for this individual who, unlike the Nurseryman, always looks out for his profits. Ten per cent on the amount expended would seem to be a fair compensation, this added \$32.00 to our \$320.00, making \$352.00 and yet this is not all. A contractor in figuring a job always adds about 25% to his estimate for accidents, losses, etc., which can not be accurately determined in order to be on the safe side, should they occur, this would swell the total \$88.00 more, making a grand total of \$440.00, a figure more in keeping with the importance of the pecan as a commercial product than our present methods indicate.

It belongs to the Promoter and Contractor to show how the indirect orchards profits during this period can cut down the figures given but I insist that the actual cost, the investment on which dividends are expected, must not be compromised, by auxiliary operations. You can cut down or change my figures as you please but you can not eliminate any of the items mentioned without impairing the ultimate profits. I am aware of the fact that some things, even a pecan tree, will stand a certain amount of pruning and possibly some of you, my interested auditors, are ready to apply the cutting down process to my figures. For the purpose of enforcing my argument, I may be allowed to anticipate as many as I can of the things which can be cut back and note the effect from our commercial view point, because this is what we must face if the business is to be conducted on such lines, for it cannot attain prominence in any other way:

First, you may take off the contingency item of \$88.00 on the theory that you can figure so closely on the expenditures which run for a period of five years, that such provision for the unexpected is not necessary and that you are willing to run the risk.

You can also eliminate the modest compensation allowed the Contractor, \$32.00, and let him look out for graft for he will certainly not work for nothing. You can cut down the interest charge if your credit is good or security ample to 6% which will take off \$38.00,

You can cut out the insurance, which only takes off \$1.25 and carry the risk yourself. You may even dispense with the management and have the Nurseryman, who sold you the trees, go outside of his particular business and work for nothing in giving spasmodic attention to the orchard to save \$60.00. These five items amount to within a few cents of \$220.00, which is just half of the \$440.00, our commercial total. This still leaves a cost above the supposed extravagant figure at which contracts are now offered for performance of the necessary work.

All this array of figures may be useful in another way by helping the orchard promoter to a more equitable compensation for his services than has thus far been granted him. Present customs compel him to earn his living and profits by growing inter-mediate crops and by competing with the regular nurseryman in growing trees. The highest attainments, however, are reached by specialists in the orchard, nursery or on the farm.

If one acre of pecan orchard costs \$440 up to bearing age, and this fact is recognized by the financial public, we have room to believe that our most serious obstacle in the way of securing investments does not, in fact, exist. To illustrate, say we offer to plant and care for an orchard for five years for \$100 an acre and assure our prospective customer that in a few years it will pay him 100% annually. In 99 cases out of every hundred they will say that it is too good to be true and decline to even investigate. Tell the same man that the orchard costs approximately \$500 up to bearing age and that thereafter profits will aggregate about 20% per annum for many years and he becomes interested at once and looks into the prospects carefully and finding it all that was represented invests freely and confidently, because this smaller per cent. of profits he regards as within the bounds of reason.

If the actual cost of an orchard is twice as much as the most daring planter has ventured to ask, we need to know it and act accordingly. If by asking a commensurate price for our work and orchards the public will take more readily to investments in our line, it seems as though we are up to a point where somebody needs to sit up and take notice. We have in the shape of a co-incident a warrant for suggestion that we "move on" as our abrupt close occurs on page "23" of our manuscript.

## A General Consideration of Nuts as a Substitute for Flesh Foods.

By Geo. M. Niles, M. D., Lecturer on Physiology, Atlanta School of Medicine, Atlanta, Ga.

[CONTINUED FROM JANUARY NUMBER.]

I would not advise those who have long included meat in their daily regime to attempt leaving it off entirely and for all time, substituting nuts in its place, unless they do so by sound and well-considered medical counsel. Such ill-advised dietic excursions would probably result disastrously, and would bring nuts into further disrepute as standard articles of food.

I contend, however, that when nuts are eaten understandingly, as an integral part of a meal, and not crowded into an already full stomach; when they are chewed sufficiently, and delivered to the digestive apparatus along with bulky foodstuffs, so that their concentration will not cause distress, their sterling nutritious qualities will be more fully appreciated.

This general suggestion might with propriety be offered: As an occasional vacation or change of scene will rest and brace up a tired body, so often a temporary change of proteins will greatly rest that part of the digestive system whose special care is for that particular food element; for the organs, which transform inanimate nourishment into living, moving and thinking tissue, pursue an orderly co-operative plan, whereby each constituent part of that which is eaten finds suitable provision made for its proper digestion and assimilation.

The National Nut Growers Association, as it studies the culture and production of nuts, will find it highly profitable to also investigate their food value, in order that the masses of nut consumers may be instructed regarding their dietetic possibilities as well as their economic advantages, information which will carry more from such a source, than if promulgated by interested institutions with special nut preparations to be marketed or special axes to grind.

There is a popular paraphrase of a Scriptural expression which reads "Milk for babes and meat for strong men."

Many strong men and strong nations have owed much of their vigor to a liberal consumption of meat, but thousands of healthy Americans of today have learned that there is bone, sinew and muscle in other articles of food, and as a rational substitute for meat the staple nuts, so bountifully provided by Nature, will deservedly hold the foremost place.

## Atlanta, Birmingham and Atlantic Railroad

Traverses productive Georgia and Alabama. Georgia is the home of the famous paper-shell pecan. Lands otherwise adapted to diversity of crops. -:- -:- -:- -:-

Information cheerfully furnished.

### W. H. LEAHY,

General Passenger Agent.

ATLANTA, - - - GEORGIA.

## Nut Trees as Shades and Ornaments.

H. B. BECK, Austin, Texas.

The subject assigned to me "Nut Trees as Shades and Ornaments" I take up with great pleasure, for with the single exception of the Live Oak there is no other long lived tree that can favorably compare with the pecan and black walnut in any save very limey soils, in Central Texas, and by Central Texas I mean that area within one hundred miles of Austin.

These nut trees are of good form, strong wood, robust constitution, and not troublesome in littering the ground, as their season of growth is prompt in starting and equally prompt in maturing and going into the period of rest. They are conservative in knowing when to get busy and when to quit. They are less subject to plant diseases than other trees, and are more nearly proof against the plague of mistletoe than any of our native trees. While assisting Professors Bray and York in their mistletoe investigation, we discovered but one instance of the parasite nuisance on the pecan and that was but a small growth, while most all other shade trees were from slightly to fatally injured. The nut trees are usually slow growers, yet a pecan tree in the yard back of the old City National Bank at Austin, grew from seed in nine years to be a tree thirty feet high and over twenty feet spread of branches, and I firmly

believe the position taken by Mr. Baker of Ft. Worth, that while the pecan is young and sending down its root system, its growth may seem slow, yet at eight to ten years of age it will be as large as the average shade tree of the same age, with this advantage, it will last as an ornament, and a blessing when the other is forgotten. The planter of today has many varieties to choose from. He can plant long, slim, light colored paper shells on one side of his bungalow, short dark, round types on the other, and large, flat, free shellers at his back porch. He can have early varieties and late ones that do not fall until after frost, and as he cracks them for his friend from down town, he can go back in memory to the time when pecans were all mere wild nuts before those true patriots, Falkner and Kirkpatrick, had toured the whole native pecan country in the interest of "the survival of the fittest," when Risien was regarded as a well meaning freak, and Ramsey and Knox were supposed to have the monster pecans they were constantly exhibiting manufactured somewhere in Connecticut. Then our great Governor Hogg made the nut trees famous by expressing the last earthly desire that his monument should be like his life, full of usefulness, and the pecan and walnut should mark the place where lays the remains of Texas greatest Governor.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 29.

## WALNUTS

### Walnut Growers, Attention!

Under direction of the Department of Horticulture of Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., I am making a study of the botanical and cultivated forms of *Juglans regia* (walnut). My purpose is (a) to study the botany and evolution of this valuable group of edible nuts in the older countries of the world, and (b) to supplement this history with an account of the commercial development of the walnut industry in this country, with special reference to the adaptation and acclimatization of varieties to different soils and varying climatic conditions.

May I ask the assistance of the readers of *The Nut-Grower* to render what aid they can in the furtherance of this important work? I am desirous of obtaining 3 or 4 specimens of all the different varieties of *Juglans regia* (walnut) grown in the United States for systematic study. Samples of promising seedlings would also be much appreciated.

I trust that every grower will feel that it will be my pleasure to reciprocate to the fullest extent by returning to those who have aided in the investigation such information as I may gather.

Yours sincerely, in the interest of walnut culture,

C. C. VINCENT.

Ithaca, N. Y.

### Successful Grafting Method for Walnut.

By Claud D. Tribble, Elk Grove, Cal.  
(CONTINUED FROM JANUARY NUMBER)

**WAXING**—Now wax over the entire top of the stock, tips of scions, on sides, taking care to wax thoroughly around each graft; leave no air holes. Wax at least two inches below where the split in the bark ceases. In a few minutes the wax will harden then re-wax on sides, between scions and around each scion. Wax covering the bud will not do harm. It is understood that melted wax is used.

We wrap paper around our stock and tie, allowing it to extend above the scion four inches then double down and pin with a split stick clothes-pin fashion, be careful not to disturb scion.

Nursery stock can be grafted as above, by cutting off just above the ground, say one or two inches, and proceed as above. Where the stock is 5-8 of an inch or less the

ordinary whip graft is the best used. Some nurserymen use this method up to an inch in diameter. We prefer the split or cleft graft for the latter size. By cutting off a small portion of the tip of the stock and a small portion of the bottom of the scion the sap ring can be seen so plainly that one can't help but make a perfect union. Wax all exposed cut surface. Grafts put in the top of a limb that runs out horizontally seldom grows. They should be put on the side of such limbs.

**CARE OF GRAFTS**—Open paper often to see if the work needs re-waxing or that it is not cracking. Keep off all sprouts or suckers, as they will take the sap from the scion and kill it. We never pinch grafts back but allow all the growth that can be made. We protect these from blowing out by nailing slats on the stock or driving stakes in the ground and tie the growth to these. Six or eight feet is usually the proper length for these slats and they should be covered with cloth where the graft is tied to prevent rubbing.

**NURSERY**—It is not recommended to graft yearling trees, as they are nearly always small and 50% is considered an extra good stand, while 75 to 90 per cent. is a stand for two year stock. It is not to be recommended grafting below the surface of the ground as the root is of a spongy nature and does not make a good union, and it is not necessary, as the surface is easier, better work and one can get excellent results by these methods.

**OUR WORK**—During the past season three of us grafted through the season for grafting and made an average of a little over 76 per cent. In some one or two places the writer made only 40 per cent; one was in an English orchard (top grafting) where the pistillate flowers were in bloom and the other was grafted on some very large trees where the owner was afraid to climb up to the grafts on account of height and the shoots killed many of the grafts, and many blew out. Good scions are one requisite for a large percentage. These methods apply to all varieties of the walnut.

**RECIPE FOR WAX**—Rosin, 6 lbs. Beeswax, 1 lb. Finest charcoal, 1½ lbs. Linseed oil (raw,) 1½ pint. Melt rosin and beeswax together. Mix charcoal in oil and stir in wax. Let cool till it will run quite thick then pour into greased pan as a mould. It can then be broken off and melted as needed.

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In quality, Budded and Grafted Standard varieties, at the closest possible prices. Correspondence solicited.

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We also carry a general line of Fruit and Ornamental Trees.

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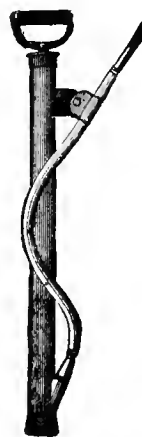
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GENERAL SOUTHERN AGENT,

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## CHESTNUTS

### The Chestnut Bark Disease.

About five years ago chestnut trees were observed to be dying in the city of New York. The cause, then unknown, has since been found to be a fungous disease of the bark. This disease is very fatal to the trees, and it has since spread so as to completely infest the areas lying near New York City in the states of New York, Connecticut and New Jersey. It has been found in scattered areas in the eastern states from Rhode Island to Virginia. Where it becomes thoroughly established it destroys all the chestnut and chinquapin, but no other species. In Forest park, Brooklyn, over 16,000 trees have been killed. One competent authority estimates the loss from this disease in and around New York to be over \$5,000,000.

This disease has been studied by scientists of the United States department of agriculture, and the department has issued a report on it (bulletin 141, bureau of plant industry.)

It is believed that this disease was brought to this country from Japan, although this has not been positively demonstrated. Its spread has resulted mainly from the sale and shipment of nursery stock. Young chestnut trees are sent out from many eastern nurseries, in which the disease has recently been found. The department recommends, as a preventive, the careful inspection of nursery stock. It also advises, as a means of checking the spread of the disease, that all affected trees be cut down, and utilized, care being taken to burn all the brush.

### Health Notes.

By A. I. Root.

I wish to give you an illustration of the value of nuts; and please do not make fun of me nor stick up your nose, any of you, at my illustration. When my father first moved into the woods of Medina county, he chopped down the trees and cleared a piece of land and built a log cabin for his young wife and the children that came stringing along. I was the fourth one, and my early recollections are all about that log house and the forest trees around it. There were great

hickories with their wealth of shell-bark nuts; and there were beech-trees that gave such crops of beech-nuts that it was a common thing to raise pigs to be fattened on these same nuts. If I am not mistaken, everybody used to call the pork produced by fattening the pigs on nuts or "shack" the very best quality of pork—even better than that where they were fattened on grain. Now, do not protest when I tell you that I am fattening up on the nut diet, just as the domestic animals got fat on the nuts that they rooted out of the leaves in the woods.

I think we can call chestnuts and other nuts God's medicines. He caused them to ripen at just the time we need them, to make a "balanced ration" with the fruits and grains that ripen in autumn; and if you are inclined toward a vegetarian diet the nuts will take the place of animal food better than any thing else I know of.

Do you say that not everybody can afford chestnuts when they are

20 cents a quart? My good friend, it costs me about two cents a meal for my chestnuts, and I use more than most people care to. May be the price is a little greater than for some other kind of food, but not much if any more than eggs; and if you can manage to have the nuts take the place of the medicine you have been using, I am sure you will find them cheaper than medicine; and, oh how much nicer than any medicine ever invented! The nuts are not only God's medicine, but God's gift. If you should get a fit of enthusiasm to plant some chestnut-trees, and grow your own "medicine," then that would be better still. A few days ago a nice young lady came into our neighborhood with some chestnuts that she had picked up under the trees on her father's farm, only a few miles from Medina. It gave me the "fever" to go chestnutting just as soon as I found out that there is a sandy ridge where chestnuts were growing and in bearing in our own county.

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## HICKORY

### Pecans on Hickory.

The paper-shell pecan heads the list now for profit and beauty. Every one enjoys airing his views now and then so I would like to give mine on budding pecans on hickory. I prefer the small hickorys from two to four inches in diameter. Top them in the winter so you will have a nice lot of tender sprouts to select from and always select the finest, but leave the others until your bud has started. I like one bud to the tree; it makes a more symmetrical tree, takes less time to do the work and is easier to protect from the wind. In a few years you would hardly notice where it was budded.

I want to say to the farmers of East Texas, leave the little hickories this winter in clearing your new ground and bud them to pecans. It won't bother in cultivating the land for 10 years and then, well, you will have one of the prettiest and most profitable pieces of real estate imaginable. Did you wish to sell, you could get 10 times as much for it in a pecan grove as in any other one thing that grows. You would like to have your house in the middle of it, but I hear some one say pecans grow so slow they are too long about bearing. They are not a slow growth and they bear early when budded.--Farm & Ranch.

If a hickory tree of little or no value can in a few years be converted into a paper-shell pecan tree of great value, we should be willing to go to some little trouble to bring about such happy results. The new shoots will grow so rapidly after becoming thoroughly incorporated into the old tree, that some watching and bracing will become necessary for the first year or two, after which they will readily take care of themselves.

Hickory groves, now of little or no value can in a few years be converted into orchards more valuable than California orange groves, and become a source of wealth and prosperity to the owner and to the country.

### Should Grow Shellbark Trees.

There are so many waste lots on farms that could be better growing trees than producing next to nothing, that the wonder is that the many valuable nut trees are not thought of for planting therein. Just now the thought with us is for the shellbark, a tree always in demand for both its nuts and its timber. The nuts vary in price from year to year. The present season sees their price \$2 per bushel, as handled by commission men, and for many years past it has been about the same. Confectioners use a great many in their business, and a great quantity is sold in grocery and provision stores, especially at about the Christmas season. It would be a rare occurrence that one who had nuts to sell could not dispose of them at a profit. And this says nothing of the value of the timber, which for wagons, axe handles and like uses is among the best of the hickories.

The best way to start a grove of the shellbark or any other hickory would be to plant the nuts where the trees are to grow, because it is

so difficult to transplant seedlings, owing to their long taproots. To provide against failure, place two nuts in each hole. Should both grow one must be taken out, and possibly it could be used in some place where both had failed to germinate.

Were it not that rodents are apt to destroy the nuts, they are as well set in the fall as any other time. However, if the nuts are kept in damp soil all winter in a not too warm place, they will be in good condition for spring planting. They should be planted as soon as the weather will permit. Their growing is a question of their having taken up sufficient moisture to cause the shells to crack open readily when the time comes for the nuts to germinate. Should the seedlings not appear when other seedlings are sprouting out of the ground, no alarm need be felt, for hickories are quite awhile appearing above ground. A medium sized nut is as good for planting as a larger one. Large nuts cannot be relied on to produce trees that will bear large ones, as often the large nut is but the product of a young tree.--Farmer, Philadelphia, Pa.

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*We have them in all the Varieties Worth While.*

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| 1 to 2 foot size, 55 cents each, or . . . . . | \$45.00 per 100 |
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If our planting instructions and advice as to the care of the trees are followed we will replace, free, all over 7 per cent. that die from natural causes, provided they are set out before February 15th.

**Orders Booked now for Fall and Winter Delivery.**

**DELAYS PAY NO DIVIDENDS---ACT NOW---ORDER TO-DAY.**

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## NEW AND RARE NUTS

In many western portions of our country pine nuts are consumed largely. Several species yield abundantly on the Pacific Coast and as far inland as Colorado and New Mexico. In the commerce of most of the California cities these nuts are very important.

For flavoring and confectionery purposes the pistachio nuts are most valuable. The tree is a native of Syria and, while the nut now grown in America, in California and the Gulf States is larger than the Syrian variety, it is not so delectable. The kernel is prized for its dainty green coloring and the flavor.

Some nuts, like the native hazelnut and beechnut, have practically no commercial value and, though palatable, are almost never offered for sale, doubtless because they are so small and difficult to gather in quantity. The chinquapin, a small nut allied to the chestnut, finds a limited sale in southern cities, but is seldom seen in other markets.

**BEECHNUTS.** (*Fagus ferruginea*.)—The beech thrives from the middle South to Ontario, on a great variety of soils, but it seems to fill nuts well only when the soil contains lime. This can be added artificially. Most beechnuts are too small for market purposes. I have grafted stock from one tree bearing large nuts.

**HAZELNUTS.** (*Corylus Americana*.)—There is to be a large market for this species of hazel as soon as orchards are developed from grafted bushes which bear particularly thin-shelled and large nuts. The quality of this native hazel is superior, but most of the wild nuts are small and thick-shelled. I do not know the southern range of the species (probably Texas,) but have found it in Ontario, and have found a relative, *Corostrata*, abundant, clear to Hudson's Bay. European and Asiatic hazels bring excellent incomes to their owners in their native countries, but these fine nut shrubs, when introduced into this country, are usually destroyed by a blight which our own hazels resist.

Cocoanuts consumed here are mostly imported; but of the 300,000 coconut palms planted in Florida about 20 per cent of them are already in bearing. The immature nuts form the basis for the valuable medicinal ointment. The jelly which lines the shell of the more mature fruit furnishes a food product of great delicacy and high nutritive value. The milk itself is a delicious article of food. The familiar condimental substance known as East Indian curry has grated coconut for its basic constituent. Butter is made from the cocoanuts, and the fat itself is valuable for cooking purposes. The solid edible portion of the nut is highly oleaginous and contains considerable starch and sugar.

**THE ALMOND.**—The almond was the first of the 'nuts' to become of commercial importance in California, and owing to climatic conditions this State will always enjoy a monopoly in its cultivation. Success, however, has been from the start rather uncertain, although added experience and a record of some partial and total failures, may now be taken advantage of and mistakes therefore avoided by those who are engaging in the production of this crop. The earlier planted varieties consisted of the Langue-doc, imported from France, and the Tarragona from Spain. These were not generally profitable, and the almond industry languished until it received a fresh impetus on the introduction of the Hatch seedlings in 1885. Since then other good seedlings have been grown, so that at this time we have as standard varieties I X L, Nonpareil, Ne Plus Ultra, Lewelling, Drake, Peerless and Texas (Texas Prolific.) The almond has been an uncertain cropper owing to its early blooming, rendering it liable to injury during spring storms or frost, and to the more or less self-sterility of the blossoms of some varieties.

## PECANS

### BEST VARIETIES

Write for Price List.  
Nursery Established in 1882  
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#### A Department for the Buyer and Seller

In this column we give place to advertisements from subscribers who have Orchard, Farm Products, Live Stock or Implements to sell or exchange, as well as make inquiries for things wanted. The rate is One Cent a word for each insertion. Patrons are urged to make liberal use of this space, as it will be found convenient and profitable.

**Mammoth and Himalaya Giant Blackberry,** Logan and Phenominal berry plants, dozen \$1.25 post paid. Best largest and earliest berries grown. Tribble Bros., Elk Grove, Cal.

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**BABY CHICKS 8 CENTS**—Shipped safely anywhere. CULVER POULTRY FARM, 1034 Reed, Benson, Neb.

**SAMPLE NUTS**—Of many leading varieties for study or exhibition purposes supplied at reasonable rates. Seed nuts furnished only in limited quantities. THE NUT-GROWER COMPANY, Poulton, Ga.

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## THE NUT-GROWER

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

The NUT-GROWER COMPANY

Entered as second-class matter at the Postoffice at Poulan, Georgia, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Subscription, 50 cents per Annum.  
Advertising Rates on Application.

## NOTICE

When this paragraph is marked it means that your subscription has expired and that you are requested to renew promptly, as postal regulations do not permit us to mail to delinquents at second-class rates.

The subscription price is 50 cents per annum, but if you will send \$1.00 your account will be credited for three years.

FEBRUARY, 1910

We again call attention to the classified column for various advertising. It costs but a small amount and puts interested persons on notice as to what you offer.

Attention is called to the circular letter from Prof. C. C. Vincent, of Cornell Agricultural College, regarding his studies of the walnut. All our readers who are interested in this nut, should get in touch with him.

Orange growers in Florida were not the only sufferers from freezing weather during the past December and January. California, Arizona, Texas and Louisiana all suffered, and in some localities storms supplemented the injury by cold.

The Eighteenth Annual Convention of the National League of Commission Merchants was held at Norfolk, Va., during January last. The nut growers' committee on "Markets and Marketing," has opened correspondence with this body with a view to establishing relations which may be of material advantage.

The cost of an apple orchard is receiving attention in some of the agricultural journals. A Rhode Island apple grower, in Rural New Yorker, figures the cost of bringing it into profitable bearing in twelve years, at \$400 per acre. This includes the cost of land, which is invoiced at \$50. Those who regard the pecan proposition as too expensive and requiring too long a wait should take notice.

President Wight has appointed the following well known members to act with the Monticello committee in arranging for the 1910 convention: C. M. Barnwell, Baconton, Ga.; J. F. Wilson, Poulan, Ga.; B. W. Stone, Thomasville, Ga.

Among the resolutions passed at Albany convention, the following expresses the consensus of opinion of men competent to judge:

"RESOLVED, That it is the sense of this convention that pecan culture in Southern territory, when properly conducted, promises substantial and permanent returns."

Membership in the National Nut Growers Association has proved to be very pleasant and profitable to a large number of growers. However, hardly one in ten of those planting pecans are yet members. Send to Secretary or Treasurer for application blanks and get in the push in time to enjoy the 1910 convention.

In an effort to replenish our stock of specimen pecans, we sent an order to a well known Mississippi grower early in January. His reply was promptly received and reads: "Am out of all varieties. Demand big this year, prices best we ever had and I was fortunate in having a fine crop." This looks encouraging for those having the best varieties planted.

Some advertisers regard the cost of space they use as an item of expense. This may be correct in part, but are of the opinion that properly handled it becomes a judicious investment rather than an advertising expense. The regular use of reputable mediums, suited to the nature of the business, skillfully presented, has a cumulative effect which in due time builds up trade rapidly.

Prof. Craig, of Cornell, thinks Mr. Wight's figures as to the value of a ten-year-old orchard are too low, and suggests that a properly planted grove of good grafted varieties would be hard to find at double Mr. Wight's valuation. The apple orchard of Oregon of this same age sells readily at from \$1,200 to \$2,000 per acre. Besides, apple orchards are short lived as compared with the pecan.

Mr. A. C. Newell, of Oregon, pays a tribute to the nut growers, as no other line combines nurserymen and horticulturists as generally as is found in the pecan operations in the South. He says, in part, in the California Fruit Grower:

"The fruit grower and nurseryman divide honors in following the most ancient of all human callings. When Father Adam was placed in the Garden of Eden and commanded to dress and keep it, it is said he began serving the world as the first nurseryman and horticulturist, thus combining the two lines, as is often done in the present age. No other occupation in which man is engaged can trace its history quite so far back into the past."

The element of security in an investment is of vital importance to any one who cannot afford to take the risks which attend speculation. Many people have the idea that anything which offers more profit than 4 or 5% is risky and should not be considered. This may do for a general principle, and serve to place savings, where others can use them, still it is not true, for there are many industries which pay much larger dividends. Properly managed pecan orchards will not only pay larger dividends but the security, as well as dividends, increases with the added years. Nature keeps up the repairs as well as adds to the value of property.

The Atlanta Constitution, in commenting on the use of pecans as a substitute for meat, says:

"The majority of nuts are admittedly nutritious. Few of them are uniformly expensive. The crop is almost unfailing.

"Pecans, just now beginning to develop as an industry in Georgia, class high with other nuts as a nourishing form of diet, easily digested when ordinary precautions are observed.

"Candidly, we do not look for them to supplant meat, though we yield to no man in love for their juicy succulence.

"There is a sort of divinity that hedges a tenderloin, especially that grown in Georgia upon Georgia food-stuffs, a lingering, mouth-watering, convivial, undying, tradition, that extends also to hog jowl and peas, pork sausage, spar-

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**Total Phosphoric Acid**  
15 to 18 Per Cent.

**Lime**  
35 to 50 Per Cent.

**Magnesia and Iron**  
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This material is being largely used by some of the most intelligent nut and fruit growers in this country with splendid results. Why not YOU? There is no material known that so strongly appeals to you as this, because: In addition to the PHOSPHORIC ACID, it contains also large amounts of LIME, MAGNESIA and IRON, which are very necessary in assisting in large production of fruit and at the same time keeping your trees healthy and vigorous.

It is not treated with SULPHURIC ACID like Acid Phosphate and cannot destroy the humus matter in your soils and make them sour and unproductive, and many other reasons. This space is too small to tell you all about it. Write for descriptive pamphlet and prices. In addition to Thomas Phosphate Powder we import and handle

NITRATE OF POTASH  
SULPHATE OF POTASH

MURIATE OF POTASH  
NITRATE OF SODA

DRIED BLOOD  
NITRATE OF SODA

IMPORTED FISH GUANO  
KAINIT

## The Coe-Mortimer Company,

New York

::

::

Charleston, S. C.

ribs and a few other of those meats that Georgia should produce in defiance of the trust.

"These beatific gustatory qualities will for many years resist the onslaught of even the seductive Georgia pecan.

"But as an adjunct to Georgia-raised ham or meat of any character, a sort of concentrated nourishment, a happy seasoning with every meal—

"Waiter, bring me a pecan steak, quick!"

The following letter received some time ago, from an official of the forest service, will be of interest, especially to the nut growers who are making regular phenological observations:

"DEAR SIR:—I looked over with great interest the outline of the National Nut Growers' Association for taking observations on nut-bearing trees, contained in your enclosures of June 5. I take pleasure in sending you a set of the Forest Service forms and instructions for making observations on trees, which will probably be of interest to you. You will notice that these forms are not so detailed as yours. It was found by experience that it does not pay to ask too many questions, and the answers are usually more reliable and definite when you have only a small number of simple questions. It is planned to secure the data regarding climate from the records of the nearest weather station, and merely ask for the address of the nearest Weather Bureau station. I thank you very much for your outline which I did not know of before. It is extremely instructive and useful.

Very truly yours,  
RAPHAEL ZON, Chief."

### Personal Mention.

Mr. H. K. Miller, of Albany, reported verbally for the Committee on Trade Publications, stating that the service rendered by the Nut Grower was highly beneficial, and merited liberal support and encouragement.

President Roosevelt once said: "Real estate is the basis of all wealth. Every person who invests in well-selected real estate, in a growing section of a prosperous community, adopts the surest and safest method for becoming independent."

J. F. Leyendecker, of Frelsburg, Colorado county, died on August 8. In less than two months he would have been 70 years old. He was born in Neuhausel, Germany, and emigrated to this country with his father and family in 1843. His section of the state is better because he lived in it. Anyone who knew him was made better. His useful, contented, happy life is a model worthy of being commended to all men everywhere, both young and old. In his quiet way he has kept up a good nursery for about thirty-five years, and was one of the first in the state to become proficient in budding pecans.

Edward W. Knox, San Antonio, Texas, says: According to the last United States census reports, California produced in 1899, in round numbers, 10,700,000 pounds in English walnuts, 7,000,000 pounds of almonds, and the total crop of pecans in the United States was 3,300,000 pounds, making a total of only 21,000,000 pounds of nuts

produced in this country for that year. The imports for that same year were 24,000,000 pounds, thus showing that we are not producing one-half the nuts consumed in this country. The United States for that year, as you see, produced 17,700,000 pounds of walnuts and almonds, and only 3,300,000 pounds of pecans, just about 16 per cent. Now then, when I tell you that the people will pay more for shelled pecans than they will for shelled almonds or walnuts, you can readily see that we are only touching the outer edges of the nut trade.

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### Mere Mention.

The Constitution, Atlanta, Ga., says: Pecans are a valuable asset in this state, and yet they are only in the infancy of their possibilities.

All that is required to make people consume enormous quantities of nature's most perfect and highest grade food—nuts—and a sufficient supply of same is to produce them. There need be no fear as to an over-production in this or future ages, for the great body of mankind has not yet even tasted the king of all nuts—the pecan in its best form.

"Plant breeding" is now universally admitted to be an important factor in successful horticulture. There are scientific men throughout the world who devote their time to a more or less comprehensive study of the improvement of plant varieties, and there are others who are content to follow Nature's suggestions in some specific line with the same object in view, though narrowed in scope.

A comparison of Pecans with Apples remind one of the objection which Prof. Craig has recently made to President Wright's estimate of the value of a pecan grove. Prof. Craig points out that a ten year old apple orchard is worth a thousand dollars per acre, and has to be replanted in from twenty to forty years; while a pecan grove is planted for forever and a day. Therefore, there is no reason for selling a pecan grove at less proportionate price than the apple orchard brings.

Do not let your grove or around your trees grow up in grass or weeds. Keep them clean, plow or harrow them, cultivate them, hoe them. Do not let grass and weeds take your fertilizer after you have put it there—your trees and nut crop need it. Also they need all the moisture. Cultivate and keep the trees clean until July, then sow a cover crop of peas, and in the fall plow them in. While the peas are growing keep all around the trees hoed clean for from five to eight feet from trees all around.

The machines recently invented for cracking the nuts and turning out the kernels in halves have the same meaning to the nut growers of

today that Whitney's cotton gin had to the early cotton growers. Our association and its co-workers in other States are building up a new industry for the South, one requiring less outlay of capital and labor than any that has ever been within the reach of our people. Our efforts may be slow in gaining ground, but ground will be gained, and from this day forward, from year unto year, we shall be able to make better and better showings of results accomplished and of hopes realized.—Chas. L. Edwards.

## PECAN TREES

That are properly grown  
is my Specialty.

### Budded and Grafted Trees

of the best varieties for sale. Write for prices of trees and information as to growing and care of groves.

**J. B. WIGHT,** CAIRO, GEORGIA.

### Pecan Investments

Mr. J. B. Wight's Chattanooga address, four six by nine inch pages, with fifteen hundred words

This is a careful and very conservative review of the commercial opportunities this nut offers, and supplies just the information prospective investors desire. Copies furnished at following rates:

|             |        |
|-------------|--------|
| 1,000 ..... | \$4.50 |
| 500 .....   | 2.50   |
| 250 .....   | 1.50   |
| 100 .....   | .75    |
| 50 .....    | .50    |

Send orders to

**The Nut-Grower Co.,**  
Poulan, Georgia.

## PROCEEDINGS

The following volumes of Proceedings of the National Nut Growers' Association can be obtained at prices which were established at the Albany Convention:

|                               |
|-------------------------------|
| St. Louis, 1904, 25c per copy |
| Scranton, 1906, 25c per copy  |
| Norfolk, 1907, 50c per copy   |
| Albany, 1909, 50c per copy    |

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POULAN, GEORGIA

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**Pecan Growing MADE EASY**

by planting trees dug with entire Tap Root and well developed lateral roots. Few Nurseries sell such trees.

**Made Profitable**

By planting only genuine budded or grafted trees, of best quality and best producing varieties. Some of the biggest, thinnest-shelled nuts don't bear. Beware of them.

**Griffing's Trees**  
are Models  
**ROOT and TOP**

**Our Varieties are Best**  
Gold Medal awarded our Pecans at Jamestown Exposition

Handsome Pecan Catalog Free

**THE**  
**Griffing Bros. Co.**  
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Jacksonville, Florida

We also grow Orange on hardy roots, all kinds Fruit, and Ornamental Trees. Shrubbery.

**ROSES**

## A Bearing Grove

Of the Best Varieties.  
Four Hundred Trees

## FOR SALE

Good reason for selling. Ask for particulars of . . . . .

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60 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

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## Scientific American.

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Branch Office, 825 F St., Washington, D. C.

## News Items.

Sam H. James, of Louisiana, reports a very prosperous winter.

The Monticello nurserymen are preparing for future trade by putting in 400,000 grafts.

Florida orange growers were damaged by freezing weather the past crop season.

The Experiment Station, at Auburn, Ala., has a Bulletin on the pecan in preparation.

A Monticello nurseryman has arranged to plant 250 acres of fine pecans near Albany, Ga.

Estimates as to the season's planting of pecans in Arkansas and Texas is placed at 200,000 trees.

An offer of \$80,000 for an eighty-acre pecan orchard in Lee county, Ga., was recently declined.

S. J. Jones and S. W. Smith, of Albany, Ga., have contracted for a 200 acre pecan orchard in that locality.

J. F. Wilson and H. S. Watson have been appointed members of the National Congress of Horticulture as representatives of the Nut Growers Association.

It is reported that R. H. Terrell and J. G. McDonald will set out 100 acres in pecan trees in bottom land near Camden, Ark., as an experiment.

From available statistics it appears that in 1905 the total quantity of almonds, cocoanuts, Brazil nuts, filberts, peanuts, walnuts, and other nuts, shelled and unshelled, imported into the United States was, in round numbers, \$6,238,000 pounds, with a value of \$6,138,000. In 1905 the total almond crop in California reached 4,200,000 pounds and the walnut crop 12,800,000 pounds. The richest yield of peanuts was reported from the Southern States, chiefly Virginia, Georgia, and Tennessee, and amounted to 225,000,000 pounds.

### Temperature and Rainfall at Chattanooga, Tenn.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

Average spring temperature, 60 degrees; summer temperature, 77 degrees; autumn temperature, 61 de-

# QUALITY TALKS

In Pecan Trees, as well as other commodities,

## WE HAVE THE QUALITY.

Our stock for the coming season's delivery is Budded and Grafted from **Known Trees**. All being of the very best varieties. Orders are being rapidly booked.

Get in touch with us; we have the goods. A "SQUARE DEAL" Guaranteed. Write for booklet and get acquainted.

## JEFFERSON NURSERY CO.,

MONTICELLO, : : FLORIDA.

(Mention The Nut-Grower.)

## FOR SALE! GRAFTED PECAN TREES

These trees are grafted from the best bearing trees in my grove. : : : : :

### VAN DEMAN, STUART

and a dozen other choice varieties Pecan nuts for sale in season. Apply to

### JOHN S. HORLBECK, Charleston, S. C.

## Pecan Trees <sup>Root</sup> Grafted

THE LEADING VARIETIES.  
PRICE LIST. . . . .

### R. T. RAMSAY, <sup>Ocean Springs</sup> Mississippi.

## HELP WANTED

Mr. A. B. Goodenow, of Culebra, Canal Zone, has a good farm of about fifty acres at Glennmore, Ga., ten miles from Waycross. He wants to have it planted in pecans, and will make it an object to some good farmer who will handle the place in a suitable manner.

grees; winter temperature, 43 degrees; average annual temperature, 60 degrees.

The coldest month is February.

The warmest month, July.

The highest temperature recorded was 101 degrees, on August 14, 1902.

The lowest temperature recorded was 10 degrees below zero on February 13, 1899.

The annual rainfall is 50 3/4 inches.

Average date killing frost, in spring, April 2nd.

Average date killing frost, in autumn, October 26th.

The earliest date of killing frost, in autumn, September 30th, 1888.

The latest date killing frost, in spring, May 14th, 1895.

## CATALOGUE 1909-1910

Ready and will be sent on request. . .

## Alvin Japanese Nursery

MASON BUILDING  
HOUSTON, TEXAS.

**Nuts for Profit** A BOOKLET OF 158 pages; 60 illustrations. Propagation, cultivation, etc., of nuts best adapted to the various sections. Interesting and instructive. Price, by mail, 25 cents. JOHN R. PARRY, PARRY, N. J. From Jan. 1 to April 15, ORLANDO, FLA.

## BUY A PECAN GROVE

The Best Investment that can now be made in the United States or elsewhere. I will sell you one already established

## ON EASY TERMS

planted to the best known grafted standard paper shell varieties, one to three years old, located on the Gulf coast of Mississippi and in Jackson county, the native birth of the paper shell pecans and where ten or twelve of the best known varieties now being propagated by nurserymen were originated.

I now have four groves ready for delivery and several thousand acres of the finest pecan land in the South. I have a very special bargain in a forty-acre grove (Satsuma orange trees between the pecans) which includes 20,000 stocks for the coming season's grafting, a splendid opening for a combination grove and nursery, on the L. & N. railroad, and a half mile front on a running stream.

Will also furnish trees, superintend the planting of groves anywhere in South Mississippi and Alabama west of Mobile.

The Satsuma orange planted between pecans when desired. Young grafted trees, grafted wood and fancy and commercial nuts in any quantity. Thanksgiving and Holiday orders for nuts given special attention. All grafting wood and trees grown from bearing trees in my own groves, hence absolutely true to name. No guess work—you get exactly what you order. Pecans this season especially fine. Send your orders early.

## F. H. LEWIS,

Jackson County, SCRANTON, MISS.

## REPORTS

### The Test Orchard.

Six Frotscher, eight Van Deman, nine Stuart and one Mobile were replanted. The Frotschers were evidently killed by cold, just as they were putting out. The Mobile seems to have been sun-scalded. Stuart and Van Deman were small trees and suffered in cultivation of the land.

### Report from Arkansas.

#### OVERFLOW OF THE ARK. RIVER.

In 1908 the grafted pecan trees in Row No. 1 were killed or badly damaged by an overflow of the Arkansas river, that completely submerged them from May 24th to June 19th. None were able to stand submersion as well as our native trees but there was a difference in the varieties in this respect. The following list was made shortly after the water receded, and was intended to represent the ability of the varieties to withstand overflows, judging by the distance the trees were killed back. Beginning with the more hardy:

Native Trees.

Frotscher.

Russell.

Hall.

Monarch.

Young.

Stuart.

Georgia Giant, all killed.

Hicoria Minima, all killed.

Row No. 1 is on a sloping bank where the water was deeper than on the rest of the orchard. The rest of the trees were submerged only three days which caused them to drop their leaves but otherwise they appeared uninjured. However, they made a very poor growth during the rest of the season, and during the winter of 1908-09 all of the Van Deman, two out of three of the Pabst and three out of eleven Georgia Giants were killed back. This seems to indicate that the Van Deman and Pabst are at least as tender in regard to overflow as the Georgia Giant.

#### INSECTS.

After the overflow of 1908 I noticed that some of my young trees were being stripped of their leaves. I could find nothing at work on them and was at a loss to

account for it. Happening to pass one evening after dusk I was attracted by a buzzing noise about the trees. The cause then became apparent; there was a swarm of brown beetles feeding on the leaves. The beetles were like the common brown beetle that fly about a candle after night—the ones that produce the white grubs—except that they were smaller and lighter colored. They seemed to prefer the mature leaves but would eat the new ones after the mature ones were gone. In no case did I see where they injured the terminal bud, but they kept the young trees defoliated and materially retarded their growth.

The past summer (1909) I saw the same beetle at work on the large trees but they did no appreciable damage. The young trees they did not appear to molest.

They work only at night and go into the ground during the day.

### Double Flowering System.

As a matter of information to some it may be mentioned that the pecan has a double flowering system like the oak, the chestnut and a number of other trees. The male blooms hang down from the branches in clusters, which are called catkins, from a supposed resemblance to the tail of a cat, while the female or bearing blooms are at the terminals of the small branches. These male blooms or catkins usually appear one or two seasons before young trees come into bearing. By the way, it has seemed a sort of wonder to me that some of our scholarly botanists have not given to male flowers of this kind a better designation. The term "catkin" is uncouth and barbaric, as well as inapt in meaning. A cat's tail stands up most of the time, while the flowers mentioned hang down all the time. In view of the knotted, combined and often outlandish Greek and Latin nomenclature that has found its way into modern botany, it is in order for some good man to rise up and offer a sensible substitute for the word "catkin." In the way of suggestion, how would it do to give this class of flowers the name of "pendels?" The new word would fall in the same class with "pendulum," a derivation from the Latin verb "pendeo," to hang. In my judgment it would be an improvement, to say the least.

CHAS. L. EDWARDS.

## For Sale

About 300 lbs. Stuart, Van Deman, Teche and Curtis varieties of pecans Also,

### A 90=Acre Farm,

adjoining where these pecans grow, with all necessary improvements ready to be set out in trees. The place has 165 young orange trees just coming into bearing Write for particulars . . . . .

**T. S. McManus,**  
Waldo. - - Florida.

## GAINESVILLE NURSERIES,

GAINESVILLE, -:- FLORIDA.

Specialists in Budded and Grafted Pecan Trees of reliable known varieties. Our catalog contains information on selecting, planting, culture, etc., and is free for the asking. Graftwood for sale; our orchards contain over forty named varieties.

**H. S. GRAVES, PROPRIETOR,**  
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## Seed Pecans

For the accommodation and convenience of patrons we buy and sell Pecan Nuts for seed purposes.

## Piney Park Nursery

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Poulan, -:- Georgia.

## THE NUT-GROWER

### TRIAL SUBSCRIPTION

**Three Months for - 10c**  
**One Year for . - - 50c**  
**Three Years for - \$1.00**

Farmers; Fruit Growers, Nurserymen and investors can read it with profit.

As an advertising medium it is particularly valuable, as no padding of circulation figures fixes the rates. Descriptive circulars sent on request.

## The Nut-Grower Co.

Poulan, -:- Georgia

## LETTERS

EDITOR NUT GROWER :—

I am sending you specimens of pecans procured by me in Chicago and represented as "Oklahoma pecans." Inclosed in a tube you will find two good, fat grubs that I found in one of these "Oklahoma nuts" and in a separate paper a nut with a hole in it showing the exit of an inhabitant.

I have used pecans freely for over 20 years and these are the first insects I have ever found in them. I would like to inquire as to the experience of others as to the presence of grubs or weevil in pecans, and as to whether they are to be considered as one of the pests that growers of pecans must contend with. I am particularly interested, as I have about 1600 grafted trees now growing on my place in Baldwin County, Alabama.

I may also incidentally state that while I paid 30 cents per pound for the Oklahoma nuts I at the same time paid \$1.25 and \$1.50 per pound for some of the standard grafted varieties.

Yours very respectfully,

MRS. THOMAS A. BANNING,  
Chicago, Ill.

EDITOR NUT GROWER :—

DEAR SIR—Enclosed find report from Ark :

I did not learn that I had been re-elected Vice-President for Ark. until it was too late to send a report to the meeting, so I will just write down what has happened during the past two seasons and send it to the Nut Grower.

I have put it in the form of items so you can use that which is of interest and reject the rest. As will be seen I have not had very good luck with the trees that I purchased from the nurseries while the same varieties are doing well on native stocks. I am convinced that nearly all will be found to adapt themselves to our seasons better on native stocks than on tender stocks from the lower South.

In the list of trees under the head of "Dates When Buds Open," I left out one or two that I sent in

the last report. These two died back and did not start until after I had stopped taking dates and I thought they were not coming.

I notice in the P. J. Berckman's Co., catalogue they are listing a pecan called the "Jerome," which they say is a seedling of the Columbian but much superior to that variety. Do you know anything about this variety : where it originated and what it is doing? With best wishes for success in the nut growing industry, I remain

Yours Truly,

Van Burren, Ark. G. M. BROWN.

## Nut Trees as Shades and Ornaments.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 19.)

Those persons who desire to plant trees that will bless their children as well as themselves, can best accomplish this end with nut trees, that are truly a thing of beauty and profit, and a joy for centuries, and should some "Ballinger" destroy our natural conservations, these trees when cut down are first class hard wood, for tool handles, wagon timber, furniture, or fuel. In my opinion our native nut trees have everything to recommend them to public favor. They are beautiful, healthy, long lived and profitable, and, like our native shrubs and vines, nature's selection for the making of the future typical Texas home landscape.

Practical fruit growers everywhere concede that much good would be accomplished if the suggestions of Nature were more carefully followed, and that their trees should all be propagated by budding and grafting only from those individuals which show vigor of growth combined with fertility, and which produce invariably fruit of the best size and quality. This is simply artificial selection, which, followed out, may fix a distinct type, or even a different variety. There can be no definite rule as to what constitutes a variety other than the opinion of a committee of fruit experts who may be chosen to pass upon the claims of any so-called "new fruits." Varieties and species so merge one into the other that there can be drawn between them no actual line of demarcation.

## Fruit Trees, Shade Trees

AND

## Ornamental Shrubbery

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## DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUES

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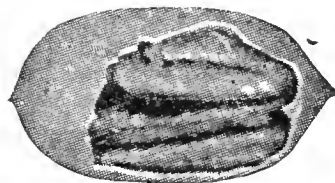
C. F. BARBER, Pres.

J. E. BARBER, Sec'y.

**Grafted** Franquette and Mayette Walnut Trees and Scions. Frost resistant. Guaranteed true to name. Scions, \$3.00 per 100; trees 3-4 ft. 90c each; 4-10 ft., \$1.10 each.

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New  
Plan



For growing Pecans, Pears, Peaches, etc., at a profit—Free. 50 per cent. reductions in price of trees. Sure to live. No agents.

B. W. STONE & CO., Thomasville, Ga.

## For Sale!

Standard Varieties of

## Budded and Grafted Pecan Trees and Nuts. . . . .

Also Budding and Grafting Wood from bearing trees. Contracts taken for top-working seedling trees and caring for groves. Our groves contain over 4,000 budded trees of the best standard varieties and is the oldest budded grove in Georgia.

## Gillgrove Pecan Nurseries

J. P. GILL, Mgr.

ALBANY, GA.

## SUCCESS



## NATURAL SIZE

The nut that has never failed to bear and never failed to fill at both ends with kernels of best quality.

**BECHTEL PECAN NURSERIES.** OCEAN SPRINGS, MISS.



## SOCIETIES

### Proceedings of Fourth Annual Mid-Winter Meeting of Texas Nut Growers Association, Henderson, Texas, Jan. 12 and 13, 1910.

The Fourth Annual Mid-Winter meeting of the Texas Nut Growers Association was held at Henderson Texas, Jan. 13th, 1910, in connection with the meeting of the State Horticultural Society.

The meeting was called to order about nine o'clock on the morning of January 13th by President M. Falkner, of Waco, and in the absence of the Secretary Mr. H. B. Beck, of Austin, Prof. E. J. Kyle, of College Station, was requested to act as Secretary Pro Tem.

The meeting was a very interesting and instructive one and well attended both by men from all over the State and by the local people of Henderson and vicinity. Discussion of every topic was indulged in by the members present and great good was derived by all present not only by the papers read but also by the discussions and by the questions asked and answered.

The prevailing topic was the working of the best varieties of pecans on the native hickory of East Texas, and this topic was thoroughly discussed in papers by Messrs. Frank B. Guinn, of Rusk, N. G. Blackmon, of College Station, and Dr. H. V. Collins, of Jacksonville. Each of the above gentlemen have had practical experience in budding the pecan on hickory trees of all sizes and ages and their papers and the discussion that followed was very interesting, nearly every one present taking part in the discussion.

Prof. H. P. Atwater's paper on the "Best Size and Shape of the Pecan for Market," was greatly enjoyed by all and showed a great deal of thought and study and was handled by Prof. Atwater as only a man of his ability can handle such.

The paper of Mr. H. B. Beck, of Austin, on "Nut Trees as Shades and Ornamentals," was read by Prof. Kyle and was very interesting. Mr. Beck showed in his paper that although nut trees make a very slow growth at first that in

the course of ten or fifteen years or even a shorter period that the nut trees will make a shade equal to any real shade or ornamental tree. He also showed that in a recent research made at Austin, Texas, that nut trees are almost immune from the deadly mistletoe so common on shade trees in this state.

The paper of Mr. Charles L. Edwards, of Dallas, on "Working the Pecan on Hickory," was published in the Dallas News, on Sunday, January 9th, and while the paper containing the article was on the desk it was read privately by many of the members. Nearly all present had read the article previous to the meeting.

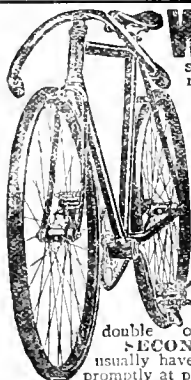
Telegrams from Judge Guinn, of Rusk, and Judge Edwards, of Dallas, were received and read expressing their regrets that they could not be present at the meeting but wishing us all success in the work we were trying to do.

Before adjourning the Judges on

making awards for the pecan exhibit made the following report: 1st Best Commercial Pecan, H. A. Halbert, Coleman, Texas. 2nd Best Commercial Pecan, Mr. Alexander Weatherford, Texas. Best General Collection Pecans, M. Falkner, Waco.

The "Question Box" was conducted by Mr. E. W. Kirkpatrick, of McKinney, and many questions of importance and pertaining to nut culture were asked Mr. Kirkpatrick and it is needless to say that those questions were ably answered for Mr. Kirkpatrick is at home when it comes to talking and discussing nut culture. The people present appreciated the presence of Mr. Kirkpatrick and all enjoyed his discussions of every subject he took part in.

The program being concluded, the meeting adjourned to meet in the summer at College Station in connection with the meeting of the Farmers Congress.



## WANTED--A RIDER AGENT IN EACH TOWN

sample Latest Model "Ranger" bicycle furnished by us. Our agents everywhere are making money fast. Write for full particulars and special offer at once.

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**FACTORY PRICES** We furnish the highest grade bicycles it is possible to make at one small profit above actual factory cost. You save \$10 to \$25 middlemen's profits by buying direct of us and have the manufacturer's guarantee behind your bicycle. **DO NOT BUY** a bicycle or a pair of tires from anyone at any price until you receive our catalogues and learn our unheard of factory prices and remarkable special offers to rider agents.

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## Books and Catalogues.

LUTHER BURBANK, Santa Rosa, Cal., sends out an abridged list of California flower seed.

PRESS BULLETIN No. 32—By the Nebraska Experiment Station, gives instructions on testing seed corn.

THE INFLUENCE OF FORESTS ON CLIMATE AND FLOODS—Is the subject of a report of 38 pages, by Willis L. Moore, chief of the U. S. Weather Bureau.

BULLETIN No. 174—Of the Bureau of Plant Industry, by W. M. Scott and T. Willard Ayers, is devoted to the control of peach brown rot and scab.

THE SAN JOSE SCALE AND SOME EXPERIMENTS FOR ITS CONTROL— is the subject of Bulletin No. 31 of the Georgia State Board of Entomology. This is a 24-page pamphlet by E. L. Worsham and W. W. Chase.

BULLETIN No. 124, of the Mississippi Agricultural Experiment Station, October, 1909, by George L. Clothier, is an eight-page pamphlet devoted to pecan culture. It is a careful and conservative presentation of the subject, with special reference to conditions as found in that state.

## Walnut Cake.

Cream one and a third cups of sugar with two-thirds of a cup of butter; add half a cup of sweet milk and two teaspoons of baking powder sifted with two cups of flour; then add the stiffly beaten whites of six eggs and a teaspoonful of vanilla. Bake in two oblong pans five inches wide by nine inches long.

FILLING—Mix the yolks of the six eggs with a cup of sugar and a cup of thick, sweet cream, then add a cup of chopped walnuts. Cook in a double boiler until thick, spread between the layers and on the top. It is delicious.

STUFFED POTATOES—Bake medium size, smooth potatoes, cut off one end, and carefully scrape out the center of each; mash and season with salt and butter, add a generous portion of nut meal, and return the mixture to the shells; when filled, cover with the piece cut off and serve.



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Those wishing to engage in pecan culture would do well to investigate the advantages offered by this section. We will gladly help any wishing to locate here to get a good location, and if wanted, will plant the orchard and guarantee the trees to live, or arrange to care for the same for a period of years.

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GEORGIA.

# THE NUT = GROWER

Volume IX Whole No. 92.  
Number 3

Poulan, Ga., March, 1910.

5c per Copy  
50c per Year

## Apropos of the Morris Collection of Edible Nuts of the World

O. BUTLER, CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

"Pleasant are the fresh fruits that deck our Christmas dessert; the golden juiced orange, the late lingering pear, and sturdy apple with its glowing cheek. Pleasant, too, are those of which Art has preserved the flavor, though she has failed to retain the beauty, as the dried fig, the raisin, or the date. But who would not forego them all, rather than spare the standard, but ever welcome dish of nuts? Genial nuts! Whether it be the husk-hid filbert or bare brown Barcelona; the eye-shaped almond, enshrined in yellow walls of soft porous sandstone, or the sterner Brazil in its granite fortress; the kingly walnut in its coat of mail, or the glossy chestnut in smooth shining suit," the connoisseur will find them all, besides numerous others, which either left no particularly pleasing palatial sensations with Mrs. Bernard or were unknown to her, in the Morris collection of edible nuts of the world, a collection only recently formed, but giving promise of being an important and very complete one before many years have passed.

The "kingly walnut" occupies the place of honor in the collection. The butternut (*Juglans cinerea*), the black walnut (*J. nigra*) of our eastern forests, the black walnut of California (*J. Californica*) are almost lost amidst a goodly host of *J. regia* varieties; California seedlings on the one hand, and old and tried favorites of France on the other. The Placentia, Chase, San Jose, Santa Rosa, Eureka, offspring that, in the course of time, may attain to the reputation of Dauphine parents, or do credit, when their parentage is not known, to the genial climate of California in transcending their humble origin. The well nurtured Californian grown Mayette, Franquette, Parisienne, inclined to take pity on

their smaller brothers from France, the Gibbense coquettishly masquerading under the name of Bijou, the St. Jean, the Fertile, the Chaberte, the Hall and Rush from Pennsylvania, the Pomeroy from New York, give one a very exact notion of the importance of the walnut in horticulture at the present time.

Today *Juglans* is certainly the more important genus of the *Juglandaceae* as regards nut production, though in recent years one species of *Carya*, the only other genus in the family, to wit: *C. pecan*, has come prominently to the fore, and its fruit has been so improved as to become an important article of commerce. A later comer upon the markets of the world's metropoli than the Brazil nut, the pecan is destined to take its place among the "genial nuts," and the Mayette, Franquette and Parisienne walnuts, to mention no others, will have a dangerous rival. In the Morris collection, however, *C. pecan* varieties are not present in large numbers at present, though the genus *Carya*, as a whole, is well represented. The collection contains many specimens of the shagbark from different regions (*C. ovata*), the large and handsome, though deceptive, king nut hickory (*C. laciniata*), (*C. myristicaeformis*) and other illustrations of the striking varieties of the useful northern tree.

The "husk-hid filbert" the "Brazil in its granite fortress," the brown and "glossy chestnut," from being less numerous than the hickories, pecans and walnuts, would be mostly overlooked by any but special admirers. Goeschke would find, probably with little difficulty, the beaked filbert (*Corylus rostrata*), the tree hazel (*C. columnata*), the American hazel nut (*C. Americana*), the forest hazel nut of Europe (*C. avellana*), but he would

## The Best Size and Shape of the Pecan for the market.

H. P. Attwater, Houston, Texas, at Nut Growers Meeting.

Pecans, like other varieties of nuts which are found growing wild in the forests in different parts of the world, were originally provided by nature as food for numerous wild birds and animals, and formed an important part of their food supply at certain seasons of the year. There is no doubt that wherever they were found growing, pecans were preferred to any other kind of food by the many different species of squirrels, wood rats, field mice and rodents which abound in all timber sections, and particularly in the low lands along the streams and river bottoms.

These shrewd little animals not only supplied their wants from day to day for a considerable period of time in the fall of each year but were also intelligent enough to lay by stores of these nuts for the long winter day in hollow trees and stumps and in holes in the ground connected with their burrows or retreats in which their homes or nests were made. Wild turkeys and many other birds, once so common, left their summer ranges in the brush lands, hills and other parts, and flocked to the wooded country when the leaves began to fall, and the acorn cups and the pecan shucks in the burdened tree tops commence to release their loads and drop their fatness. The scarcity of nut eating birds and animals and the entire absence of some species, was always noticeable during the years when nuts were few and the great annual fall migration of some species of birds was influenced in no small degree by occasional failures of the pecan crop. Then they roamed about in droves and flocked into far distant parts of the country in search of their favorite food.

Crop failures of nuts and fruits were not so common formerly as they are now, for nature's balance had not then been upset or her plans disturbed by civilization. Then there were thousands of birds to one at the present time and they kept in check the hosts of injurious

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 34.)

insects which now infest every forest, grove and orchard, and do such damage among our fruit and nut trees.

Speaking of the decrease in wild animal life, and birds in particular, it is a comparatively short time ago since our forests, now silent, resounded with a great settler, will never be heard again. Few people to-day are aware that twenty-five or thirty years ago flocks of gay colored, noisy paroquets inhabited many of the then inaccessible forests regions in the Middle Atlantic and Gulf States, and made things lively at times as they wandered from one pecan grove to another, picking fusses with other feathered nut crackers and fur bearing nut gatherers. At that stage or period of pecan evolution or development, nature which always attends to details, arranged the size and shape of the pecan to suit the convenience of the majority of its wild creatures, and for that reason most of the pecan trees bore nuts of small size and generally more or less pointed at one end. A large pecan could not be handled or pawed nearly as easily as a small one by the little mice and a small or medium sized nut was much more conveniently manipulated than a big one by rats, squirrels and other rodents. The pointed end of the nut seemed purposely formed or designed for the purpose of offering the least resistance and indicating to the animal the proper place to commence its gnawing operations for the purpose of getting at the kernel or meat inside the shell. A small sized pecan was also much better suited for the beaks and claws of the majority of nut-eating birds and more easily swallowed and digested than a large one, by the wild turkeys and other large birds which gobbled them whole.

We have recently arrived at another period in the history of the pecan caused by the advance of civilization and the rapid settlement of the country with the consequent decrease in the numbers of squirrels and other rodents, and the almost total extinction of the wild turkey and other nut-eating birds rapidly becoming exterminated. Two interesting questions in connection with the pecan growing industry now present themselves. Your worthy president has answered and explained in appropriate language the first question: What are we here for? And in reply to the second question: Where are we at? I might say that we are at the

foot of the pecan tree, where it has been left by the wild birds and animals, most of them gone to return no more, and we are now asked to consider and discuss the question: What is the best kind of pecan to graft or bud onto the old trees, and for nursery stock, to replace the little inferior nut, irregular in size and shape which the great majority of our wild pecan trees produce? In other words, what is the best size and shape of the pecan to be grown and propagated for the market. It is hardly necessary to say that the little hard-shelled pecan with pointed end is no longer considered of commercial value, and while it was allright when the consumer consisted chiefly of wild birds and animals and may some day be used for oil or ground for hog feed, shell and all, it is not wanted at the present time by buyers, for the trade demands a pecan of different size and shape. During recent years large firms have been organized for the purpose of buying and shelling pecans, and machines especially constructed for cracking the nuts, after which the kernels or meats are prepared for desert and confectionery purposes. Where whole nuts are preferred for hotel tables and filling fancy boxes for Christmas presents, etc., the larger, thin-shelled varieties are desired, but the big pecan cracking and shelling concerns prefer a medium sized nut, and have no use at all for the small ones. Mr. E. W. Knox, of San Antonio, stated at the Farmers Congress last year that one sheller showed him seventeen sugar barrels filled with small pecans at the end of the season, which he had sorted out to be used in his furnace for fuel only.

In regard to the proper size of a pecan, after making many inquiries and reading much that has been written by well known pecan authorities, I have come to the conclusion that a uniform, medium sized pecan is generally considered the best for a market pecan and for all purposes by dealers and others engaged in the different branches of the pecan industry. At the same time there will always be a good demand for pecan of extra large size for seed, for presents and various other purposes, but if pecans are eventually produced as large as cocoanuts, I do not think they will prove as profitable to the grower or as desirable for the market as any good bearing variety which average forty or fifty nuts to the pound.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 46.)

## Apropos of the Morris Collection of Edible Nuts of the World.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 33.)

look in vain for all the varieties of *C. avellano* so accurately described in his monograph, "Die Hazelnuss;" a traveler from Bazil would find amidst a thousand the nut from "the land where the nuts grow," and all of us would observe the chestnuts, the minuscule American species, *Castanea pumila*, or Chinquapin beside the giant *Marion de Lyon* (*Castanea vesca*.)

Amongst the other nuts in the Morris collection one from the tropics is perhaps deserving of mention--the cocoanut (*Cocos nucifera*), the fruit of which not only yields food and drink, but also an oil used in the manufacture of soap and for other industrial purposes.

The pine nuts in the collection are also worthy of notice, the nuts of a number of species *Pinus* being edible. The seeds of *P. Koraiensis* which are reported as sweet, rich, oily and sub-resinous, are eaten by Korean fishermen either raw or roasted; the seeds of *P. edulis* are said to be rich sweet, oily and to possess a fine flavor; they are eaten raw or roasted, and are even used by confectioners, a statement some people will believe rather a tax on credulity. The seeds of *P. Coulteri*, *P. Excelsa*, *P. Sabiniana* and others are also edible.

To the amateur, the professional nuciculturist, the Morris collection provided by Dr. R. T. Morris, the eminent surgeon of New York City, is interesting and even useful at the present day; as it continues to grow, becoming more and more complete, it cannot do other than increase in usefulness and value.

The collection is proving an important aid at the present time in furnishing desirable illustration material for a course in nuciculture being given by Professor Craig this year for the first time.

## HELP WANTED

Mr. A. B. Goodenow, of Colebra, Canal Zone, has a good farm of about fifty acres at Glennmore, Ga., ten miles from Waycross. He wants to have it planted in pecans, and will make it an object to some good farmer who will handle the place in a suitable manner.

## Pecan Trees Root Grafted

THE LEADING VARIETIES.  
PRICE LIST. . . . .

**R. T. RAMSAY,** Ocean Springs, Mississippi.

## Will the Pecan Prove Profitable in Georgia?

BY B. W. STONE.

Let us study the conditions and see. If you want something alluring, fascinating, theoretical about the pecan business; and something that will keep you awake at night, figuring out how you will bequeath your great and continuous earnings from your grove, then send for boosters, booklets and nurserymen's catalogues, together with some newspaper write-ups. These all play a good part in their place.

But if you want the milk in the coconut, let us lay aside these just mentioned and let us go down in the grove and see things as they are. Please allow me to treat this subject this way. I will not intentionally mislead you. If you are misled do not blame the industry, do not blame the facts. Blame me for seeing them wrongly.

Behold a pecan—shell, meat and bitter cork. It is emblematic of the industry. To classify the different parts for proper usages is expedient and fair. From outside appearances it is beautiful and attractive. But to show you the beautiful only all the time, it grows monotonous. How is the meat inside? How well filled? How sweet, rich, nutty, etc? Then there is the bitter cork in the pecan, in the industry for preservation.

I say emblematical, for some behold the beautiful fruit and stop. Some have the large, rich, luscious kernels picked out for them by others and conclude that the industry is 100 per cent good meat. In fact, "struck oil." Still there are others who get stuck in the cork. They can't see anything but objectionable features about, such as shy bearing, diseases, failing to fill and over-production.

The pecan is beautiful because it is hardy, vigorous, stately, long-lived, meaty and rich. It is beautiful because it sometimes produces over 500 lbs. of nuts in one year and makes the owner feel the taste of riches.

The pecan is corky when we find we have the wrong variety planted; when a storm blows off every nut and some of the limbs; or when the pecan scab quietly asks the nuts down before maturing.

The pecan industry is no new industry. We have giant nut trees of the forest supposed to be over 400 years old. As to location—cotton belt is pecan belt. There are large old pecan trees all over Georgia. Loamy soils in South

## Atlanta, Birmingham and Atlantic Railroad

Traverses productive Georgia and Alabama.

Georgia is the home of the famous paper-shell pecan. Lands otherwise adapted to diversity of crops. -:- -:- -:- -:-

Information cheerfully furnished.

### W. H. LEAHY,

General Passenger Agent.

ATLANTA, - - - GEORGIA.

Georgia will grow a tree in three years as large as a five year tree in North Georgia. But the stiff soils of North Georgia will hold and sustain it better naturally after size is attained. This section that vigorously grows a good per cent of nut trees naturally should be adapted to pecan growing.

Best soils. The statement that a pecan tree can be made to grow on any soil in one sense is true, but for practical purposes it is not. All practical men know what good strong soil is, and know that a long-lived tree should be planted only on such soil. A soil that naturally grows mammoth trees, preferably oak and hickory, is a strong soil. All such soils have a uniform clay sub-soil, preferably reddish, and next is a good yellow sub-soil. Soils that never grew large trees of any kind, with sub-soil irregular, sandy soil, pipe-clays, muck pockets, seapy places, etc., will never grow a profitable pecan grove. Such soils can be used for more shallow-rooted shorter lived crops, but not for deeper rooted long lived pecan trees. Any soil can be built up with fertilizers, but your neighbor on naturally good soil will surpass you ten to one in economical results.

GEORGIA AS COMPARED TO OTHER SECTIONS

Pecans do not want wet feet, but respond to plenty of rain-fall. Texas produces one-half of the pe-

can crop, but the carloads come off of the river valleys. Some in Texas are irrigating their trees with good results. Some lands further West are two to three times richer than ours, but they are also two to three times higher in price. It probably is best to never boast, but pecan trees in Georgia are not stripped by storms as often as those of other sections. One often sees Louisiana boasting of wild pecan trees four to five feet through. Georgia instead boasts of four to five hundred pounds of nuts to the tree. The combination of qualities necessary in a soil for best results, seems to be in our Georgia soils.

#### CULTIVATION.

I have mentioned wild tree of the forest so much that you might infer than pecan trees did not need cultivation. A party recently wrote me and asked: "Should a pecan tree be dug around." I answered him, "Yes, and keep it up one hundred years—just as long as you expect good results. keep digging, keep digging, unless you have a specially well adapted soil that will allow you to resort to the mulch system. We do not need the mulch system yet in South Georgia.

#### FERTILIZATION.

The fertilizer question is not difficult to handle—except the paying for it. That is not so serious a matter when we consider the fact

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 47)

## WALNUTS

### Walnut History.

The English walnut (*Juglans regia*) has been grown for centuries in western Asia, especially Persia, whence it has been introduced by invaders and traders to various parts of Europe, namely, Italy, Spain, France, Germany and England; and it is moreover variously named, after all these countries. From Europe it was introduced into America and for over a hundred years walnuts have grown in different parts of New York State, and farther south; but the large planting has been in California. There the industry was introduced by the Spanish friars, who brought with them the Spanish strain, which is a soft-shelled type, such as the Soft Shell and the Santa Barbara. Walnuts have been introduced into South America also. In later years French strains of such varieties as the Franquette and Mayette have made their appearance, and the introduction of these bids fair to revolutionize the walnut industry in America. Not only will they be grown here in Oregon, but the chances are that the French nuts will in the near future be the chief nuts grown in California itself. They are the hardier nuts and come from climates much like our own.

### Walnuts.

By R. E. Smith.

To the interested observer it is apparent that the business of English walnut growing is at present at a stage which comes to most horticultural industries before they reach a condition of complete stability and permanency. This is what we may term the period of standardization. Tree culture of any sort almost invariably begins with the seedlings and progresses to the grafted tree. "In walnut culture," recently boasted an old-time grower, "we plant the seed and pick up the nuts." Ideal condition! Fortunate industry! No fussing with insect pests; no spraying, fumigating or pruning; no expense or bother with fertilizers; no problems of irrigation or culture.

Good crops, high prices, unlimited market; ease and contentment for all concerned. Such a time has been in this, as in most other new horticultural industries, but in all alike the halcyon days pass on and grim adversity begins to show its face. The successful walnut grower is no longer able to plant the seed and pick up the nuts; he has many other things to think about before a satisfactory production of his orchard takes the form of cash in hand.

### Cold Weather Walnuts.

What variety of English walnuts is best adapted to cold weather? What kind will bear freezing in winter, and what bears fruit earliest, and at what time?—Subscriber, Calabasas.

If by cold weather is meant the mid-winter season when all are dormant, any variety will stand the climate of any fruit growing section of California, but if late spring frosts are considered, that is, at time of blossoming, then the later bloomers should be planted. The Mayette or Franquette, we believe, are preferred for such situations in the north. But at Calabasas the soft shells grown in the south should prove satisfactory especially the Eureka variety. There are also a number of new varieties now being introduced in the northern part of the state which are succeeding well. Any grafted variety will bear within a very few years after planting. The grafts placed on large trees will bear a crop the second year from grafting.

Prof. Miller said at the Georgia Horticultural Society: We have scattering trees of English walnuts from middle Alabama, perhaps from the Florida line, to New York State; but there seem to be some troubles to overcome, and recent experiments have been made by grafting the English walnut upon the black native stock, with the hope of more success. I have heard from parties in South Carolina who have had considerable success by grafting these trees for a number of years on black stock, but I think that possibly one of the greatest troubles in the Southern part of the country is the tendency of what we call "winter kill."

## Pecan Trees

In quality, Budded and Grafted Standard varieties, at the closest possible prices. Correspondence solicited.

### Arcadia Nurseries Monticello, Florida.

We also carry a general line of Fruit and Ornamental Trees.

**Barnwell Pecan Groves** Has 10,000 Budded and Grafted trees of the leading varieties. First-Class Grafting Wood for sale at reasonable prices. Address

**CHAS. M. BARNWELL,**  
BACONTON, :: :: GEORGIA.

## Grafted Pecan Trees

Of Select Paper Shell Varieties

Not the Most—Only the Best

For Descriptive List write

### BAYVIEW NURSERY

C. FORKERT, Prop. Ocean Springs, Miss

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With Sprinkler and Suction Attachment.



A Complete Hand Apparatus for Throwing Water, Made of Brass with Steel Plunger and 3-ply Rubber Hose.

It is invaluable for extinguishing fires and wetting roofs near fires, spraying trees, washing windows and carriages, watering gardens, sprinkling lawns, white-washing inside of poultry houses, and as a veterinary syringe it has no equal.

## THOUSANDS

already in use for spraying purposes alone. Hundreds of recommendations received. Write for prices and terms.

**J. M. SANDERS,**

GENERAL SOUTHERN AGENT,

OPELOUSAS, LOUISIANA.

## CHESTNUTS

### History of the Chestnut Bark Disease.

The U. S. Bureau of Plant Industry.

In 1904 Mr. H. W. Merkel, of the New York Zoological Park, observed a disease which was destroying large numbers of chestnut trees in the city of New York. This disease is what is now known as the chestnut bark disease. Even at that time it is certain that it had spread over Nassau county and Greater New York, and had found lodgment in the adjacent counties of Connecticut and New Jersey. No earlier observation than this is recorded, but it is evident that the disease, which would of necessity have made slow advance at first, must have been in this general locality for a number of years in order to have gained such a foothold by 1904. Conspicuous as it is, it is strange that the fungus causing this disease was not observed or collected by any mycologist until May, 1905, when specimens were received from New Jersey by Mrs. F. W. Patterson, the Mycologist of the Bureau of Plant Industry. In the same year Dr. W. A. Merrill began his studies of the disease, publishing the results in the summer of 1906. By August, 1907, specimens received by this Bureau showed that the disease had reached at least as far south as Trenton, N. J., and as far north as Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and was spread generally over Westchester and Nassau counties, N. Y., Bergen county, N. J., and Fairfield county, Conn.

### Health Notes.

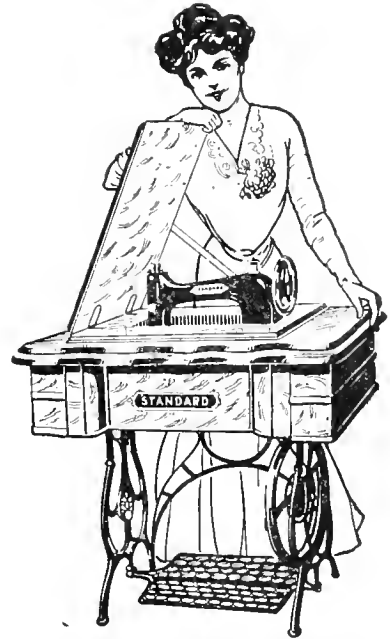
By A. I. Root, in Gleanings in Bee Culture.

I am greatly enjoying chestnuts that we buy now at a moderate price at our grocers. After my trip through the West I was for some time out of sorts. I had no appetite, and nothing tasted natural. When chestnuts were in the market, however, I felt instinctively they would hit the right spot, and they did. I roasted them on the stove or in the oven, and at the close of each meal I ate a pretty good-sized handful; and these, with half a cup of milk, are to me the most delicious food I ever found in this whole wide earth. They should be roast-

ed just right, and put on the table hot. It is a little slow work getting the shells off, it is true; but this gives you an excellent opportunity to have each nut thoroughly masticated. Now, you just try some roasted chestnuts and milk, and see if you do not agree with me that these nuts are one of God's greatest and most precious gifts. Just as soon as I got hold of them my appetite began to come back, and my strength began to come up. They are exceedingly nutritious, and I have always found them easy of digestion when thoroughly chewed, and not swallowed until the nuts are a smooth, creamy mixture. Try it, ye friends who have a poor appetite and impaired digestion.

I have been having a good-sized handful of roasted chestnuts after each meal (three times a day), and it has just built me up strong and well. Instead of getting tired of them, as Mrs. Root thought I would, I enjoy them more and more, and just now I feel like saying: "Doubtless God might have given us a more luscious food than chestnut, but doubtless he never did." The rest of the family eat them occasionally, but they do not share my enthusiasm and keen enjoyment for them. I might be tempted to think I am peculiar in this respect. But look here, friends. You go into any of the large cities in this country at this season of the year and you will find Italian venders of roasted chestnuts everywhere. They would not carry on the business to such an extent if there were not a universal demand for the nuts.

A few days ago, in order to catch a car I had to go without my supper. I had only two minutes; but I looked up a vender of roasted chestnuts and told him to pour ten cent's worth into my pocket, and they made a very good meal. Do not chide me for making so much ado over something to eat. Chestnuts are my medicine; and I greatly prefer medicine, when I have to take it, in the shape of something good to eat—say grains, fruits, and nuts; and I am sure it is largely if not entirely due to chestnuts three times a day that I am now strong and well, and fleshing up every day. With chestnuts I always want a cup of cold milk. Without the chestnuts I would not crave the milk; and without the milk I would not crave the chestnuts so much. One seems to supplement the other, and they both digest perfectly.



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## HICKORY

### My Experience in Working the Pecan on Hickory.

Dr. H. V. Collins, at Texas Nut-Growers meeting.

My experience in this business only dated to February, 1908. At that time I had 750 young pecans set in my farm, and now have 50 more to put out.

Reading the Dallas Semi-Weekly News with special view to see what it had to say about pecans, I was first enthused by an article from C. L. Edwards on top working, both on pecan and hickory.

I got a young man—a school boy—to go out with me on several Saturdays during said February and also March, and put in something like 35 buds after the Edwards methods. About all these buds died.

In June 17 to 24th following, I had him to bud 140 young hickory bushes that were scattered about over my farm, using the circular method. Of these 68 lived; but some of them being too close together, I had a few of the sorriest cut down this last summer, one of which I show you.

Again this year I had buds put to the young hickory sprouts in my farm, by the same young man, but results were not as good as last year, not saving over 25 per cent of the 140. Some of these were put in in April, and two of them made a growth this year of two feet each; most of them made a growth of two inches to fourteen inches.

I show you here a photograph of one of June 1908 buds, that made a growth this year of five feet two inches. I have another that made the same growth, but it is simply a straight switch budded about one foot from the ground, so that is now something over six-feet tall, but as I said it is only a straight switch.

All of my 1908 budding made good this year, from sixteen inches to fifty-four inches.

I taught this young man, the school boy, how to bud, neither of us having ever seen any pecan budding before.

Taking this fact into consideration, I think we did remarkably well to save as many as we did.

Hickory timber to be servicable must be heavy, clear and straight grained. To this very essential qualification, custom and tradition have added an unnecessary burden in the shape of grading rules which discriminate against red hickory, and also against iron streaks, small bird pecks, and hard knots in the wood, which may not really affect the strength at all.

Hickory ranks only twelfth among the hard woods in the country's annual timber cut, according to the census report for 1906. So far as quantity is concerned, it is not to be compared with white oak or yellow poplar. But it is used to-day for a number of purposes which require great toughness and great strength, and

no other wood occurring in considerable quantity combines these properties in a greater degree than do some of the hickories.

Peculiar interest is given to the situation by the fact that hickory is distinctively an American genus. It occurs only in the eastern part of the United States, and large quantities of hickory handles, spokes, wheels and other parts of vehicles and farm implements are exported each year to all parts of the world.

### —THE— Buckeye Subscription Agency

For many years we have secured and forwarded subscriptions to many publishers for local patrons, and the facilities at command enable us to serve others who order by mail.

Write for quotations on any periodical desired.

**J. F. WILSON, AGENT**  
POULAN, GEORGIA

## The Secret of Success Is Self-Development....

Prepare for future success—greatness, prosperity, and happiness—by developing yourself NOW. Your circumstances are only the expression of your mental development and habits, and it is impossible to improve your surroundings unless you **FIRST IMPROVE YOURSELF.**

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covers every point of necessary development. It will show you **HOW TO WIN** in the simplest and clearest manner. Every word, thought and scientific discovery for quickly developing the faculties have been included; and no one who will take up the study of the course in the proper manner and persist to the end will fail in life **UNLESS HE OR SHE DOES SO DELIBERATELY.**

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Gentlemen:—Without obligation on my part,  
send me your free booklet, "The Science of Success." In The Nut-Rower.

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## NEW AND RARE NUTS

A nut which seems to be growing in popularity, though still uncommon, is the Paradise nut of South America, which resembles a Brazil nut in appearance and flavor.

Butternuts thrive from the middle South to Ontario. The nuts are always in demand in the markets, but at low prices. Choice grafted varieties will bring fancy prices. One must do his own grafting, or have it done at a nursery.

Filberts are the fruit of the cultivated hazel tree, the term filbert means "full beard" and is so named on account of its having many long "beards" of husks. The kernel is quite oily and nutritious. In this country we depend largely upon the wild hazel, but the cultivated variety, the filbert, is produced in large quantities on the Asiatic shore of the Black Sea.

The chufa, nut grass, or earth almond is a small tuberous root of a sedgelike plant and perhaps should be classed with the vegetables rather than with nuts.

Beechnuts are triangular in shape and resemble buckwheat. Immense areas in Ohio and Indiana, were formerly covered exclusively by the beech tree, and the nuts in the early days formed the principal food for swine. A species of pork of peculiar and highly prized flavor is produced where the hogs feed upon beech nuts and acorns. The celebrated hams and bacons of the southern Appalachian ranges were produced from the razor backs fattened principally upon chestnuts, beechnuts and acorns. Most of the animals that store food for winter hide quantities of beech nuts, which are often discovered in cutting the forests in winter. While beech nuts are not abundant in our markets they are consumed largely by those who live near the beech nut woods.

### Almond Growing in Spain.

Consul Charles S. Winans, of Valencia, sends the following re-

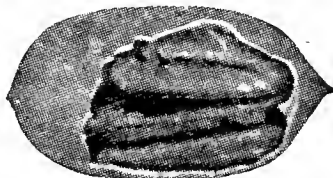
port on the increased attention given to the cultivation of almonds in Spain:

The method in former years of raising almonds in this region was similar to that obtaining in the production of olives. Trees were planted in the poorest soils or in out-of-the way places considered incapable of producing any other profitable crop, and were left almost entirely without care or cultivation. However, the persistent depreciation of vine products, both wine and raisins having now reached a value limit at which it is impossible to produce them profitably, has turned the attention of farmers to almonds, which not only maintain values, but show a tendency to advance. Almond trees are now being planted among unprofitable vines and trees and are submitted to careful and intensive cultivation.

As a comparative test of the production of almonds under the same conditions both with and without fertilizers a prominent grower of Alicante divided his orchard last year into two equal parts, soil and age of trees being identical. One section of the plantation, after the usual superficial cleaning, weeding and pruning, was left to the unaided processes of nature, and to the other the following fertilizers per hectare (2.7 acres) were applied: Three hundred and seventy-five kilos (kilo means 2.2 pounds) superphosphates, 90 kilos nitrate soda, 90 kilos sulphate of ammonia, 500 kilos kainit (Strassfurt salts, largely composed of potassic chloride.)

The results were remarkable. The section of the orchard unfertilized yielded 457 kilos of almonds per hectare, while the part treated with fertilizers produced 1,721 kilos per hectare. The cost of the fertilizers was 119 pesetas (about \$25.40) and the net profit on the experiment was 443 pesetas (about \$75.30) to the hectare.

New  
Plan



For growing Pecans, Pears, Peaches, etc., at a profit—Free. 50 per cent. reductions in price of trees. Sure to live. No agents.

B. W. STONE & CO., Thomasville, Ga.

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## CLASSIFIED

### BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

#### A Department for the Buyer and Seller

In this column we give place to advertisements from subscribers who have Orchard, Farm Products, Live Stock or Implements to sell or exchange, as well as make inquiries for things wanted. The rate is One Cent a word for each insertion. Patrons are urged to make liberal use of this space, as it will be found convenient and profitable.

**Cement Sidewalks, Buildings, Etc.**—Portland cement sidewalk construction; concrete block buildings; making and laying concrete blocks; estimating, profits, etc. Practical book for contractors giving details in full. Second edition. Postpaid 50c. De Graff Pub. Co., Peoria, Ill.

**Mammoth and Himalaya Giant Blackberry,** Logan and Phenomenal berry plants, dozen \$1.25 post paid. Best largest and earliest berries grown. Tribble Bros., Elk Grove, Cal.

**ANY INTELLIGENT PERSON** may earn a good income corresponding for newspapers; experience unnecessary. Send stamp for full particulars. Empire Press Syndicate, Middleport, N. Y. (sept 3t.)

**BABY CHICKS 8 CENTS**—Shipped safely anywhere. CULVER POULTRY FARM, 1034 Reed, Benson, Neb.

**SAMPLE NUTS**—Of many leading varieties for study or exhibition purposes supplied at reasonable rates. Seed nuts furnished only in limited quantities. THE NUT-GROWER COMPANY, Poulton, Ga.

## PECANS

### BEST VARIETIES

Write for Price List.

Nursery Established in 1882

S. W. PEEK, : Hartwell, Ga.

## THE NUT-GROWER

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

The NUT-GROWER COMPANY

Entered as second-class matter at the Postoffice at Poulton, Georgia, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Subscription, 50 cents per Annum.  
Advertising Rates on Application.

## NOTICE

When this paragraph is marked it means that your subscription has expired and that you are requested to renew promptly, as postal regulations do not permit us to mail to delinquents at second-class rates.

The subscription price is 50 cents per annum, but if you will send \$1.00 your account will be credited for three years.

MARCH, 1910

The Atlanta Constitution says: "The market for pecans is almost inexhaustible."

A letter from Cairo, Ga., says: "Nursery stock at this place was sold out quite closely this year, there being very little stock to carry over to next year."

Several progressive railroad companies in the South are waking up to the proper use of the pecan prospects, in advertising their lines, in the North and West.

The Library of the Georgia State Agricultural College has been added to our mailing list for duplicate copies. We are glad to place The Nut-Grower in such institutions, when, as in this case, request is made for it.

We are greatly indebted to many of our subscribers for items of interest and news regarding nut culture, which contributes largely to make The Nut-Grower interesting. We will be glad to have many more of our readers remember us in this way.

P. J. Berckmans, in an address at the the Georgia State Horticultural Society, said: "There is some difference of opinion as to whether Agriculture or Horticulture was man's first occupation, but fruit growers contend that, as Adam was the first man engaged in that particular art, and his location being in a garden called Eden, we, as Horticulturists, may claim priority; and that, while we have made considerable progress in advancing this art, still we recognize that advancement in any of the arts, pertaining to the soil, has been in inverse ratio with their antiquity"

John D. Rockefeller is credited with the advice to "Look for safety of principal as first requirement of investments." This looks like a good argument in favor of pecan culture, as few opportunities combine safety and profit to the extent that a first class pecan orchard affords.

While we have a brotherly regard for all honest nut growers, a still deeper chord is touched when a brother physician shows up in the roll of a "Pomological Farmer," with pecans as his specialty. Dr. F., of Alabama, is in this class and his occasional letters show an appreciation of our work, which lightens its burden.

The activity in pecan planting and the formation of many new orchard enterprises in the Albany, Georgia, district, since the recent convention, furnishes the strongest kind of proof as to the great importance of that meeting. In a future issue we may be able to report the acreage of the new enterprises, and enlargement of others.

Organization and system, which are demanded in all commercial and manufacturing lines, are equally beneficial to the orchardist, and horticulturist. The doing of the right thing at the right time, and in the right way, will produce desirable results, which cannot be obtained, without some practical system.

Regarding the life of a pecan, Prof. Craig has the following to say in its favor: "It makes a great difference whether one may expect to replant his orchard in ten to twenty, thirty or forty years, or whether he establishes an enterprise which will last for a century or longer. This is a strong feature of the pecan, and an argument which may very properly be used."

Among the many people who visited Albany during the 1909 convention, was a lady from a South Georgia town who has a pecan orchard of eleven acres in bearing. Although they are seedling trees, the nuts are fine and the yield so fair that she recognizes the value of the property to such an extent that flattering offers to purchase the grove were refused. Several Georgia papers have recently reported that she refused \$20,000 for the property. Another lady, residing in Lee county, is reported as having refused \$80,000 for an 80-acre orchard.

It is a curious fact, that a large percentage of the capital now being invested in commercial nut orchards, is furnished by non-residents, while land owners and capitalists, living in the favored belt of country, seem slow to recognize the opportunities at their doors. It reminds one of the old but true saying, that "a prophet is not without honor, save in his own country."

The ordinary investor, on assuring himself of the security offered by a client, next concerns himself as to the amount of interest, or profit the proposed venture offers. Just at this point many turn away from the pecan proposition because the interest does not begin to come in for several years. However, time more than compensates for the initial delay, by abundantly rewarding the investor with increasing and large returns, when the necessary faith in the business has been demonstrated by planting and caring for the orchard, through the period demanded.

Subscribers and advertisers enable The Nut-Grower to carry on its important work. The industry is growing as rapidly as this publication is gaining in size and influence. However, more subscribers and more advertising will make the journal better and larger. So if all our friends and patrons will lend a hand it will not be long until the frequency of publication can be changed and more timely service be rendered. One patron has sent in nearly a hundred subscriptions since the first of the present year. If many others would do as well it would mean much.

Gleanings in Bee Culture has the following about subscribers:

"Opinions differ, which is fortunate, as this is what makes horse-racing possible; but what I want for a good subscriber is a live reader who will applaud good work when it is worth applause, who will criticize bad work, and be always alert and alive to the best interests of himself and his field. With such a man there will be no difficulty about his subscribing for the paper, if it is the right kind of a paper, and there will be no trouble about his paying for a paper that is worth his while. He will be looking for new ideas, and will, therefore, be open to suggestions of advertisers, and will read, or at any rate will look over, the advertising pages; and the only good subscriber is the man who reads the advertising pages, and has the ability to buy or direct the buying of advertised goods."

# Nut Growers! Read This!

WE WOULD CALL YOUR ATTENTION TO

## Thomas Phosphate Powder

[BASIC SLAG PHOSPHATE]

ANALYZING

**Total Phosphoric Acid**  
15 to 18 Per Cent.

**Lime**  
35 to 50 Per Cent.

**Magnesia and Iron**  
18 to 20 Per Cent.

This material is being largely used by some of the most intelligent nut and fruit growers in this country with splendid results. Why not YOU? There is no material known that so strongly appeals to you as this, because: In addition to the PHOSPHORIC ACID, it contains also large amounts of LIME, MAGNESIA and IRON, which are very necessary in assisting in large production of fruit and at the same time keeping your trees healthy and vigorous.

It is not treated with SULPHURIC ACID like Acid Phosphate and cannot destroy the humus matter in your soils and make them sour and unproductive, and many other reasons. This space is too small to tell you all about it. Write for descriptive pamphlet and prices. In addition to Thomas Phosphate Powder we import and handle

**NITRATE OF POTASH**  
**SULPHATE OF POTASH**

**MURIATE OF POTASH**

**DRIED BLOOD**  
**NITRATE OF SODA**

**IMPORTED FISH GUANO**  
**KAINIT**

# The Coe-Mortimer Company,

New York

...

...

Charleston, S. C.

### Personal Mention.

The Macon Telegraph says: "Much interest in pecan growing has developed from the teachings of 'The Nut-Grower,' edited by Dr. J. F. Wilson, of Poulan."

B. W. Stone says: "Within 75 miles of Thomasville there are more groves of improved Pecans than there is in any other like section in the U. S. The climate is here, the moisture is here, the peculiar qualities of soil are here, the congenial people are here, the price of land is favorable. But above all, the culmination of all the existing characteristics are such that the trees just simply bear magnificent crops of nuts."

Prof. Burnette, in 1906, said: "The Macon meeting was held in October, 1902, and one of the best things accomplished at that meeting, was the act of becoming personally acquainted. The various pecan enthusiasts, had known of each other, and in several cases had corresponded with each other for years. At each succeeding meeting—as new growers come in and join, this spirit of comradeship is entered into."

H. A. Halbert claims that: "A round pecan is preferable to a long one, though I know the popular taste is for one of the latter shape. My reasons are practical and mathematical. Take two varieties of pe-

cans of equal number to the pound and of equal thinness of shell—one round and the other long, then apply mathematics to the test and it will be found that it takes less covering for the same quantity of kernel in a globular form than it does in a cylindrical form. Hence, there will be less shell and more kernel in a pound of round pecans than there will be in a pound of long ones equal in other qualities.

### Chocolate Nut Cake.

One half cup chocolate, one cup sugar, one-half cup sweet milk, one egg yolk, one teaspoon vanilla. Cook till thick. Add one cup chopped nuts, let cool, and mix with white part. White part: One cup sugar, one-half cup butter, one cup sweet milk, two cups flour, two eggs, two teaspoons baking powder. I used English walnuts; can use more chocolate if liked.—Mrs. Sims.

### Fruit Trees,

### Shade Trees

AND

### Ornamental Shrubbery

ALSO

### Field Grown Rose Bushes

Before you place your order write us for prices and one of our :

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUES

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J. E. BARBER, Sec'y.

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**NUT PARSNIP STEW**—Wash, scrape and slice the good sized parsnips; cook until perfectly tender in two quarts of water. When nearly done add a teaspoon of salt and when quite done a tablespoon of flour mixed smooth with a little cold water; stir well and let boil until the flour is cooked; then stir in one-half cup or more of walnut meal, let boil up once and serve immediately.

### Mere Mention.

The oldest pecan trees in the G. M. Bacon orchards, at DeWitt, were planted in 1886, only 24 years ago.

During the past two years the Forest Service has been conducting a study of the vehicle industry, supplemented by a large number of tests to determine the relative effect of various defects upon the strength of vehicle stock, and to ascertain the relative strength of white and red hickory. The results of these studies have been made the subject of a forest service publication which will be issued shortly.

Speaking of early bearing, at Thomasville last spring I saw some fine young trees but four years after planting, of Mobile and other varieties, loaded with nuts. Not merely a few trees but several acres of them, and all trees seemed to be uniformly good bearers. I saw here and there younger trees with a few nuts on them, and even trees in the nursery row setting pecans. This makes it clear enough that the pecan is really a fairly early bearer, and one does not need to wait much longer than for the apple to bear.—J. W. Canada.

Fruit culture is getting to be a science of the highest order, and the men who engage in it must be intelligent and progressive. Last summer, a university club was organized in a little town of the west, where fruit culture is profitable. When the list of charter members was made up it contained ninety-one names, and seventy two of them were of persons growing fruit in the country. This shows the character of men who are engaging in the business, with the greatest success. The really good fruit papers, those with standing and influence, recognize that they must cater to this progressive class; and shrewd advertisers who seek the trade of these good customers prepare their copy and their literature with this fact in mind: That the fruit farmer is intelligent, that he is prosperous, that he is progressive and at the same time conservative; and that his trade is most desirable, because

when once it is secured it is permanent, provided the advertiser makes good.—Jas. M. Irvine.

It is becoming more and more apparent that certain localities and soils are peculiarly adapted to growing particular kinds and even varieties of fruit. Commercial fruit-growing localities are making their reputation by being able to grow a few varieties well. So each new fruit country must go through the experimental stage when a host of varieties is being tested to determine those best adapted to its peculiar conditions. Then in the growth of each new fruit country there comes a time when the grower will have to solve a problem as to what to do with the undesirable varieties. Shall he pull them out or graft them over to better varieties? Systems of grafting over old trees have long been practiced and experience has proven that, if properly done, top-working brings quicker results than the replanting of young trees. It is not uncommon to see a fairly good crop on the three-year-old top of a top-worked tree. Trees properly worked over give tops as desir-

able and sometimes more so than trees of the same variety grown from first class nursery stock.

## SUCCESS



### NATURAL SIZE

The nut that has never failed to bear and never failed to fill at both ends with kernels of best quality.

**BECHTEL PECAN NURSERIES**  
OCEAN SPRINGS, MISS.

### Pecan Investments

Mr. J. B. Wight's Chattanooga address, four six by nine inch pages, with fifteen hundred words.

This is a careful and very conservative review of the commercial opportunities this nut offers, and supplies just the information prospective investors desire. Copies furnished at following rates:

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| 1,000 | \$4.50 |
| 500   | 2.50   |
| 250   | 1.50   |
| 100   | .75    |
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Poulan, Georgia.

## Budded and Grafted . . . Pecan Trees

*We have them in all the Varieties Worth While.*

The demand for the best sizes and varieties of BUDDED AND GRAFTED PECAN TREES is far greater than the supply.

### ORDER NOW TO SAVE DISAPPOINTMENT

#### 1909-1910 PRICE LIST:

|                                     |                 |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1 to 2 foot size, 55 cents each, or | \$45.00 per 100 |
| 2 to 3 foot size, 60 cents each, or | 55.00 per 100   |
| 3 to 4 foot size, 70 cents each, or | 65.00 per 100   |
| 4 to 5 foot size, 80 cents each, or | 75.00 per 100   |
| 5 to 6 foot size, 90 cents each, or | 85.00 per 100   |

#### OUR GUARANTEE

If our planting instructions and advice as to the care of the trees are followed we will replace, free, all over 7 per cent. that die from natural causes, provided they are set out before February 15th.

**Orders Booked now for Fall and Winter Delivery.**

DELAYS PAY NO DIVIDENDS---ACT NOW---ORDER TO-DAY.

**The G. M. Bacon Pecan Company,**  
DeWitt, Mitchell County, Georgia.

## News Items.

Along the Coast country increased attention is being given to the Satsuma oranges, as an adjunct to pecan culture.

Weather at Piney Park for February, 1910: Mean temperature, 50; maximum, 79; minimum, 20; rainfall, 4.92 inches.

Albany, Georgia. parties have purchased six hundred acres of land in east Dougherty county and will plant same in pecans.

The Fourth Annual National Corn Exposition is announced to be held at Columbus, Ohio, for January 30 to February 11, 1911.

Theo Bechtel, of Mississippi, recently filled a single order for 8,000 grafted pecan trees. They were consigned to a syndicate operating in southern Alabama.

A nut which seems to be growing in popularity, though still uncommon, is the paradise nut of South America, which resembles a brazil nut in flavor. Still less common is the South African cream nut though it is sometimes shipped to this country.

## FLORIDA ORANGE CROPS

|                 |           |
|-----------------|-----------|
| 1884-1885 ..... | 600,000   |
| 1885-1886 ..... | 900,000   |
| 1886-1887 ..... | 1,260,000 |
| 1887-1888 ..... | 1,450,000 |
| 1888-1889 ..... | 1,950,000 |
| 1889-1890 ..... | 2,150,000 |
| 1890-1891 ..... | 2,450,000 |
| 1891-1892 ..... | 3,761,000 |
| 1892-1893 ..... | 3,450,000 |
| 1893-1894 ..... | 5,500,000 |
| 1894-1895 ..... | 6,000,000 |
| 1895-1896 ..... | 75,000    |
| 1896-1897 ..... | 100,000   |
| 1897-1898 ..... | 150,000   |
| 1898-1899 ..... | 200,000   |
| 1899-1900 ..... | 350,000   |
| 1900-1901 ..... | 1,000,000 |
| 1901-1902 ..... | 1,250,000 |
| 1902-1903 ..... | 750,000   |
| 1903-1904 ..... | 1,600,000 |
| 1904-1905 ..... | 1,850,000 |
| 1905-1906 ..... | 3,000,000 |
| 1906-1907 ..... | 3,500,000 |
| 1907-1908 ..... | 4,000,000 |
| 1908-1909 ..... | 4,800,000 |

## NUT CANDIES.

One of the most extensive uses of nuts is the manufacture of candy of various sorts, such as sugared almonds, burnt almonds, nut chocolates, caramels, pinoche, nut brittle, etc. While there are some

## QUALITY TALKS

In Pecan Trees, as well as other commodities,

**WE HAVE THE QUALITY.**

Our stock for the coming season's delivery is Budded and Grafted from **Known Trees**. All being of the very best varieties. Orders are being rapidly booked.

Get in touch with us; we have the goods. A "SQUARE DEAL" Guaranteed. Write for booklet and get acquainted

## JEFFERSON NURSERY CO.,

MONTICELLO, : : FLORIDA.

(Mention The Nut-Grower.)

differences in the process of manufacture followed in these candies, they all in the main consist of nuts and sugar in varying proportions, with flavoring extracts, and in some instances butter and flour.

**Plant Fruit and Nut Trees.**

Doctor, as far and wide as your influence extends, let the year 1910 be marked by you advising all who can to plant a tree wherever there is a place for one. If trees are to be planted for shade, select some one of the beautiful and useful nut-bearing trees, suiting them to the locality in question. Every unoccupied corner should be occupied by a productive tree.—Medical Council.

## BUY A PECAN GROVE

The Best Investment that can now be made in the United States or elsewhere. I will sell you one already established

**ON EASY TERMS**

planted to the best known grafted standard and paper shell varieties, one to three years old, located on the Gulf coast of Mississippi and in Jackson county, the native hearth of the paper shell pecans and where ten or twelve of the best known varieties now being propagated by nurserymen were originated.

I now have four groves ready for delivery and several thousand acres of the finest pecan land in the South. I have a very special bargain in a forty-acre grove (Satsuma orange trees between the pecans) which includes 20,000 stocks for the coming season's grafting, a splendid opening for a combination grove and nursery, on the L. & N. railroad, and a half mile front on a running stream.

Will also furnish trees, superintend the planting of groves anywhere in South Mississippi and Alabama west of Mobile.

The Satsuma orange planted between pecans when desired. Young grafted trees, grafted wood and fancy and commercial nuts in any quantity. Thanksgiving and Holiday orders for nuts given special attention. All grafting wood and trees grown from bearing trees in my own groves, hence absolutely true to name. No guess work—you get exactly what you order. Pecans this season especially fine. Send your orders early.

**F. H. LEWIS,**

Jackson County, SCRANTON, MISS.

**For Sale!**

Standard Varieties of

**Budded and Grafted Pecan Trees and Nuts. . . .**

Also Budding and Grafting Wood from bearing trees. Contracts taken for top-working seedling trees and caring for groves. Our groves contain over 4,000 budded trees of the best standard varieties and is the oldest budded grove in Georgia.

**Gillgrove Pecan Nurseries**

J. P. GILL, Mgr.

ALBANY, GA.

**Grafted** Franquette and Mayette Walnut Trees and Scions. Frost resistant. Guaranteed true to name. Scions, \$3.00 per 100; trees 3-4 ft. 90c each; 4-10 ft., \$1.10 each.

**Tribble Brothers,** Elk Grove, California.

THE  
NUT-GROWER

## TRIAL SUBSCRIPTION

**Three Months for - 10c**  
**One Year for . - 50c**  
**Three Years for - \$1.00**

Farmers; Fruit Growers, Nurserymen and investors can read it with profit.

As an advertising medium it is particularly valuable, as no padding of circulation figures fixes the rates. Descriptive circulars sent on request.

**The Nut-Grower Co.**

Poulan, :: Georgia



## REPORTS

### LATE FROSTS, AFTER THE BUDS START IN THE SPRING, AT VAN BUREN, ARK.

1908.

Mar. 12. Quite heavy; no damage.

" 21. Light frost " "

" 24. " " " "

Apr. 30. " " " "

1909.

Mar. 12. Light frost; no damage.

" 30. Quite heavy; " "

Apr. 2. Light frost " "

" 8. Heavy frost. Some of the

buds on small trees of Georgia Giant, Russell, Fretschel, Monarch and Stuart were nipped. No damage to native trees and no damage to Georgia Giant, Stuart, Alley, Schley and Columbian top-worked on large trees.

Apr. 9. Light frost; no damage.

May 1. " " " "

" 12. " " " "

### EARLY FROST IN THE FALL.

1908.

Sept. 28. Light frost was reported at exposed places in the neighborhood but none at this place.

Oct. 19. Light frost.

Nov. 12. Killing frost.

" 13. Freeze, 20 degrees F.

1909.

Oct. 13. Light frost.

" 24. " " "

Nov. 17. Killing frost.

" 18. " " "

### DATES WHEN SHUCKS OPEN IN FALL

| Row No. | Tree No. | 1908                | 1909    |
|---------|----------|---------------------|---------|
| 1       | 4        | Wild Tree, Sep. 21. | Oct. 7  |
| 1       | 4        | Ga. Giant, Oct. 24. | Nov. 7  |
| 1       | 27       | Wild Tree,          | Oct. 16 |
| 1       | 27       | Columbian grafts,   | Oct. 24 |

In 1909, the nuts ripened over two weeks later than they did in 1908. Whether the ripening was delayed by the drought of the past season or whether the crop of 1908 was advanced by the cool weather in September of that year, are questions to be determined by observation.

### Some Important Insect Pests and Plant Diseases Affecting the Pecan.

E. L. WORSHAM, ATLANTA GA.

[CONTINUED FROM FEBRUARY NUMBER.]

#### THE FALL WEB WORM.

(Hophuatura cecropia.)

These are grayish or brownish caterpillars and they, together with their white webs, are very conspicuous in the fall on many different kinds of trees. When almost mature these caterpillars desert their webs and go to other parts of the

tree, and for this reason, it is best to fight them before they leave the webs. The best and most effective way of controlling these insects is by burning them. Burning can be accomplished by means of torches made by soaking cotton rags in kerosene and fastening on long poles, or by a good lightwood torch.

#### THE PECAN LEAF CATERPILLAR.

[Datana integrissima—G. &amp; R.]

When matured, this is rather large, dark colored and with long, gray hairs. The young caterpillar is reddish with dark stripes. Just prior to shedding their skins or moulting, they leave the branches on which they have been feeding and congregate on the trunk of the tree in ball-like clusters. While thus congregated they can be killed by means of torches, but they can be killed before this by spraying with arsenate of lead.

There are quite a number of the leaf-eating caterpillars found on the pecan at different times through the season, but the careful grower will keep a watch on them, and be ready to apply arsenicals when they promise to do any appreciable damage.

#### PECAN TREE BORER.

[Sesia scitula Hans.]

This insect is somewhat similar to the peach-tree borer, but differs from it as to habits. It attacks the tree above the ground and as a rule remains in the sap wood. If these borers should get to be abundant in the tree, the sap wood is injured on all sides, and the effect is the same as if the tree was girdled. They usually make their entrance where the tree has been injured or where it has been budded.

The best known remedy thus far, is to remove insects by digging out with a knife wherever practicable. The wounds or decayed places on a tree should be covered over with grafting wax in early spring, for it is about these places that the adult moths deposit the most of their eggs when they begin to emerge in the spring.

#### FLAT-HEADED APPLE TREE BORER.

[Chrysobothris femorata. Fab.]

This insect is quite common on apple trees, and as a rule only attacks pecan trees that have been weakened from attacks of other borers, or have been weakened from other causes.

The digging out process is recommended.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 45)

## FOR SALE! GRAFTED PECAN TREES

These trees are grafted from the best bearing trees in my grove. : : : :

### VAN DEMAN, STUART

and a dozen other choice varieties Pecan nuts for sale in season. Apply to

**JOHN S. HORLBECK,**  
Charleston, S. C.

## Seed Pecans

For the accommodation and convenience of patrons we buy and sell Pecan Nuts for seed purposes.

## Piney Park Nursery

J. F. Wilson, Manager

Poulan, :: Georgia.

**Nuts for Profit** A BOOKLET OF 158 pages; 60 illustrations. Propagation, cultivation, etc., of nuts best adapted to the various sections. Interesting and instructive. Price, by mail, 25 cents. JOHN R. PARRY, PARRY, N. J. From Jan. 1 to April 15, ORLANDO, FLA.

## PRESIDENT PECAN



NONE BETTER

SEE THE  
ROOTS  
SUCH  
TREES  
LIVE



Pecan Growing  
MADE EASY

by planting trees dug with entire Tap Root and well developed lateral roots. Few Nurseries sell such trees.

Made Profitable

By planting only genuine budded or grafted trees, of best quality and best producing varieties. Some of the biggest, thinnest-shelled nuts don't bear. Beware of them.

Griffing's Trees  
are Models  
ROOT and TOP

Our Varieties are Best  
Gold Medal awarded our Pecans  
at Jamestown Exposition

THE  
Griffing Bros. Co.  
Nurserymen  
Jacksonville, Florida

We also grow Orange on hardy roots, all kinds Fruit, and Ornamental Trees. Shrubbery.

ROSES

Handsome Pecan Catalog Free



## LETTERS

DEAR MR. WILSON:—The pecans came today and are a revelation. I don't think that one person in a hundred in the North have ever seen such pecans. A dozen Randalls sent to a prospective investor would be the strongest inducement you could offer—next to conviction of the responsibility of the company.

Respectfully yours,  
W. C. DEMING.

EDITOR NUT GROWER:—

Enclosed herewith please find money order for \$2.50 in renewal of dues and subscription to the Nut Grower.

The outlook for 1910 crop, at this season, could not be better and we are all looking to a bounteous yield having had an excellent winter season for fruits and nuts and the trees have all come through in good shape; peach trees are not yet showing their pink and I am much elated, as last year my trees were in bloom about Feb. 15th.

Wishing you continued success,  
Yours very truly,  
VICTOR LABADIE.

## Insect Pests, Plant Diseases, Etc.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 41)

## THE PECAN GIRDLER.

[*Oncideres texana*.]

This insect is a small beetle and its habit of girdling limbs and thus pruning them is very conspicuous. There are several different girdlers such as the hickory girdler and the oak girdler, but the first mentioned is the only one attacking pecans. The girdling in this case is done by the adult beetle before she deposits her eggs. The eggs are deposited in parts which are pruned off, and since this is true, the insect can be controlled by gathering the branches of the pecan, hickory, persimmon and oak which it has attacked, and burning them at once.

## PECAN AND HICKORY NUT WEEVIL.

[*Balaninus caryae*. Horn.]

Everyone is familiar with the little round hole made in pecans and hickory nuts by this insect. These holes are made by the larvae of grubs of the weevils as they emerge from the nuts.

Since the larvae go into the ground to transform, one of the best methods to resort to in controlling this insect is to store nuts in tight boxes or receptacles so they will be prevented from getting through to ground and thus starve. Allowing chickens and

hogs to run in groves will be responsible for the destruction of a great many larvae. A heavy charge of carbon bisulphide has also been recommended but personally I think the charge would have to be quite heavy in order to be effective.

## SCALE INSECTS.

Fortunately, the pecan is more or less free from seriously injurious insects. In a few instances San Jose scale has been found on pecan trees, but for some reason it does not thrive on them. Several years ago at Cairo a tree was observed to be slightly infested, but during the following year the scale disappeared without having been treated. The cottony scale is sometimes found on pecans; also a species of soft scale or *Lecanium*, but all of these can be controlled by the same remedies that we use for San Jose scale, such as lime-sulphur wash and soluble oils.

## PECAN DISEASES.

At present there are only two diseases attacking the pecan which are of any consequence. These are pecan rosette and pecan scab; particularly pecan rosette. With all the work which has been done on investigation of plant diseases, there are some rather serious diseases about which we know little. Pecan rosette is one of these and we are unable to determine whether it is a germ or a physiological trouble. It is probable, however, that it belongs to the latter class. This disease causes the ends of the twigs to die back in the fall and thus far no satisfactory remedy has been discovered. A number of growers have resorted to the removal of the affected parts, but I think the best thing to resort to is to remove the tree entirely when it becomes affected, and burn it.

## PECAN SCAB.

This disease is less difficult to understand for the fungus threads of the disease are quite conspicuous on the diseased nuts. When the disease attacks the nuts, the fungus permeates every part of the tissues of the hull covering the nut, thus hindering its growth in such a manner as to make the nut a dwarf, and prevent it from maturing.

Very few of the nuts ever mature, and those that do, are worthless.

The scab is known to attack the leaves and tender twigs, as well as the hulls of the nuts. The fungus winters over through the production of spores. Seedlings as a rule are far more susceptible than the

budded or grafted trees. I have seen seedling trees in the southern part of the State that matured a very small per cent of nuts on account of this disease. In some spraying tests which were conducted some years ago by the Department it was found that the pecan scab could be prevented by the application of Bordeaux mixture just before the buds begin to swell in the spring, and once or twice later during the growing season; say, once in June, and once in July or August.

It is always an excellent idea, to top work seedling trees with varieties which are more or less resistant to pecan scab

—LET US SEND YOU—

## "PECAN MEATS PICKED OUT"

For Those Who Want to Know  
By Those Who Know

All the essential information "Out of a Nut Shell." Investigate Pecans for pleasure, Pecans for profit. Our plan of free expert superintendence in planting large size pecans assures live trees and quick profits. WRITE TODAY.

**Clingman Nursery and  
Orchard Company, Ltd.**

Keithville, La.

## GAINESVILLE NURSERIES,

GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA.

Specialists in Budded and Grafted Pecan Trees of reliable known varieties. Our catalog contains information on selecting, planting, culture, etc., and is free for the asking. Graftwood for sale; our orchards contain over forty named varieties.

**H. S. GRAVES, PROPRIETOR,**  
Gainesville, Florida.

## PECAN TREES

That are properly grown  
is my Specialty.

## Budded and Grafted Trees

of the best varieties for sale. Write for prices of trees and information as to growing and care of groves.

**J. B. WIGHT,** CAIRO, GEORGIA.

## PROCEEDINGS

The following volumes of Proceedings of the National Nut Growers' Association can be obtained at prices which were established at the Albany Convention:

St. Louis, 1904, 25c per copy  
Scranton, 1906, 25c per copy  
Norfolk, 1907, 50c per copy  
Albany, 1909, 50c per copy

**J. F. WILSON, Sec'y**  
POULAN, GEORGIA

## The Best Size and Shape of the Pecan for the Market.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 34)

In regard to the best shape for a market pecan, this is largely a matter of opinion. A rounded pecan is generally considered preferable to a long one, for the reason that they average less shell and more kernel to the pound. Looking over the numerous pecan catalogues I find that many of them recommend the Stuart and other varieties similar in shape, viz: rounded at one end and slightly pointed at the other, but while pecans of the Stuart type seem to be a favorite shape, there are a number of different shaped varieties which seem equally desirable, and recommended. According to the rules laid down by experts for judging pecans, size and form are considered of minor importance compared with other qualities, such as thinness of shell, flavor, plumpness of kernel, separation of meat from the shell and other score points. It, therefore, appears to be the general impression among those interested in the future of the pecan industry that any reasonably thin shelled pecan, well filled with good quality meat, which is easily separated from the shell, is alright regardless of size and shape. I have seen some pecans very ordinary looking on the outside, which on the inside were equal to any of the standard varieties and superior to some. The cut and length of a man's coat is of little consequence provided his heart is alright, and the proof of the pecan will always be on the inside regardless of size or shape.

Before closing I will remind you that we are rapidly approaching the period of a universal density of population. To the people of the United States this has hitherto seemed a remote problem. The revelations of the last census show that within the present century we shall be confronted with the problem of a sufficient home food supply instead of sending enormous surplus to the old world. As far as pecans are concerned, the pecan that the people will want or the pecan for the market will be the one with the most kernel and least shell to the pound, and the most meat in it for the money.

In conclusion I wish to say, that in accepting your invitation to attend this meeting and take part in the program by preparing an

article on the subject assigned me, my coming on this occasion was not only to discuss the size and shape of pecans, but to assure the officers and members of the Texas Horticultural Society and Nut Growers Association that the Industrial Department of the Sunset Railway which I represent, not only desires in the future as in the past to co-operate with and assist you in the good work you are doing, but realizes and appreciates the importance and value of your efforts in connection with the development of the interests which you represent in this state.

Nuts are pre-eminently a heat-forming food. They may readily take the place of meat, and can be eaten freely by those engaged in vigorous bodily exercise and in cold weather. The large percentage of oil in nuts is beneficial also from the well-known effect of oil in promoting the digestive activities, mechanical and otherwise.

## CATALOGUE 1909-1910

Ready and will be sent on request. . .

## Alvin Japanese Nursery

MASON BUILDING  
HOUSTON, TEXAS.

## A Bearing Grove

Of the Best Varieties,  
Four Hundred Trees

## FOR SALE

Good reason for selling. Ask for particulars of . . . . .

## THE NUT-GROWER CO.,

POULAN, GEORGIA.



## WANTED--A RIDER AGENT IN EACH TOWN

and district to ride and exhibit a sample Latest Model "Ranger" bicycle furnished by us. Our agents everywhere are making money fast. Write for full particulars and special offer at once.

**NO MONEY REQUIRED** until you receive and approve of your bicycle. We ship to anyone, anywhere in the U. S. without a cent deposit in advance, *prepay freight*, and allow **TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL** during which time you may ride the bicycle and put it to any test you wish. If you are then not perfectly satisfied or do not wish to keep the bicycle ship it back to us at our expense and you will not be out one cent.

**FACTORY PRICES** We furnish the highest grade bicycles it is possible to make at one small profit above actual factory cost. You save \$10 to \$25 middlemen's profits by buying direct of us and have the manufacturer's guarantee behind your bicycle. **DO NOT BUY** a bicycle or a pair of tires from anyone at any price until you receive our catalogues and learn our unheard of *factory prices* and remarkable special offers to rider agents.

**YOU WILL BE ASTONISHED** when you receive our beautiful catalogue and study our superb models at the *wonderfully low prices* we can make you this year. We sell the highest grade bicycles for less money than any other agency. We are satisfied with \$1.00 profit above factory cost.

**BICYCLE DEALERS**, you can sell our bicycles under your own name plate at double our prices. Orders filled the day received.

**SECOND HAND BICYCLES.** We do not regularly handle second hand bicycles, but usually have a number on hand taken in trade by our Chicago retail stores. These we clear out promptly at prices ranging from \$3 to \$8 or \$10. Descriptive bargain lists mailed free.

**COASTER-BRAKES,** single wheels, imported roller chains and pedals, parts, repairs and equipment of all kinds at half the usual retail prices.

**\$8.50 HEDGETHORN PUNCTURE-PROOF \$4.80**  
**SELF-HEALING TIRES A SAMPLE PAIR TO INTRODUCE, ONLY**

The regular retail price of these tires is \$8.50 per pair, but to introduce we will sell you a sample pair for \$4.80 (cash with order \$4.55).

## NO MORE TROUBLE FROM PUNCTURES

**NAILS, Tacks or Glass** will not let the air out. Sixty thousand pairs sold last year. Over two hundred thousand pairs now in use.

**DESCRIPTION:** Made in all sizes. It is lively and easy riding, very durable and lined inside with a special quality of rubber, which never becomes porous and which closes up small punctures without allowing the air to escape. We have hundreds of letters from satisfied customers stating that their tires have only been pumped up once or twice in a whole season. They weigh no more than an ordinary tire, the puncture resisting qualities being given by several layers of thin, specially prepared fabric on the tread. The regular price of these tires is \$8.50 per pair, but for advertising purposes we are making a special factory price to the rider of only \$4.80 per pair. All orders shipped same day letter is received. We ship C. O. D. on approval. You do not pay a cent until you have examined and found them strictly as represented. We will allow a cash discount of 5 per cent (thereby making the price \$4.55 per pair) if you send **FULL CASH WITH ORDER** and enclose this advertisement. You run no risk in sending us an order as the tires may be returned at OUR expense if for any reason they are not satisfactory on examination. We are perfectly reliable and money sent to us is as safe as in a bank. If you order a pair of these tires, you will find that they will ride easier, run faster, wear better, last longer and look finer than any tire you have ever used or seen at any price. We know that you will be so well pleased that when you want a bicycle you will give us your order. We want you to send us a trial order at once, hence this remarkable tire offer.

**IF YOU NEED TIRES** don't buy any kind at any price until you send for a pair of the special introductory price quoted above; or write for our big Tire and Sundry Catalogue which describes and quotes all makes and kinds of tires at about half the usual prices. **DO NOT WAIT** but write us a postal today. **DO NOT THINK OF BUYING** a bicycle or a pair of tires from anyone until you know the new and wonderful offers we are making. It only costs a postal to learn everything. Write it NOW.

**J. L. MEAD CYCLE COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL.**



Notice the thick rubber tread "A" and puncture strips "B" and "D," also rim strip "H" to prevent rim cutting. This tire will outlast any other make--SOFT, ELASTIC and EASY RIDING.

**Books and Catalogues.**

THE E. G. HILL COMPANY, of Richmond, Ind.—Catalogue for spring of 1910. 34 illustrated pages. Roses and plants.

THE MYERS SEED & PLANT CO., Tifton, Ga.—12 page price list and catalogue of seeds and garden plants, for 1910.

J. BOILGIANO & SON, Baltimore, Md.—75 pages listing garden, field and flower seeds and implements.

Noll's catalogue of seeds, plants, bulbs, Nursery stock and poultry supplies for 1910. J. F. Noll & Co., Newark, N. J. 112 pages, with full index.

RATEKIN'S 1910 SEED BOOK—26th year; Shenandoah, Iowa; for farm and garden. 90 pages.

BURPEE'S NEW ANNUAL FOR 1910, Philadelphia, Pa.—About seeds that grow. 178 pages, illustrated and indexed. One of the best seed catalogues of the season.

COOPER'S SPRAY FLUIDS, Chicago, Ill.—30 pages, of interest to orchardists, truck growers, florists and Nurserymen.

HASTING'S SEEDS—Spring of 1910, catalogue No. 38. 30 pages, farm and garden seeds, best suited to the south.

#### Will the Pecan Prove Profitable in Georgia?

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 35)

that the trees will pay for the bills. Don't expect me to say that the best adapted soils are good enough without fertilizer, for such is not the case. A tree that will bear 425 pounds of nuts in one year as did the Powell tree in South Georgia, certainly is entitled to a liberal dose of fertilizer. To illustrate: There is a grove planted in a sloping field. The well-fed trees near the barn are 24 inches in diameter and bear a heavy crop of nuts. The starved tree in the back side of the grove, same age, is five inches in diameter and bears three pounds of nuts. That is the fertilizer question in a nut shell. The time to apply is just ahead of the growing season. If they make a continuous growth during the whole season, then apply a slow-acting fertilizer early in the Spring. In South Georgia, where they make two distinct growing periods, spring and summer, then it is best to apply the fertilizer in January or early in June. Florida growers report that their warm soil will do best on broken doses, from January to September.

(CONTINUED IN APRIL NUMBER.)



**SUMMIT**  
CHOICE  
NURSERY STOCK

**NURSERIES**  
MILLER & GOSSARD  
Proprietors

MONTICELLO, FLORIDA

**Nut Trees--Satsuma Oranges--Roses**

--OUR SPECIALTIES--

**The Admiral Schley Pecan** The Pecan of the Future

OUR CATALOGUE WILL INTEREST YOU.

## Ocean Springs Pecan Nursery

Season 1910-1911

Will be pleased to book orders  
now for Grafted Pecans

No Seedlings

Send for Price List

CHAS. E. PABST, Prop'r, OCEAN SPRINGS,  
MISSISSIPPI.

## THE LOUISIANA NUT NURSERIES

J. F. JONES, Manager and Proprietor,

JEANERETTE. - - LOUISIANA.

Headquarters for Budded and Grafted Pecan Trees in the South-  
west Illustrated and Descriptive Catalogue for the asking.

Those wishing to engage in pecan culture would do well to investigate the advantages offered by this section. We will gladly help any wishing to locate here to get a good location, and if wanted, will plant the orchard and guarantee the trees to live, or arrange to care for the same for a period of years.

## The Increase Pecan Co.,

Lamont, Jefferson County Fla.,

OFFERS A VARIETY OF

**Desirable Opportunities for Investors in  
Individual or Co-Operative Nut Orchards**

This Company has suitable Land, Skilled Horticultural and Business Management and ample Capital for carrying out in spirit and letter such contracts as they accept.

**A. A. RICH, Superintendent.**

For Particulars and Easy Terms, write to

**J. F. WILSON, POULAN, GA.**

# Rood Pecan Groves

Albany, Georgia.

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## MEMBERS

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National Nut Growers' Association  
Georgia-Florida Pecan Growers' Association

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GEORGIA.

# THE NUT = GROWER

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Number 4

Poulan, Ga., April, 1910.

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## TOP-WORKING THE PECAN AND HICKORY.

G. H. Blackmon, Read before the Texas Nut Growers Association.

Top working the pecan and hickory has been the topic of much discussion in the last few years, and from these discussions we have learned many valuable points.

At one time it was thought that the old pecan and hickory trees were worthless. A tree was thought to be useful only when it produced nuts of an extra good quality, or when the trees were so located that they could be utilized by enclosing them in with a hog proof fence, and then turn the hogs in and let them eat the nuts. But in the last few years these ideas have been completely changed, and at the present time top working is practiced to a considerable extent.

You may ask; what is the cause of this change? The answer is easy; it hasn't been many years since pecans could be bought for a very small price per pound. The nuts that were on the market at that time were of all sizes and shapes, some had thick, others had thin shells, some small, others large. Nuts like these did not and could not command a good price. They could not be shipped into other markets, because the consumer would not pay enough for them to justify the buyer or producer to ship them.

But this was not to last always. Men, that were close observers, began to take notice of the many wild pecan trees that produced nuts of a fine quality, desirable size and thin shell. Nuts like these were brought to the notice of the public. Naturally men began to increase their numbers of certain varieties of pecans by budding and grafting. This budding and grafting was then done on the young pecan seedlings, which were gotten by planting the nuts.

After nuts of a finer quality had

been introduced, some began to think of a plan by which the old worthless trees could be rendered useful. This top working was then begun.

The requisites for top working large pecan and hickory trees are a strong, light ladder, a pair of pruning shears, a saw and an axe. If there are small trees to be worked over, a strong, but light, step ladder will be found to be very useful. Some take a chain along and take two or three turns around the tree just below the place where the top or branch is to be cut off. The chain is to prevent splitting when a large branch is cut off and is a very good thing to use, but it is hardly necessary if care is taken. To cut a large top or branch off with the least danger of splitting, make two cuts; one a shallow cut made with an axe or saw, and is made on the side toward which the branch is going to fall. After this cut is made, saw the top or branch off, the shallow cut will prevent splitting when it falls.

The best size for trees that are to be top worked, are those from three inches to ten inches in diameter. When trees of this size are top worked it doesn't take the wound so long to heal over, while in a large tree there is great danger of decay setting in before the wound can heal. In all instances the wound should be painted over with some kind of paint or tar. In cutting out the top, always be sure to leave some branches below the cut place; the object of this is to keep up the flow of sap. If there are no branches left on the tree the flow of sap will stop, especially in large trees, because there is nothing to draw it up. A tree that has been cut below all branches is almost certain to die. The branches

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 50.)

## INJURY FROM COLD.

### Severe Loss Sustained by Dr. Morris.

On going over my orchards of grafted shagbark hickories a few days ago I found that several acres of the trees transplanted from one to three years had suffered a peculiar injury.

The bark for a distance of two or three inches above the ground had burst open, and always including the entire circumference of the tree. The grafts were still bright and green, although the bark of the stocks where it had burst was quite dark. I judged that the injury had occurred recently—that it was due to the early starting of the sap in the pecan stocks, and sudden freezing of this sap. From the fact that this is the first time it occurred, and that it occurred over such a very large area, I presume that it was due to some definite and peculiar combination of weather conditions. The stocks on which the bark burst were all southern pecan stocks. I have several hundred Indiana pecan stocks smaller than the ones which were lost, but not one of these has suffered any damage so far as I can see. This would seem to make it important to have grafted trees for northern distribution upon northern pecan stocks. In my case this loss is severe, because it wipes out completely several varieties of shagbarks, and I have to go all over the ground of getting scions again, from distant states in many cases, re-grafting and transplanting, and losing two or three years of time out of the history of these particular varieties. Another undesirable action of southern pecan stocks in the north is the tendency to conduct growth until dry summer weather comes. Then the grafts make top buds and rest. When the August rains come, the grafts again start forth and grow luxuriantly right into October frosts without lignifying sufficiently for winter protection.

ROBERT T. MORRIS,  
616 Madison Ave., N. Y., 4-11-'10

## Top-Working the Pecan and Hickory.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 49)

should be left on the tree until the bud or graft is large enough to draw up enough sap to keep the tree in a vigorous and healthy condition. Unless a tree is a very small one (not more than two or three inches in diameter) never cut it off at the body, but cut it off where the tree forks. If it doesn't fork until it is too high from the ground, it may be cut off where the branches are of good size. At some place where a horizontal branch puts out from the tree, is a good place to make the cut. Make the cut slightly slanting, and paint it over. A slanting cut will heal much faster than a straight cut will. At or around this place where the top, or the branch was cut off, there will appear in the spring, a very luxuriant growth of shoots, and it is on these shoots that the buds are put out.

This top working is done any time during the dormant season, preferably in January or February.

The trees can be grafted in the winter when they are worked over. The best method of grafting to use is cleft grafting. If the trees are grafted in the winter the chances of getting some good pecan to grow are doubled, because if the graft fails to take, the shoots that will put out around the cut place may be permitted to grow and bud on them in the summer. However, some do not graft at all, but simply let the shoots grow and bud on them.

In budding it is advisable to put in the bud as close to the body of the tree as possible, because if the bud is put on the shoot out from the body of the tree, there is danger of having a weak tree when the bud grows.

There has been some work done at the Agricultural and Mechanical College under the direction of Prof. E. J. Kyle. There was some top working done, both on pecans and hickory. There were several different methods of budding tested, however, there was not but one method of grafting tested, and unfortunately, it was not tried to any extent. The method tried was cleft grafting. Several of the

grafts made a nice growth, but they were destroyed, either by the bud moth or they were blown off by the wind.

The methods of budding that were tested were ring budding, plate budding, chip budding and shield budding. The only one of the above methods that gave satisfaction was ring budding. Over 50% of the ring buds took. There were possibly two or three of the chip buds that grew, but practically none of the others. Several different materials including waxed cloth, cotton, twine, shucks and raffia, were used for wrapping, but the only one that proved satisfactory was waxed cloth. A few buds lived that were tied with shucks and raffia, but none lived that were tied with cotton twine.

The wax that the cloth was soaked in was made from bees wax, rosin, tallow, in the following proportions and weight: Rosin four parts, bees-wax two parts and tallow one part; put these in a vessel and put over fire and heat until all of the substances have melted.

## Trees in Place and Out of Place.

Among persons who use more sentiment than reason, or lack knowledge of the facts, it has become a fad to say it is a crime to cut down a tree and that it is always, under any circumstances, an act of great virtue to plant one.

To one who gives thought to the matter, these accepted principles may be reversed, and we can say with all seriousness and truth that there is no town in this country where the judicious use of the axe among trees in some neighborhood or other is not demanded; and on the other hand thousands of trees are being planted where no tree should be planted.

Each variety of fruit or ornamental tree when it reaches maturity under reasonably favorable conditions has its established size or spread of branches. Among the better shade trees this reaches 40-50 and even a greater number of feet in diameter. In dense forests we see the trees stretching up after air and sunshine, losing their side branches and becoming a collection of giant telegraph poles with pitiful bunches of green at the top, nothing beautiful about them. Every tree to be beautiful must have room to expand and develop to its proper proportions, and to retain the side branches with which nature always furnishes them unless she is thwarted by the bungling hand of the hired man with axe or saw.—Council of Horticulture.

## Opportunities for Pecan Culture In the Southeast.

Prof. H. K. Miller, Monticello, Fla., at Georgia Horticultural Society.

In this day of progress, which has seen a re-adjustment of economic conditions, the effects of which may prove far-reaching and of the utmost concern to the producers of our land, it is well to take notice of the trend of affairs in order to master new situations as they arise. One of the prevailing tendencies is that of the relative advance in the cost of food products. We are confronted with the fact that the cost of living is increasing at a rate which is proving serious to some classes of society. On the other hand, division of labor has enabled many to arrive at a fairly independent station of life, with ample means to gratify their wishes as to the kind and quality of food they desire. It is this class which creates markets for new and special food preparations. In many instances, the new foods introduced have not only proved palatable, but are highly nutritious and occupy an important place in the dietary. Among these, few are more important than nut meat products. There is a constantly increasing class who insist upon the use of nuts as a partial substitute for animal products, which have attained almost prohibitive prices, so that demand for nut meats is sure to increase with rapidity.

One of these meat substitutes which deserves the attention of Southeastern horticulturists is the pecan nut. The investigations of Wood and Merrill show the food value of a pound of pecan meats to be equivalent to 3,445 calories. From this it appears that a pound of pecan meats lacks only 55 calories of being sufficient to supply the daily requirements of the average man. Attention is called to this fact to show that pecans have a real food value, and are not to be regarded merely as confectionery.

The consumption of nuts has increased steadily during the past ten years, and will continue. Not only do we consume practically all of the home production, but we import between six and seven millions of dollars worth of nuts per year. Of all nuts used for table purposes, there is none superior to the pecan. The pecan of commerce is obtained chiefly from native trees of Texas and the lower Mississippi Valley. It is needless



to say that these are quite inferior to the improved kinds which now bear varietal names, these commanding a price from four to ten times that paid for the ordinary nut.

For a quarter of a century a number of growers have been experimenting to ascertain the possibilities for growing pecans under cultured conditions. Seedling trees were first tried, but without sufficient success to warrant large investment. This was due to the inferior quality of the nuts, the lack of uniformity both in size and quality, irregular fruiting of the trees, and the long time required for the trees to come into bearing. That orchards of seedling trees, favorably located and properly attended, would ultimately prove profitable cannot be denied. The hundreds of old trees in numerous localities throughout the South, attest in no mistaken terms of this fact; trees that have passed the quarter century mark age. Many instances are known of single trees producing an annual return of \$25.00 to \$75.00 but in few of these cases do these returns benefit the one who thoughtfully, perhaps hopefully, planted the seeds years ago.

For commercial purposes we must be able to secure returns within a reasonable time. It has been pointed out that it is chiefly the old men, without hope for personal reward save the satisfaction of benefiting posterity, who can afford to plant pecan trees. Such, however, is not the fact. With the present state of our knowledge of pecan culture, we are assured that a long period need not intervene between planting an orchard and the time for profitable harvests. I would not have any one understand that the details of pecan culture are fully understood, but am prepared to affirm that sufficient information is available to enable one to intelligently undertake commercial pecan orcharding with assurance of success, in this section of our country.

It is not my purpose to give a detailed course to follow, but merely to mention a few items of importance.

The failure due to the use of

seedling trees has largely been overcome by the introduction of varietal stock, viz, grafted or budded trees grown from scions taken from trees of known merit. By the use of such trees we tend to such uniformity of growth that it is possible to develop an orchard in which the trees will grow at approximately the same rate, a condition which seemed impossible with seedling trees. There is yet room for improvement, inasmuch as the stocks upon which the trees are grafted will, in a degree, determine the rate of growth, and, with further care in the selection of stocks, improvement is possible.

Grafted or budded trees will also induce more uniform fruitage, but in this case also the stock has considerable influence; it being frequently observed that under similar conditions some grafted trees are more prolific than others of the same variety. Early fruitage is another factor gained by the use of grafted trees, it being not at all uncommon for trees to begin fruiting at three years from planting, and, when anything like proper care is given, most varieties will fruit by the sixth year from planting, and will yield fair returns at the eighth or tenth year. As a rule grafted stock is less subject to

the influence of fungus diseases, being able to overcome their attacks on account of the vigorous growth they make. Some varieties, however, are badly affected, and such should be avoided.

Concerning the income to be derived from a pecan orchard at a given age, much depends upon the owner. It is entirely feasible for a 10-acre orchard to be made to average forty pounds per tree at the fifteenth year. I dare say some experienced growers will assert that this can easily be exceeded. With this as a basis and the nuts selling at 25 cents per pound, ten acres would give a gross income of \$1,700.00, or a net income of \$1,500.00, a sum which will support an average family in modest comfort, or supplement the income of one engaged in some active vocation, in a substantial degree.

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## WALNUTS

### Passing of the Walnut.

The distressing news comes that American walnut lumber is being bought for foreign shipment. The domestic destruction had almost exterminated the supply, and what little is left, it seems, is to go abroad to be used as a substitute for mahogany in veneers. This sounds like a death-knell and soon no doubt we are to see the last of the walnut trees. A sigh will go up from the old settler as he recalls the early American forests where the walnut reigned as a prime favorite. The once magnificent groves have disappeared almost entirely. Here and there a few stragglers remain to remind us of the lordly splendor that characterized their prime. There were other fine trees, many of them, which combined to make that great natural wonder, the primeval American forest. All of these had their peculiar merits, were valued for some special virtue, and were known and loved by every true child of nature. The oak, the elm, the poplar, the beech, and scores of others had their special admirers. But the walnut was looked upon with peculiar regard. Not only was it famous for its durability, color and strength, but around it clustered many of the tender recollections of childhood. It grew always in the richest soil. Around it the blue grass was most lush and put on its deepest green. There, oxlips and nodding violets reached their finest form. Hardly could be found the wild brier, the sweet musk roses and the eglantine.—Exchange.

### Royal Paradox Walnut.

A hybrid of cross between the California Black walnut and the Persian (English) walnut. Originated by Luther Burbank, of Santa Rosa, Cal., who says it is the fastest growing tree in the world for a temperate climate. He says: "I have a tree 12 years old on a hard, dry roadside, that is 60 feet high, 75 feet through the branches and 2½ feet in circumference."

### English Walnut Industry.

Leaving the more common nuts, it is well to consider the growth in the walnut industry—English walnuts they are called. To say how much they have increased in this country would be impossible; but the increase in consumption has been so rapid during the past few years that walnuts have already become amongst the most important varieties handled in the American market. Thousands of bags come from abroad, and in addition something like seven hundred cars of California nuts are distributed in this country each year. Assuming that the price per pound, from first hands, as obtained by the California growers, is twelve cents, which is a reasonable figure, their importance, commercially, is readily seen.

The importation of walnuts constitutes an important division of foreign trade, which is increasing each year. In addition to this, the increase in the cultivation of walnuts in California is adding a profitable industry to the Pacific Coast. Lower prices increase consumption, and thousands are eating walnuts now who, a few years ago, could not afford them.—Exchange.

Along the Ohio river the walnut trees are especially abundant, individual trees often reaching a diameter of five feet. Unfortunately the walnut forests were the first to fall before the ax of the pioneer, who frequently made his rail fences out of his valuable timber. The wild nut with its dense kernel is covered with a black pericarp, green even when the fruit is ripe. After frost the nuts drop and the outer covering disintegrates or is beaten off with clubs. Formerly the brownish-black coloring matter contained in the outer covering was utilized by the early housewives for dyeing homespun cloth. The kernel is rich in oil and protein and quite pleasing in taste the first winter, but likely to become rancid on longer keeping.

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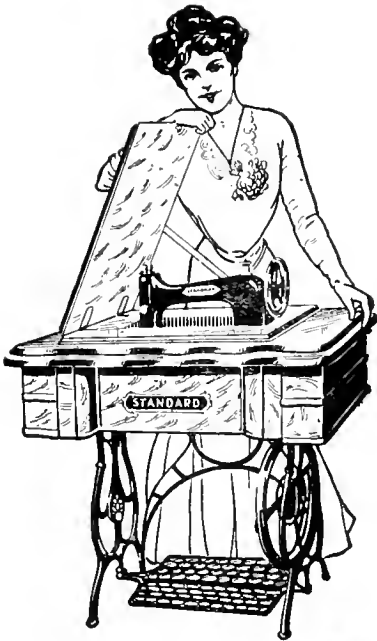
### The Chestnut as a Money Crop.

CHARLES BLACK, NEW JERSEY.

As there has been of late considerable interest awakened in regard to the cultivation of the chestnut, as well as the best mode of propagation, I will give my experience, extending over several years, in the hope that it may be of some use to others. To be successful it is very important to start right with a proper soil and reliable grafted varieties. There is the same diversity in nuts as there is in fruit seedlings. Anyone acquainted with the principles of growing fruit trees from seed would not expect to produce the fine varieties of pear, apple or peach, by planting the seed of such but to propagate them we must do it by grafting, budding, or other means usually employed. We cannot depend on getting fine varieties of nuts by planting the seed any more than we can depend on fruit seedlings reproducing their kind. If we enter our forests we can scarcely find any two trees producing nuts alike. Some will be early, some late, some extra fine, but the majority will be medium or small and in every way inferior. It is not to be wondered at that I find in raising seedlings of Japan and Spanish chestnuts, that some do not produce any nuts at all and are perfectly barren. Several years ago I purchased a lot of Spanish chestnut seedlings grown from first-class nuts and grafted several trees from these. The result was. I had about as many varieties as I had trees. Some gave nuts no larger than those from the largest native trees, and while very prolific they retained the Spanish flavor. One is a very large fine nut and much more prolific than the Jumbo. Under the same culture the large nuts sold for double the price of the smaller ones the past season in New York City. I know of some nursery firms who import the large nuts from Japan, exhibit them and raise seedlings therefrom, and are selling large quantities of these to unsuspecting purchasers, who suppose the trees will produce nuts similar

to those planted, but in this they will be disappointed. The only reliable way is to plant trees that have been grafted from such as have fruited and are known to be first class.

Another very important thing to be observed in the propagation of the Japan varieties is to get those that will make a perfect union on the American stock where grafted, as there are some that will not do it. But when grafted the Japan outgrows the American stock and forms a large protuberance or callos, eventually breaking off or dying. They show this imperfection from the first year they are grafted. I have several varieties grown from seed and selected a few of the best for propagation. I found only two out of the lot that united perfectly with the American stock. Some few years ago P. J. Berckmans, of Augusta, Ga., wrote me that the Japan would not unite with the American. I sent him a lot of grafts from my trees, and since then I have heard no more complaints about them. If this matter is overlooked, disappointment will follow. I have never seen any variety of the Spanish nut that would not make a perfect union on the American stock. The Japan, when grafted on the American stock, makes a fine large headed tree which bears young. When not so treated it is of rather a dwarf habit. For profit, it is important to have early varieties as the first nuts in the market command the best prices. My success with grafting has been variable, some seasons being successful and others nearly a failure. It is important to cut the scions before the severe cold weather begins, and to keep them in a cool, rather dry place. If put in sand that is just damp enough to prevent drying out, it is better than when too wet. The chestnut will thrive on nearly all dry soil, but one that has a sandy, or loose, gravelly subsoil suits it best. Small or medium sized young trees are the best for transplanting, as the large ones are very difficult to make live. The Spanish and Japan are much inferior to our native in flavor, and are only fit for cooking,



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## HICKORY

### Plants And The Soil They Like

There is no soil so poor that it cannot be made to grow flowers, vegetables, shrubs and trees well, if properly treated.

Successful cultivation demands two things, a good mechanical condition of the soil and richness. The first is equally as important, even more important than the second. Given a soil in good mechanical condition, it is simply necessary to work in the proper amount of well decayed manure at planting time.

Never dig fresh manure into the ground just before planting. If you have none which is well rotted and cannot get any, then spread the fresh manure thinly on top of the ground, between the plants and allow the rain to wash it in gradually. If the soil has been cultivated before and has plenty of decayed vegetable matter in it, excellent results may be had with artificial fertilizers bought from the florist or seedman.

Bone is good, but it is not a complete fertilizer. Wood ashes should be used with caution, as the large amount of lime they contain may do mischief. The best is what is known as a complete fertilizer. Ask when you buy it how to use it and never use more than the directions permit. A very light sprinkling over the soil after spading or ploughing and then raked in, is best. Chemical fertilizers are very strong and will kill or injure plants if used to excess.—National Council of Horticulture.

### Hickory as a Stock for Pecans.

John F. Sneed, Tyler, Texas.

I have been skeptical for years in regard to hickory being a good stock for pecans. I thought so unfavorably of it that I would not give it a test. Last winter, a year ago, my neighbor, W. L. Watkins, became so interested over the idea that he cleared some land, leaving the hickory, both large and small, which he topped in order to force out young shoots preparatory for the budding of the pecan. The budding was done sometime in August of last year, at which time it was dry and unfavorable for bud-

ding. I did not expect any of them to grow under such conditions, but to my surprise there were about 30 per cent of the trees that forced buds this last spring. The growth has been so rapid and luxuriant it is marvelous to behold. The pecan grew off much faster than the hickory shoots left on the trees.

Here is additional testimony from Mr. Leyendecker, of Frelsburg, in a letter written to the Nut Grower, a part of which will copy: "I beg to say that in 1901 I top-grafted several small hickory trees with eggshell or Frotcher pecan. One of these lived and began to bear in 1903, and has produced a few nuts every year since. The tree will, from present indications, mature this year a pound or more of nuts. Again in 1903, I top-budded a hickory sprout about five feet above the ground. This sprout was perhaps one and one-half inches in diameter, one foot above the ground. It is now fully six inches in diameter, fifteen high and has a spread

of branches equal to its height. It began to bear in 1904, bore a few nuts last year and the year before, and this year is very full and may mature from 25 to 40 pounds."

All this has conspired to make me enthusiastic on top-budding hickory with pecan. C. W. Wood, of Swan, prepared nearly 100 hickory trees for top-budding last winter, sawing off the tops of the trees about ten feet above the ground. At this writing he has just finished budding them to pecan. He has a fine lot of hickory in his forest and says he is going to top-bud them to pecan and quit work. I believe the pecan buds will grow better or more readily on hickory stocks than on pecan stocks. I expect to prepare a large lot of hickory trees next winter for top-budding next summer. Who can estimate the vast wealth that has been sleeping in the hickory forests of Texas for centuries? Let us go to work and develop these gold mines, which, in my judgment, will bring happiness and prosperity to those who undertake it.

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## CLASSIFIED

## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

## A Department for the Buyer and Seller

In this column we give place to advertisements from subscribers who have Orchard, Farm Products, Live Stock or Implements to sell or exchange, as well as make inquiries for things wanted. The rate is One Cent a word for each insertion. Patrons are urged to make liberal use of this space, as it will be found convenient and profitable.

**Cement Sidewalks, Buildings, Etc.**—Portland cement sidewalk construction; concrete block buildings; making and laying concrete blocks; estimating, profits, etc. Practical book for contractors giving details in full. Second edition. Postpaid 50c. De Graff Pub. Co., Peoria, Ill.

**Mammoth and Himalaya Giant Blackberry,** Logan and Phenomenal berry plants, dozen \$1.25 post paid. Best, largest and earliest berries grown. Tribble Bros., Elk Grove, Cal.

**ANY INTELLIGENT PERSON** may earn a good income corresponding for newspapers; experience unnecessary. Send stamp for full particulars. Empire Press Syndicate, Middleport, N. Y. (sept 3t)

**BABY CHICKS 8 CENTS**—Shipped safely anywhere. CULVER POULTRY FARM, 1034 Reed, Benson, Neb.

**SAMPLE NUTS**—Of many leading varieties for study or exhibition purposes supplied at reasonable rates. Seed nuts furnished only in limited quantities. THE NUT-GROWER COMPANY, Poulton, Ga.

## PECANS

## BEST VARIETIES

Write for Price List.

Nursery Established in 1882

S. W. PEEK, : Hartwell, Ga.

## NEW AND RARE NUTS

## The Almond Commercially Considered.

J. P. Dargitz.

The almond is by no means a new nut, and perhaps justifies the old saying "there is nothing new under the sun." More than four thousand years ago Jacob made use of it in his efforts to achieve commercial success, though in a different way from that which we have in mind today. Later in his life the same Jacob, chastened by his experiences, classed the almond as among the choicest fruits in the land. We are not told whether it was a hard shell or a papershell, a Nonpareil or a Texas Prolific.

The bringing of almond trees from Europe to California as early as 1853 had about as much religious significance as any thing else brought here in that early day. It was soon discovered that even sunny California would not produce almonds in every nook and corner. This, like most of our horticultural successes, came about by lessons of bitter experience whenever we have proceeded without due consideration. However, we have learned, little by little, until the almond crop of this state now aggregates over half a million dollars annually, and there is no good reason why it should not equal three million dollars since the people of the United States consume that quantity now. That the consumption of this excellent nut is increasing in the United States is shown by the fact that while in 1907 it was 7,900 tons, in 1908 it was 11,200 tons, a clear gain of over 40 per cent in one year. When it is understood that over 75 per cent of this consumption is imported from Europe, and that the area for the home production of this nut is practically limited to California, and a very small portion of the state at that, we will hardly need to think of overproduction for a life-time at least. In fact, I doubt if we will ever be able to keep up with the ground twice. When they are all ready, you can get all at one gathering. Have some sheets made of heavy unbleached sheeting or light duck or sail cloth. Mine for large trees are 15x30 feet. Two men are required to handle each sheet and two sheets to a tree. Spread the sheets under the tree, one on each side, lapping the edges where they join. Then the men take willow or bamboo poles and by jarring the limbs cause the nuts to fall on the sheets. Always strike the limb sideways, for if you strike a glancing blow down the limb you will

bring your chances of next year's crop with you. The object is to get the nuts and disturb the foliage as little as possible. Of course you will get some nuts and twigs with the leaves anyway. When the nuts are all off the tree, the men toss their poles to the next tree and then gather up the sheets, one man at each end of each sheet, and lifting them, carry them to the next tree, where the process is repeated. That is what they should do, but if you are not watching they will ~~tear~~ the sheets. If the time saved is worth more than the wear and tear on the sheets, then by all means drag them. When enough nuts in the sheets to fill several lug boxes, the boxes are placed on the ground side by side and the sheets are emptied of their burden. These boxes are then stacked up so as to be easily seen, and the teamster gathers them up and hauls them in the shed, where they are run through the huller and then placed in the hoppers ready for the hand sorting. After sorting they are placed on trays or board platforms in the dry-yard to cure. They should be cured until the kernel will break without bending. Then they are ready for bleaching; but be sure they are thoroughly cured before bleaching or the kernel will absorb the sulphur and be spoiled. When properly cured any means may be employed which will thoroughly dampen the shell, but not penetrate to the kernel, and then be subjected to the fumes of burning sulphur for a period of thirty minutes to one or two hours owing to the variety and condition of the nut. A yellowish white color of the shell is demanded by the trade. Do not over-sulphur. When sufficiently bleached they are removed and placed in the sun for a few hours to dry and then sacked up ready for market. My present plan of bleaching is as follows: When cured we place them on fruit trays about one inch thick and run them into a bin of the sulphur house which has been connected with a steam boiler, and then low pressure of steam is turned into the house for a half or three-quarters of an hour. Then they are removed and quickly run into another bin which has a sulphur charge ready fired and bleached from forty minutes to an hour, when they are removed and immediately sacked up. The same help will bleach twice as many in a day with steam as without it. Be careful not to use high pressure steam or you will cook the nuts. For this valuable

[CONTINUED ON PAGE 59.]

## THE NUT-GROWER

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

The NUT-GROWER COMPANY

Entered as second-class matter at the Postoffice at Poulton, Georgia, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

Subscription, 50 cents per Annum.  
Advertising Rates on Application.

## NOTICE

When this paragraph is marked it means that your subscription has expired and that you are requested to renew promptly, as postal regulations do not permit us to mail to delinquents at second-class rates.

The subscription price is 50 cents per annum, but if you will send \$1.00 your account will be credited for three years.

APRIL, 1910

Our Question and Answers column has been crowded out for several issues, but will soon be regularly resumed.

It seems that the increasing number of immigrants from Southern Europe, is favoring the demand for nuts, as an article of food.

A writer in the Rural New Yorker, exploits the idea of a campaign favoring the increased use of nuts, claiming that it would work as advantageously as the Apple Consumers League.

Railroad experimental farms are becoming an important feature of development work in southern territory. Nut culture is likely to be a prominent department in some of these projected movements.

Prof. John Craig, Horticulturist of Cornell University, is giving a course of lectures in nuciculture. As far as we know this is the first recognition by an educational institution, of the industry, in its curriculum.

In this issue, will be found a letter from Dr. Morris, regarding injury to pecan stock from cold. There are important lessons from his expensive experience, which should point to more definite and safe lines of procedure in growing the pecan in northern localities. Many inquire to the editor for information, as to varieties suited to various sections, north of the 40th parallel of latitude, but thus far the only information we could give has been of a negative character.

In noticing the claims of scientists, that many diseases to which man is heir, come from eating animal food, we are favorably reminded that nuts constitute a most wholesome and palatable food product.

Getting in touch with kindred spirits is just as important for Nut Growers as for other trades. There is no way in which this can be accomplished, more completely, than by attending the annual conventions. Begin at once to get ready to attend at Monticello, Florida, next November.

A German scientist is credited with the theory that "children fed upon meat become quarrelsome, ill-natured and disposed to fight." This is in line with the experiences of a Denver lady, who, at the Dallas Convention in 1905, gave an account of her success in controlling a bunch of husky boys, by feeding them on a nut diet, while they were quarrelsome and unruly when given meats.

The value of trees in general has frequently been demonstrated in various ways. A study of the reasons for planting them as given by the city forester of Chicago, can be used in favor of nut trees, as they not only fulfill all the conditions required, but add other and stronger reasons for their use, namely the direct profits and long life:

"Trees are beautiful in form and color, inspiring a constant appreciation of nature.

Trees have an educational influence upon citizens of all ages, especially children.

Trees encourage outdoor life.

Trees purify the air.

Trees cool the air in summer and radiate warmth in winter.

Trees improve climate and conserve soil and moisture.

Trees furnish resting places and shelter for birds.

Trees enhance the value of real estate.

Trees protect the pavement from the heat of the sun.

Trees counteract adverse conditions of city life.

Trees create sentiment, love of country, state, city and home.

Trees enhance the beauty of architecture.

Practically the only objection raised to trees is the temptation they present to the average tree butcher."

There is no feature of the nut industry, which has attracted more recent attention, particularly in Louisiana and Texas, than the top-working of hickory trees. While present operations are largely in using them for pecans we see no reason why the selections of choice, abundant bearing varieties of the hickory should not be used. Another significant feature of the work is the prospect it affords for growing the pecan farther north than the more tender pecan stock permits.

Prof. Craig says: "Many of the claims made for pecan culture are absurd and extravagant, but so it can be said of apples, oranges and grapes. The whole question is one of management coupled with varieties and soil. It is true that we know less of the behavior of grafted pecans than we do of the other orchard fruits propagated in the same way, but there is no reason to suppose that they will not respond equally well. Indeed, such information as experience has gathered, demonstrates this beyond reasonable doubt. Added to all the other good points is the natural life of the tree."

Experimental nut orchards in all parts of the country has been urged repeatedly by the Nut Grower, and as far back as the St. Louis Convention the importance and the necessity for their establishment has been discussed at the annual conventions. Much experimental work is now being done by various orchardists, nurserymen and experiment stations, in different parts of the country. All these agencies can be useful to the recently organized committee on "Varietal Adaptation," of which Mr. C. A. Reed, of Washington, D. C., is chairman. However, there is other important work for test orchards in addition to the study of varieties, and the prospective railroad test farms if operated in conjunction with the association efforts, will be productive of important and far reaching benefits.

The matter of pruning trees in general and nut trees in particular

# Nut Growers! Read This!

## WE WOULD CALL YOUR ATTENTION TO Thomas Phosphate Powder

[BASIC SLAG PHOSPHATE]

**Total Phosphoric Acid**  
15 to 18 Per Cent.

**Lime**  
35 to 50 Per Cent.

**Magnesia and Iron**  
18 to 20 Per Cent.

This material is being largely used by some of the most intelligent nut and fruit growers in this country with splendid results. Why not YOU? There is no material known that so strongly appeals to you as this, because: In addition to the PHOSPHORIC ACID, it contains also large amounts of LIME, MAGNESIA and IRON, which are very necessary in assisting in large production of fruit and at the same time keeping your trees healthy and vigorous. It is not treated with SULPHURIC ACID like Acid Phosphate and cannot destroy the humus matter in your soils and make them sour and unproductive, and many other reasons. This space is too small to tell you all about it. Write for descriptive pamphlet and prices. In addition to Thomas Phosphate Powder we import and handle

**NITRATE OF POTASH**  
**SULPHATE OF POTASH**

**MURIATE OF POTASH**  
**NITRATE OF SODA**

**DRIED BLOOD**  
**NITRATE OF SODA**

**IMPORTED FISH GUANO**  
**KAINIT**

**The Coe-Mortimer Company,**  
New York                      ::                      ::                      Charleston, S. C.

is important and not well understood by many prospective planters. The following summary, from the Colorado Experiment station, is not only of much interest but helpful to those who will study carefully the reasons given for pruning:

"First—Prune to modify the vigor of the tree, giving it less top to support, allowing the sap to flow into the branches.

"Second—Prune to produce larger fruit than could be produced if the vital forces of the tree were divided among a greater number of branches.

"Third—Prune to give the trees desirable shape.

"Fourth—Prune in summer to change the trees from wood-bearing to fruit-bearing.

"Fifth—If the tree bears too much fruit, prune heavily in winter, so that the tendency will be to wood growth.

"Sixth—Prune to remove surplus parts or injured parts, or parts that interfere with each other.

"Seventh—Prune to facilitate spraying or harvesting.

"Eighth—Prune to facilitate tillage."

Many of the large pecans are now selling solely on their size, but when the public becomes better educated, the meaty, medium-sized ones will sell for a higher price than the mammoth hollow shells. Nature seems to exhaust her forces in producing the shell of the mammoth Columbian and, therefore, it has no power left to fill it with a kernel. All of the pecans I know at present that produce over 60

per cent of kernel range in size, on an average, from sixty to eighty nuts to the pound, but if closely selected fifty to fifty-six nuts will weigh a pound. On the other hand, very few of the large varieties that range in size from thirty-six to fifty nuts to the pound will yield as much as 50 per cent kernel. My ideal nut is one weighing sixty to the pound, round in shape, the shell a mere film, which can easily be cracked in the palm of the hand, kernel easily cleaned and of the sweetest flavor, nut of brown color with dashes of black at the apex.

## FOR SALE! GRAFTED PECAN TREES

These trees are grafted from the best bearing trees in my grove. : : : : :

**VAN DEMAN, STUART**

and a dozen other choice varieties Pecan nuts for sale in season. Apply to

**JOHN S. HORLBECK,**  
Charleston, S. C.

## —THE— Buckeye Subscription Agency

For many years we have secured and forwarded subscriptions to many publishers for local patrons, and the facilities at command enable us to serve others who order by mail.

Write for quotations on any periodical desired.

**J. F. WILSON, AGENT**  
POULAN, GEORGIA

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## Pecan Investments

Mr. J. B. Wight's Chattanooga address, four six by nine inch pages, with fifteen hundred words.

This is a careful and very conservative review of the commercial opportunities this nut offers, and supplies just the information prospective investors desire. Copies furnished at following rates:

|             |        |
|-------------|--------|
| 1,000 ..... | \$4.50 |
| 500 .....   | 2.50   |
| 250 .....   | 1.50   |
| 100 .....   | .75    |
| 50 .....    | .50    |

Send orders to

**The Nut-Grower Co.,**  
Poulan, Georgia.



### Mere Mention.

Budding and grafting are useful arts on the farm. Those who can bud and graft have many opportunities of perpetuating promising new varieties fruits. Teach your boy to bud and graft trees.

The growing popularity of nuts for food, and the number of new sorts introduced in recent years to the notice of people in this country is ascribed by experts of the department of agriculture to the influx of immigrants from the southern nations of Europe and the orient.

The peanut's chief value as a food lies in its high percentage of protein and the fat it contains. Peanut oil is rich, pleasant and highly nutritious. For dietetic purposes it should be eaten with some highly amylaceous substances, such as potatoes, rice or tapioca.

"Pinenuts, which grow in the cones of certain varieties of native and foreign pines" are now fairly common in our markets. It is a fact that the Indians have always known and appreciated them. They are small, rather pointed and white, and are usually marketed shelled, but as they grow are covered with a more or less hard, woody shell.

The tendency of the times is for specialties. Special men even for each especial vocation, special crops for certain sections, special fruits for certain sections. We have in them distinct Orange belt, distinct Apple belt, distinct Peach belts, and we also have the Pecan belt. Those in the unfavorable sections cannot compete with those in the special favorable section.

With the exception, perhaps, of dried beans and cheese, no food material has the reputation for indigestibility that has been accorded to nuts. Discomfort from them is largely due to insufficient mastication, and to the fact that nuts are often eaten when not needed, as after a hearty meal at night, though it is undoubtedly true that nut protein as ordinarily eaten is not so easily or completely digest-

ed as meat protein. Very likely the concentration of nuts, with but 3 to 5 per cent water, as compared with meats containing from 50 to 70 per cent water, is a contributing cause. If careful consideration were given to this matter and if attention were paid to the proper use of nuts and their correct place in the diet, there would be less unfavorable comment on their digestibility.

That which makes nuts such an excellent article of food is that their nutritive elements are almost perfectly proportioned, that is to say, a normal body requires so much water, proteids, carbohydrates, mineral salts and fat to sustain it healthfully each twenty four hours, and in nuts these elements are found more correctly proportioned, according to the requirements of the body, than in any other article of food known to chemists.

They have done their part in the past, in that they furnished a great part of the food of primitive men, bringing them up from a barbarous people to a state of intelligent and intellectual manhood.

PRESIDENT PECAN



SEE THE  
ROOTS  
SUCH  
TREES  
LIVE



Pecan Growing  
MADE EASY

by planting trees dug with entire Tap Root and well developed lateral roots. Few Nurseries sell such trees.

Made Profitable

By planting only genuine budded or grafted trees, of best quality and best producing varieties. Some of the biggest, thinnest-shelled nuts don't bear. Beware of them.

Griffing's Trees

are Models  
ROOT and TOP

Our Varieties are Best

Gold Medal awarded our Pecans  
at Jamestown Exposition

Handsome Pecan Catalog Free

THE  
Griffing Bros. Co.

Nurserymen  
Jacksonville, Florida

We also grow Orange on hardy roots, all kinds Fruit, and Ornamental Trees, Shrubbery.

ROSES

## Budded and Grafted . . . Pecan Trees

*We have them in all the Varieties Worth While.*

The demand for the best sizes and varieties of BUDDED AND GRAFTED PECAN TREES is far greater than the supply.

### ORDER NOW TO SAVE DISAPPOINTMENT

#### 1909-1910 PRICE LIST:

|   |                 |
|---|-----------------|
| 1 to 2 foot size, 55 cents each, or . . . . . | \$45.00 per 100 |
| 2 to 3 foot size, 60 cents each, or . . . . . | 55.00 per 100   |
| 3 to 4 foot size, 70 cents each, or . . . . . | 65.00 per 100   |
| 4 to 5 foot size, 80 cents each, or . . . . . | 75.00 per 100   |
| 5 to 6 foot size, 90 cents each, or . . . . . | 85.00 per 100   |

#### OUR GUARANTEE

If our planting instructions and advice as to the care of the trees are followed we will replace, free, all over 7 per cent, that die from natural causes, provided they are set out before February 15th.

**Orders Booked now for Fall and Winter Delivery.**

DELAYS PAY NO DIVIDENDS---ACT NOW---ORDER TO-DAY.

The G. M. Bacon Pecan Company,  
DeWitt, Mitchell County, Georgia.



## News Items.

Weather for March: Maximum temperature, 88; Minimum, 27; Mean, 64; Rainfall, 1.32 inches.

The Monticello members are planning for a large and enjoyable meeting for the National Association in November next.

The Georgia-Florida Pecan Growers will meet next with the Florida Horticultural Society, at Orlando, May 17th to 21st.

The South Orchards Co., for which Mr. Theo. Bechtel has been secured as Horticultural Superintendent and director, has laid off into five acre tracts and planted to pecans and Satsuma oranges, a tract of nearly 500 acres this season. These tracts are the initial plantings of 2,600 acres of land in Mobile county, Alabama, situated about twelve miles from Mobile, on the west side of the bay, with a portion fronting on the bay; all of which will be planted and developed into high class orchards. A residence feature will also be combined with these orchards, and a boulevard 190 feet in width will run through the entire property, about six miles in length.

### Georgia-Florida Pecan Growers' Association.

At the October meeting of the Georgia-Florida Pecan Growers it was decided that the annual May meeting for 1910 be held at Orlando, Florida, in combination with that of the Florida Horticultural Society, thereby securing reduced rates and especially deriving the benefit of the excellent program that this society will present.

The Society will meet May 17 to 20 inclusive. At their regular session the afternoon of the 19th the Pecan Growers will present the following program:

Observations on Pecan Culture—H. K. Miller, Monticello, Florida.

Essentials of Commercial Pecan Orchard—Herbert C. White DeWitt, Ga.

How Shall We Market Pecans—H. Harold Hume, Glen St. Mary, Florida.

Combinations Adapted to Pecan production—W. W. Carroll, Monticello, Florida.

Progress in the Pecan Industry—Dr. J. F. Wilson, Poulan, Ga.

Report of Committee on Statistics, Georgia; Chas. M. Barnwell, H. W. Smithwick, B. W. Stone.

Report of Committee on Statistics, Florida; C. M. Griffing, H. S. Graves, R. C. Simpson.

# QUALITY TALKS

In Pecan Trees, as well as other commodities,

## WE HAVE THE QUALITY.

Our stock for the coming season's delivery is Budded and Grafted from **Known Trees**. All being of the very best varieties. Orders are being rapidly booked.

Get in touch with us; we have the goods. A "SQUARE DEAL" Guaranteed. Write for booklet and get acquainted

## JEFFERSON NURSERY CO.,

MONTICELLO, : : FLORIDA.

(Mention The Nut-Grower.)

A night session of the Pecan Growers will be held on the 19th and also a session the morning of the 20th in which will be transacted such business as may concern the Association.

A full attendance is urged, which will add much to the interest of these meetings, and one may confidently go with the expectation of being well repaid. Parties living in Georgia should purchase tickets to the nearest Florida point from which a round trip ticket can be had for one fare plus 50 cents. In purchasing ticket be sure to get a certificate-receipt from ticket agent to place of meeting. H. K. MILLER, Pres.  
R. C. SIMPSON, Treas.

### The Almond Commercially Considered.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 55)

method I am indebted to Mr. Reed, of Suisun. Only standard almond sacks should be used, and while they seem expensive, they are a commercial success because they weigh two and a half pounds and no tare is taken by the trade if you use these.

The almonds may also be shelled instead of hulled, as there are machines for shelling which do very good work. The present year our crop was light and we shelled our entire crop of about twelve tons of clean kernels. We figured better prices this way. Nearly all the imported nuts are shelled before importing. If you shell they are not to be bleached and you have all of the shells to work back into the soil as material for humus, which is no small item. For a commercial proposition if you can get the same money for the product shelled, saving thereby half the hauling and return half the tonnage to your soil which you would ship off if the product were hulled, better do it.

## For Sale!

Standard Varieties of

### Budded and Grafted Pecan Trees and Nuts. . . . .

Also Budding and Grafting Wood from bearing trees. Contracts taken for top-working seedling trees and caring for groves. Our groves contain over 4,000 budded trees of the best standard varieties and is the oldest budded grove in Georgia.

### Gillgrove Pecan Nurseries

J. P. GILL, Mgr.

ALBANY, GA.

**Grafted** Franquette and Mayette Walnut Trees and Scions. Frost resistant. Guaranteed true to name. Scions, \$3.00 per 100; trees 3-4 ft. 90c each; 4-10 ft., \$1.10 each.

**Tribble Brothers,** Elk Grove, California.

## BUY A PECAN GROVE

The Best Investment that can now be made in the United States or elsewhere. I will sell you one already established

### ON EASY TERMS

planted to the best known grafted standard paper shell varieties, one to three years old, located on the Gulf coast of Mississippi and in Jackson county, the native heart of the paper shell pecans and where ten or twelve of the best known varieties now being propagated by nurserymen were originated.

I now have four groves ready for delivery and several thousand acres of the finest pecan land in the South. I have a very special bargain in a forty-acre grove (Satsuma orange trees between the pecans) which includes 20,000 stocks for the coming season's grafting, a splendid opening for a combination grove and nursery, on the L. & N. railroad, and a half mile front on a running stream.

Will also furnish trees, superintend the planting of groves anywhere in South Mississippi and Alabama west of Mobile.

The Satsuma orange planted between pecans when desired. Young grafted trees, grafted wood and fancy and commercial nuts in any quantity. Thanksgiving and Holiday orders for nuts given special attention. All grafting wood and trees grown from bearing trees in my own groves, hence absolutely true to name. No guess work—you get exactly what you order. Pecans this season especially fine. Send your orders early.

## F. H. LEWIS,

Jackson County,

SCRANTON, MISS

## REPORTS

### Pecan Scab.

I have a large tree that is affected with pecan scab. I first noticed it about six or seven years ago. It began on the lower branch on the south side and gradually spread over the entire tree. It required four or five years to cover the tree but at first seemed only to affect the nuts. During the summer of 1908 it not only destroyed the nuts but affected the leaves and gave the tree a sickly appearance.

The past season (1909) the tree seemed to have recovered to a great extent. It bore a light crop of nuts but most of them matured. The leaves remained fresh and green all summer and the tree made a nice growth. The principal difference between the two seasons was, in 1908 the season was rather wet and during the overflow the water stood around this tree for about a month, while during 1909 we had a very severe drouth and the weather was very hot. I would like to learn from those who are familiar with this disease whether dry weather tends to check it and wet weather favorable to it or whether these effects were due to some other cause? I did not apply any remedies. G. M. BROWN.  
Van Buren, Ark.

### Will the Pecan Prove Profitable in Georgia?

BY B. W. STONE.

[CONTINUED FROM MARCH NUMBER.]

A party wrote me that he had been enthusiastic on pecan growing, but his neighbor told him that in a few years the trees would bear smaller and smaller nuts. He said if it was so, that he would not plant. I wrote him that it was so, unless he prevented it. But I also wrote him that the peach growers of Georgia had to dig and fertilize; thin and spray; rub and pray; to keep up the size of the peaches. That the apple growers had to do the same thing. That even mule growers had to scuffle to keep up the size of mules. I guess he had enough, for I never heard from him any more.

#### DISEASES AND INSECTS

The pecan tree is free from all diseases—till you get it planted on your land. Yes, the pecan has its enemies. All things of value on the top side of the earth have their enemies. I will here just mention the three worst: The girdler, which if let alone, will

prune the whole business out of existence. He cuts off the limbs in fall from one to two feet generally. The remedy is easy, but must be thoroughly done. Gather and burn every limb, for so far as I have been able to observe, all of the eggs are laid in the cut-off twigs. For practice, he travels around one grove and girdles hickories, beech and persimmons. The next worse is the bud worm. This insect is to eat the tender buds early in the spring, provided the gridler left any for it. Small trees are worst affected. As they grow larger the damage grows less noticeable. Spraying with arsenical poisons will lessen his work. The worst enemy of all is the pecan scab. It is a fungus disease, producing black specks and black results. It attacks leaves, twigs, and especially the fruit, sometime depriving a tree of every nut after all other conditions and requirements have been favorable. It is such a complete knock-out that it says, "Stone, back to the woods, back to the woods." So back to the woods I go.

In the woods I find that the pecan industry is no new industry. I find that among these giant pecan trees some have their entire crop taken off by this dreaded scab, and others standing by with limbs interlocking, perfectly immune to the scab year after year.

So out of the woods I come with the solution—plant varieties that resist the scab. The close observer calls my attention to the fact that improved pecans are like other improved plants, cattle, etc., and are not as hardy as the wild stock. Such are facts, for if I am not mistaken, none of the improved varieties are entirely free from the scab in all sections.

I now think the thing to do is to plant in each section the varieties that are best able to resist the disease in that section and use the Bourdeau spray if necessary. I feel no fears, for the industry is too important and there is too able a body of scientists to sit idly by and say "nothing doing."

#### BEARING.

It is not necessary to dwell on this point. They yield from light crops to very heavy ones. No fruit tree in the U. S. bears annually heavy crops. The pecans have their off years I would say about like apples. Possibly a little more regular on account of their deep roots. In Thomasville, pecan trees, 5th year set bore 20½ lbs.; 7th year set 30 lbs.; at Fort Valley, 12th year set, 100 lbs.; at Cairo, 18th year set, 250 lbs. These are

the best records I know of.

Some are interested in the pecan bearing early—at a young age. It appears to me that the pecan bears at too early an age. I would prefer that they would not bear 'till ten years' set. If they would not bear 'till they were set in grove ten years, they would be much larger and would bear so much heavier crops. And besides, it would so materially lessen the number of groves that those set would be more valuable. I shipped some apple and pecan trees to a party in Mississippi. He reported that the pecans bore one year earlier than the apples.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 61)

## Pecan Trees <sup>Root</sup> Grafted

THE LEADING VARIETIES.  
PRICE LIST. . . . .

R. T. RAMSAY, *Ocean Springs, Mississippi.*

**Nuts for Profil** A BOOKLET OF 158 pages; 60 illustrations. Propagation, cultivation, etc., of nuts best adapted to the various sections. Interesting and instructive. Price, by mail, 25 cents. JOHN R. PARRY, PARRY, N. J. From Jan. 1 to April 15, ORLANDO, FLA.

## CATALOGUE 1909-1910

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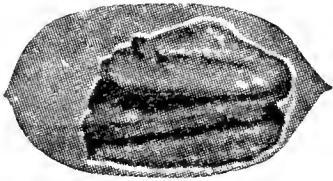
J. F. Wilson, Manager  
Poulan, Georgia.

## GAINESVILLE NURSERIES,

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Specialists in Budded and Grafted Pecan Trees of reliable known varieties. Our catalog contains information on selecting, planting, culture, etc., and is free for the asking. Graftwood for sale; our orchards contain over forty named varieties.

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For growing Pecans, Pears, Peaches, etc., at a profit—Free. 50 per cent. reductions in price of trees. Sure to live. No agents.

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## "PECAN MEATS PICKED OUT"

For Those Who Want to Know  
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All the essential information "Out of a Nut Shell." Investigate Pecans for pleasure, Pecans for profit. Our plan of free expert superintendence in planting large size pecans assures live trees and quick profits. WRITE TODAY.

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NATURAL SIZE

The nut that has never failed to bear and never failed to fill at both ends with kernels of best quality.

**BECHTEL PECAN NURSERIES**  
OCEAN SPRINGS, MISS.

## PECAN TREES

That are properly grown  
is my Specialty.

### Budded and Grafted Trees

of the best varieties for sale. Write for prices of trees and information as to growing and care of groves.

**J. B. WIGHT, CAIRO, GEORGIA.**

## PROCEEDINGS

The following volumes of Proceedings of the National Nut Growers' Association can be obtained at prices which were established at the Albany Convention:

St. Louis, 1904, 25c per copy  
Scranton, 1906, 25c per copy  
Norfolk, 1907, 50c per copy  
Albany, 1909, 50c per copy

**J. F. WILSON, Sec'y**  
POULAN, GEORGIA

## LETTERS

NATIONAL NUT GROWERS ASS'N.,  
Albany, Ga.

GENTLEMEN:—A year ago I had the pleasure of attending your meeting at Chattanooga, Tenn., and, of course, was much interested in the meeting. While I wish that I could be there this year, and fully expected to up to within a few days ago, I find now that it is impossible to do so.

Up here in this cold country, I am doing all I can to encourage the planting of nut trees, especially the "Pomeroy" English walnut trees, and am meeting with more or less success. I am sending a few nuts to be put on exhibition.

Trusting that another year it will be possible for me to be present, and wishing each and every man that plants nut trees the greatest success, I am, Yours truly,  
ALBERT C. POMEROY.

EDITOR NUT-GROWER,  
Poulan, Ga.

DEAR SIR:—Perhaps the readers of your progressive paper will be interested to learn that Correspondence Courses for home study in Agriculture, Horticulture, Poultry Culture, Domestic Science and Nature Study are now provided by the South Dakota State College. These courses are for all the members of the farm family, for school teachers and everyone everywhere who wishes to learn.

The courses of study are planned not for financial profit but to bring scientific and practical instruction within the reach of those who cannot attend college, yet are ambitious to gain instruction helpful in their work and life.

Four systematic courses are offered in Horticulture covering the subjects: 1. Vegetable Gardening. 2. Fruit Culture. 3. Floriculture. 4. Forestry.

Full information will be furnished free to any of the readers of The Nut-Grower on request.

Yours faithfully,

A. A. BRIGHAM.

Director College Extension, Brookings, South Dakota.

### Will the Pecan Prove Profitable

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 60)

OVER PRODUCTION.

Last fall we thought we had over production in cotton, judging by the price. Those who will have to buy corn this spring will be convinced of over-production in it. Those who love apples as well as I

do, think there is over production in apples all the time. Last spring the U. S. imported over 8 million bags of Irish potatoes. The U. S. in 1904 imported 5½ million dollars worth of nuts, in 1908 they imported 9½ million dollars worth of nuts. Let us first stop the great increase of importations. Then reduce the importations a few million annually. In fact, wait till we export some to the hungry world before we cry out too loud over production. How many present here today eaten over one pound of pecans this winter? Please hold up your hand. Fifty percent held up hands.

Forty years from now it will take forty million bales of cotton to supply the demand. Forty years from now there will be over 200 million people in the U. S. Where will we get enough Elberta peaches and paper shell pecans from to supply the demand?

Pecans will be like peaches and apples. Not every section will prove eminently profitable for them. Furthermore, the most profitable groves will be those carefully attended to under fifty acres. We read of fabulous records of pears and apples in California and the Northwest. Those fine results are from groves that have the human eye, hand and skill to attend each bud literally.

Mr. Luther Burbank with his superior knowledge of American fruits says that if he was a young man he would engage in the pecan business—hybridizing new varieties.

If an acre of English walnuts in California with a long freight haul ahead of it is worth \$700.00 and upwards, what should a well established acre of pecan trees be worth?

My trip up here over these noble old hills of Georgia, is a pleasant recreation. These old hills are always interesting. Always entertaining. But they are poorer than they were 20 years ago. They will be still poorer 20 years hence. When I consider this fact, and know what is true of Georgia is also true of all the Southern states, it makes my little pecan grove of 100 acres in South Georgia, which I am building up, just double in value.

I trust these few notes will aid you in separating the shell and bitter cork from the meat.

My subject—"Will the Pecan Prove Profitable in Georgia?" Allow me to say, I think most eminently so. B. W. STONE,  
Jan. 26, 1910. Thomasville, Ga.

## SOCIETIES

The date for the 1910 Convention, at Monticello, Florida, has been set for November 1, 2, and 3.

### Report on Place of Next Meeting.

The Committee on Time and Place of next meeting considered invitations from the Publicity and Promotion Bureau of Mobile, Ala., from the Atlantic City Publicity Bureau, including the Atlantic City Board of Trade, the Atlantic City Hotel Men's Association and the Atlantic City Business League, and from Monticello, Florida. After considering each place it was unanimously decided to recommend Monticello, Fla., for the next annual convention upon the assurance of the Monticello delegates that the sum of \$100.00 would be raised to defray the expenses of the Association. The time of meeting to be determined by the Executive Committee after consulting the wishes of Monticello. Since the committee held its meeting, Mr. Canada presented some very cordial invitations from Houston, Texas, which you have heard. Conventions of the National Nut Growers' Association have now been held in Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Texas, Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia.

HERBERT C. WHITE,  
H. K. MILLER.

### Report of Executive Committee.

Your Executive Committee respectfully report that our financial status is in a healthy and encouraging condition, and advise that the life membership fee be restored to \$20 at close of this Convention.

We advise the sale of published proceedings, one copy each of present volumes, at \$1.00, and advise that the price of Albany proceedings be fixed a fifty cents the copy.

The Association year is defined as being uniform with the calendar year, and advise that new members enrolled at any convention have their dues extended to the close of the subsequent calendar year.

J. B. WIGHT, Chairman;  
H. C. WHITE,  
J. B. CURTIS,  
J. F. WILSON,  
M. B. MCNEELEY.

### Top-Working Young Trees.

There is a growing conviction among the fruit growers that better results may come from planting vigorous trees of some strong, growing kind to be later worked over to the desired variety. In the opening remarks of this subject mention was made of the desirability of working weak growing kind on stronger root-systems, as well as top-working as a means of lessening loss from attacks of root rots and woolly aphids. The embarrassment of growing the orchard to a bearing age only to find some of the trees not true to name may be avoided by this plan of starting the young orchard. Then every fruit grower has observed that few trees of the same variety are alike in bearing habit and character of fruit. No doubt, many growers have some particular tree

in bearing orchard which is better than all others, that is nearer their ideal. By choosing grafting wood from this tree, a young orchard may be grown as near like it as is possible. There are productive and unproductive trees in every orchard and the careful selection of scions from productive trees will avail much as means of building up a fruitful orchard.

## A Bearing Grove

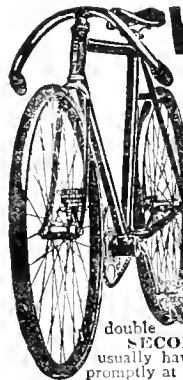
Of the Best Varieties,  
Four Hundred Trees

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Good reason for selling. Ask for particulars of . . . . .

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sample Latest Model "Ranger" bicycle furnished by us. Our agents everywhere are making money fast. Write for full particulars and special offer at once.

**NO MONEY REQUIRED** until you receive and approve of your bicycle. We ship to anyone, anywhere in the U. S. without a cent deposit in advance, *prepay freight*, and allow **TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL** during which time you may ride the bicycle and put it to any test you wish. If you are then not perfectly satisfied or do not wish to keep the bicycle ship it back to us at our expense and you will not be out one cent.

**FACTORY PRICES** We furnish the highest grade bicycles it is possible to make at one small profit above actual factory cost. You save \$10 to \$25 middlemen's profits by buying direct of us and have the manufacturer's guarantee behind your bicycle. **DO NOT BUY** a bicycle or a pair of tires from anyone at any price until you receive our catalogues and learn our unheard of factory prices and remarkable special offers to rider agents.

**YOU WILL BE ASTONISHED** when you receive our beautiful catalogue and study our superb models at the wonderfully low prices we can make you this year. We sell the highest grade bicycles for less money than any other factory. We are satisfied with \$1.00 profit above factory cost.

**BICYCLE DEALERS**, you can sell our bicycles under your own name plate at double our prices. Orders filled the day received.

**SECOND HAND BICYCLES.** We do not regularly handle second hand bicycles, but usually have a number on hand taken in trade by our Chicago retail stores. These we clear out promptly at prices ranging from \$3 to \$8 or \$10. Descriptive bargain lists mailed free.

**COASTER-BRAKES,** single wheels, imported roller chains and pedals, parts, repairs and equipment of all kinds at half the usual retail prices.

**\$8<sup>50</sup> HEDGETHORN PUNCTURE-PROOF \$4<sup>80</sup>**  
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The regular retail price of these tires is \$8.50 per pair, but to introduce we will sell you a sample pair for \$4.80 (cash with order \$4.55).

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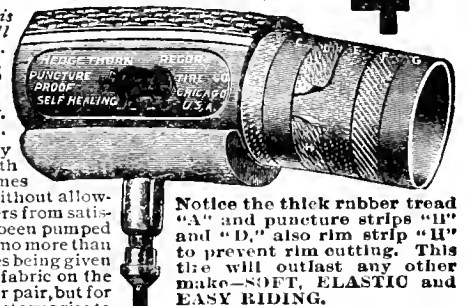
We will allow a cash discount of 5 per cent (thereby making the price \$4.55 per pair) if you send **FULL CASH WITH ORDER** and enclose this advertisement. You run no risk in sending us an order as the tires may be returned at OUR expense if for any reason they are not satisfactory on examination. We are perfectly reliable and money sent to us is as safe as in a bank.

If you order a pair of these tires, you will find that they will ride easier, run faster, wear better, last longer and look finer than any tire you have ever used or seen at any price. We know that you will be so well pleased that when you want a bicycle you will give us your order. We want you to send us a trial order at once, hence this remarkable tire offer.

**IF YOU NEED TIRES** don't buy any kind at any price until you send for a pair of Hedgethorn Puncture-Proof tires on approval and trial at the special introductory price quoted above; or write for our big Tire and Sundry Catalogue which describes and quotes all makes and kinds of tires at about half the usual prices.

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Notice the thick rubber tread "A" and puncture strips "B" and "C," also rim strip "D" to prevent rim cutting. This tire will outlast any other make--SOFT, ELASTIC and EASY RIDING.

**Books and Catalogues.**

BUCKBEE'S SPECIAL BARGAINS, Rockford, Ill.—Supplement No. 2, 1910, seeds, plants and bulbs.

PECAN PARADISE—A twelve page illustrated folder, descriptive of proposal of Jefferson Nursery Co., to plant orchards; Monticello, Fla.

PRESS COMMENTS ON ADVANTAGES AND POSSIBILITIES OF GEORGIA—A neat folder by the A. B. & A. Railroad, Atlanta, Ga.

THE TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT OF THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION FOR 1909, has 68 pages of data, covering many features of work of public interest.

TOILING AND TILLING THE SOIL is the title of the Rumley Oil Pull Traction Engine, Laporte, Ind.

THE AUSTIN NURSERY, F. L. Ramsey, & Son, Austin, Tex. 4 pages. Prices to Nurserymen only.

RAWSON'S FLORIST'S BOOK FOR 1910, Boston, Mass., seeds and bulbs.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE 33RD ANNUAL MEETING OF THE GEORGIA STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, published by the Georgia State Board of Entomology as Bulletin No. 30.

**NUT ROAST**—Take cooked beans or peas, pass through a colander to remove the skins, mix with an equal quantity of finely chopped nut meats and season to taste. Line an oiled baking dish with half the mixture and spread on a dressing made as follows: Take four slices of zwieback, pour over them boiling water and cover; let stand a few minutes, then break them up with a fork, add a half cup of sweet cream and add salt and sage to taste. Cover the dressing with the remainder of the nut mixture, pour over all one-half cup of cream and bake for one and one-half hours. Serve in slices, with cranberry sauce, and garnish with a sprig of green.

For flavoring and confectionery purposes the pistachio nuts are most valuable. The tree is a native of Syria and, while the nut now grown in America in California and the Gulf States is larger than the Syrian variety, it is not so delectable. The kernel is prized for its dainty green coloring and the flavor.



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**Nut Trees--Satsuma Oranges--Roses**

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**The Admiral Schley Pecan** The Pecan of the Future

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Season 1910-1911

Will be pleased to book orders  
now for Grafted Pecans

No Seedlings

Send for Price List

CHAS. E. PABST, Prop'r, OCEAN SPRINGS,  
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J. F. JONES, Manager and Proprietor.

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**Headquarters for Budded and Grafted Pecan Trees in the South-**  
**west Illustrated and Descriptive Catalogue for the asking.**

Those wishing to engage in pecan culture would do well to investigate the advantages offered by this section. We will gladly help any wishing to locate here to get a good location, and if wanted, will plant the orchard and guarantee the trees to live, or arrange to care for the same for a period of years.

## The Increase Pecan Co.,

Lamont, Jefferson County Fla.,

OFFERS A VARIETY OF

**Desirable Opportunities for Investors in  
Individual or Co-Operative Nut Orchards**

This Company has suitable Land, Skilled Horticultural and Business Management and ample Capital for carrying out in spirit and letter such contracts as they accept.

**A. A. RICH, Superintendent.**

For Particulars and Easy Terms, write to

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National Nut Growers' Association  
Georgia-Florida Pecan Growers' Association

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Trees for Sale. Planting and caring for  
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Estimates Furnished on Application.  
Results Guaranteed.

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We sell Buds, Budding Cloth, Grafts, Black Walnuts, Black Walnut  
Trees, English Walnuts, grafted on our native Black Walnut  
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We also sell Peach Trees, Plums, Japanese Persimmons, Japanese  
Walnuts, Almonds, Texas and California Grapes, Straw-  
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Cultivated Dewberries and other Fruits.

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General Nursery Stock and Nurserymen's Supplies furnished

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Write for our Catalogue or any Information.

# ROOD PECAN GROVES

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GEORGIA.



# THE NUT = GROWER

Volume IX  
Number 5 Whole No. 94.

Poulan, Ga., May, 1910.

5c per Copy  
50c per Year

## PROGRESS IN PECAN CULTURE

### A Year of Rapid Development in New and Old Commercial Orchards.

BY DR. J. F. WILSON.

In this paper we simply enumerate some of the agencies and operations which indicate that the past twelve months has been a period of marked activity, development and progress in pecan culture.

Time will not admit of a full and careful analysis of the various features entering into the history we have been making since our last meeting, but the considerations mentioned may direct our thoughts in channels which may shape future operations, lead to new plans and movements as well as give us courage for future honors as well as pecuniary profits.

Since our meeting at Cairo, a year ago, the annual convention of the National Nut Growers' Association has been held in our territory. It was the largest and one of the best meetings in the history of that distinguished body. It brought interested parties from many distant states. The visits to orchards and nurseries in the locality of Albany was a practical demonstration of accomplished results, far surpassing in extent and importance the anticipations of visitors. The 1910 convention is also to be held within our borders, and a still greater meeting is confidently expected.

During the past season the planting of new and the enlargement of previously established commercial orchards seems to have been limited only by the available supply of suitable trees. The increase in orchard area in the Albany district alone was approximately equal to the entire acreage of budded and grafted trees in the country as recently as five years ago. The reports by our committee on statistics at this meeting will doubtless cover

this aspect of the business in the states embraced by this organization

This increased planting however is not the most significant feature of the progress we are called upon to record. It is in the wide-spread interest in the business, on the part of the public in general, and investors in particular, that we notice the forward movement most prominently. It is not only in the south where the pecan grows to perfection that this interest is manifested, but in all parts of the country, attention is being directed southward and the flow of capital for orchard development is coming in our direction with increasing volume. The large number of letters of inquiry regarding pecans which come regularly to my office as secretary and editor, as well as to others who are prominent in association work, attest the fact that many people are earnestly looking to the industry we represent for a safe, permanent and profitable investment of funds at their command.

Another convincing argument in support of the claim of increasing interest is found in the subscription roll of The Nut-Grower, which, during the early part of the present year, showed monthly as many new subscriptions as were enrolled per year during the early history of the publication. This increase is clearly attributable to increased interest in the business, as no special efforts were made in this direction by the publishers.

That this interest is not local is shown by the wide extent of territory from which subscriptions are received. It shows other things as

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 66)

## NUTS TO CRACK.

By W. W. Carroll, Monticello, Fla.

We, who are engaged in planting large pecan orchards, will have some nuts to crack before we shall have any nuts to crack.

This may seem paradoxical, but it isn't. There are large problems and small, problems of diseases, of pests, of fungi, of soils, of fertilization, of suitable or acclimated varieties, all offering a multiplicity of detail that will furnish, figuratively speaking, many "nuts to crack" before we can show complete and satisfactory harvests of pecan nuts. The sky is nearly all rosy-tinted now, but the clouds are beginning to appear, and it will be well for us all if conservatism and sane judgment will now take prudent steps to avoid future trouble.

One of the great uses to which the National Nut Growers Association can be put is to combat in complete unison of its members the enemies of the pecan orchard, and to strive to eliminate from the business of growing pecan orchards the fairy tale element.

The trouble we have had, caused by mixed or spurious trees, has largely been solved. The threat of the disease called "Rosette" has practically lost its terrors. The various bugs and borers, the case-bearer, the twig-girdler, the bud worm, the husk worm, the various caterpillars, and other visitors to our young or bearing trees have all succumbed to persistent and intelligent warfare. The disease known as "scab" is being studied and fought by the government pathologist, Mr. M. B. Waite, and by others interested. So now the problems that are most insistent consist largely of questions of ethics, suitable varieties, lands adapted to pecan production, and getting good healthy stocks to plant.

The National Nut Growers As-

\* Prepared for the Georgia-Florida meeting.

\* Read at Albany Convention.



sociation cannot afford to discourage full and free discussion of the evils and troubles of the business. If diseases are not to be named for fear of frightening away capitalists about to invest, many of us will go away from this meeting ignorant of what we hoped to learn while here. Let us have light on all subjects that need illumination, and, in the end, those of us, who are now disbursing our stockholders, or our own, money, will have better returns to show. The fairy tale element in the literature of many companies is misleading and should be eliminated. Because a certain tree produced 638 pounds of pecan nuts in one season is no basis on which to promise a crop for several thousand trees in orchard formation. We do not know just what the large orchards will do. We believe so strongly that many of us are putting all we have in holes thirty to sixty feet apart—but it is not safe to promise as largely as some are promising. The growing of pecan trees in orchard formation is still in the experimental stage. We have however, every reason to be encouraged and I believe that sturdy, patient, game investors furnishing ample means for expert horticultural care, fertilizers and cultivation, will, in a reasonably short time, make the South rich in possession of a great monopoly which will, I believe, be second only to cotton, now and ever to be our King.

Forgetting the troubles of the tree when started, we are reminded of the troubles of getting trees started to growing. Trees of the same name set in the same sort of soil under similar conditions will often not make the same growth. I believe this trouble begins in the nursery trenches and ends in the packing sheds of the growers and shippers of stock for orchard planting. Nurserymen taking contracts for large blocks of certain grades sometimes force a sappy growth by liberal applications of nitrate of soda, dig trees before they are fully dormant, let their roots die by long exposure or careless heeling-in, and pack without sufficient moisture or protection. A tree that has had its

fibres shrunken and its moisture evaporated has not an equal chance with a freshly dug, well-packed tree.

We can only decide on the varieties suited and the lands adapted to pecans by using our best judgment, following advice of experts, observing local conditions and—most expensive but last of all—by actual experiment.

Finally, I consider the pecan tree an individual proposition. Pecan trees will not average in the orchard by thousands like spears of wheat. One who knows his business must see every tree in the orchard often enough to give that individual attention which a doctor's patient receives when needed. One tree may need pruning, another may not; one may need a borer's extermination, another may have a colony of tent caterpillars just starting. One may need nitrogen, another potash, another phosphoric acid, another a combination or all the essential elements. One tree may need lime to correct acidity, while the next tree in the row needs none. And so it goes. Therefore, it appears that the pecan orchard, large or small, which receives close inspection and intelligent care shows up better even now than others, and will, when established, bring in revenues which will help make our southern country greater, more prosperous, and even more of a paradise than it is now.

### Progress in Pecan Culture.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 65)

well, one of them being that distant points are taking a more lively interest in pecans than some of the states where this nut finds its most congenial surroundings. In illustration of this point, as well as of its interesting character, we learn that the city of Chicago alone, sends more subscriptions than the entire state of Alabama. Minneapolis does better than the state of North Carolina. New York city furnishes nearly as many as Mississippi and over twice as many as Arkansas.

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Sooner or later the value of the services, which we as leaders are called upon to perform, will be more generously recognized and possibly, when we have passed over to celestial joys, our names may live with the industry, now being founded under our guidance.

# THE NUT-GROWER

Volume IX  
Number 5

Poulan, Ga., May, 1910.

5c per Copy  
50c per Year

## PROGRESS IN PECAN CULTURE

### A Year of Rapid Development in New and Old Commercial Orchards.

BY DR. J. F. WILSON. \*

In this paper we simply enumerate some of the agencies and operations which indicate that the past twelve months has been a period of marked activity, development and progress in pecan culture.

Time will not admit of a full and careful analysis of the various features entering into the history we have been making since our last meeting, but the considerations mentioned may direct our thoughts in channels which may shape future operations, lead to new plans and movements as well as give us courage for future honors as well as pecuniary profits.

Since our meeting at Cairo, a year ago, the annual convention of the National Nut Growers' Association has been held in our territory. It was the largest and one of the best meetings in the history of that distinguished body. It brought interested parties from many distant states. The visits to orchards and nurseries in the locality of Albany was a practical demonstration of accomplished results, far surpassing in extent and importance the anticipations of visitors. The 1910 convention is also to be held within our borders, and a still greater meeting is confidently expected.

During the past season the planting of new and the enlargement of previously established commercial orchards seems to have been limited only by the available supply of suitable trees. The increase in orchard area in the Albany district alone was approximately equal to the entire acreage of budded and grafted trees in the country as recently as five years ago. The reports by our committee on statistics at this meeting will doubtless cover

this aspect of the business in the states embraced by this organization.

This increased planting however is not the most significant feature of the progress we are called upon to record. It is in the wide-spread interest in the business, on the part of the public in general, and investors in particular, that we notice the forward movement most prominently. It is not only in the south where the pecan grows to perfection that this interest is manifested, but in all parts of the country, attention is being directed southward and the flow of capital for orchard development is coming in our direction with increasing volume. The large number of letters of inquiry regarding pecans which come regularly to my office as secretary and editor, as well as to others who are prominent in association work, attest the fact that many people are earnestly looking to the industry we represent for a safe, permanent and profitable investment of funds at their command.

Another convincing argument in support of the claim of increasing interest is found in the subscription roll of The Nut-Grower, which, during the early part of the present year, showed monthly as many new subscriptions as were enrolled per year during the early history of the publication. This increase is clearly attributable to increased interest in the business, as no special efforts were made in this direction by the publishers.

That this interest is not local is shown by the wide extent of territory from which subscriptions are received. It shows other things as

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 66)

## NUTS TO CRACK.

By W. W. Carroll, Monticello, Fla. \*

We, who are engaged in planting large pecan orchards, will have some nuts to crack before we shall have any nuts to crack.

This may seem paradoxical, but it isn't. There are large problems and small, problems of diseases, of pests, of fungi, of soils, of fertilization, of suitable or acclimated varieties, all offering a multiplicity of detail that will furnish, figuratively speaking, many "nuts to crack" before we can show complete and satisfactory harvests of pecan nuts. The sky is nearly all rosy-tinted now, but the clouds are beginning to appear, and it will be well for us all if conservatism and sane judgment will now take prudent steps to avoid future trouble.

One of the great uses to which the National Nut Growers Association can be put is to combat in complete unison of its members the enemies of the pecan orchard, and to strive to eliminate from the business of growing pecan orchards the fairy tale element.

The trouble we have had, caused by mixed or spurious trees, has largely been solved. The threat of the disease called "Rosette" has practically lost its terrors. The various bugs and borers, the case-bearer, the twig-girdler, the bud worm, the husk worm, the various caterpillars, and other visitors to our young or bearing trees have all succumbed to persistent and intelligent warfare. The disease known as "scab" is being studied and fought by the government pathologist, Mr. M. B. Waite, and by others interested. So now the problems that are most insistent consist largely of questions of ethics, suitable varieties, lands adapted to pecan production, and getting good healthy stocks to plant.

The National Nut Growers As-

\* Prepared for the Georgia-Florida meeting.

\* Read at Albany Convention.

sociation cannot afford to discourage full and free discussion of the evils and troubles of the business. If diseases are not to be named for fear of frightening away capitalists about to invest, many of us will go away from this meeting ignorant of what we hoped to learn while here. Let us have light on all subjects that need illumination, and, in the end, those of us, who are now disbursing our stockholders, or our own money, will have better returns to show. The fairy tale element in the literature of many companies is misleading and should be eliminated. Because a certain tree produced 638 pounds of pecan nuts in one season is no basis on which to promise a crop for several thousand trees in orchard formation. We do not know just what the large orchards will do. We believe so strongly that many of us are putting all we have in holes thirty to sixty feet apart—but it is not safe to promise as largely as some are promising. The growing of pecan trees in orchard formation is still in the experimental stage. We have however, every reason to be encouraged and I believe that study, patient, game investors furnishing ample means for expert horticultural care, fertilizers and cultivation, will, in a reasonably short time, make the South rich in possession of a great monopoly which will, I believe, be second only to cotton, now and ever to be our King.

Forgetting the troubles of the tree when started, we are reminded of the troubles of getting trees started to growing. Trees of the same name set in the same sort of soil under similar conditions will often not make the same growth. I believe this trouble begins in the nursery trenches and ends in the packing sheds of the growers and shippers of stock for orchard planting. Nurserymen taking contracts for large blocks of certain grades sometimes force a sappy growth by liberal applications of nitrate of soda, dig trees before they are fully dormant, let their roots die by long exposure or careless heeling-in, and pack without sufficient moisture or protection. A tree that has had its

fibres shrunken and its moisture evaporated has not an equal chance with a freshly dug, well-packed tree.

We can only decide on the varieties suited and the lands adapted to pecans by using our best judgment, following advice of experts, observing local conditions and—most expensive but last of all—by actual experiment.

Finally, I consider the pecan tree an individual proposition. Pecan trees will not average in the orchard by thousands like spears of wheat. One who knows his business must see every tree in the orchard often enough to give that individual attention which a doctor's patient receives when needed. One tree may need pruning, another may not; one may need a borer's extermination, another may have a colony of tent caterpillars just starting. One may need nitrogen, another potash, another phosphoric acid, another a combination of all the essential elements. One tree may need lime to correct acidity, while the next tree in the row needs none. And so it goes. Therefore, it appears that the pecan orchard, large or small, which receives close inspection and intelligent care shows up better even now than others, and will, when established, bring in revenues which will help make our southern country greater, more prosperous, and even more of a paradise than it is now.

### Progress in Pecan Culture.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 65.)

well, one of them being that distant points are taking a more lively interest in pecans than some of the states where this nut finds its most congenial surroundings. In illustration of this point, as well as of its interesting character, we learn that the city of Chicago alone, sends more subscriptions than the entire state of Alabama. Minneapolis does better than the state of North Carolina. New York city furnishes nearly as many as Mississippi and over twice as many as Arkansas.

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### Away From Home to Learn.

My best ideas I get from other people. Life is too short; and there are too many things to do for us to stop and think out for ourselves the best things always. The other man thinks of the things we do not think of, gets points of view beyond our limited range. What he thinks—what he learns—can and should be available for us, and by taking a little time and thought we can make use of his experiences and his knowledge just as well as if it had been gained by long effort and much cost on our part. The man who accomplishes most is the one who makes every other man contribute to his own work. Therefore, in making a journal, in planting orchard, in doing all I can to further my own interests and the interests of the men who are planting pecans and fruits in the South, I make it a point to travel as much as possible, and to meet the men who are doing things, I want to know what they are doing, and how they are doing it. I want to profit by their experience, and to avoid mistakes they have made. For this reason I go away from home to learn.

Now and then I find a man who says he is too busy to read my journal. And yet that same man is not too busy to spend hundreds of dollars and do things even in a way that he would not do if he would spend a few minutes even reading how other men do or do not do the things he is trying to do. He forgets that a dollar saved through the other man's experience is a dollar made for him. He owes it to himself to get the best results in what he is trying to do, and this he can do only by bringing to bear all the intelligence along his certain line that he can. This intelligence is partly his own and partly the experience of the other man whose knowledge he is willing to assimilate.

I have come to this great gathering of men interested in the planting and cultivating of pecans and other nuts in order to learn for myself what they are doing, and how they are doing it. I have come to Albany, the center of the pecan planting industry, in order to see for myself how these men are making thousands of acres of fine orchards. I shall go away with knowledge gathered from these discussions and these observations that will be worth hundreds, perhaps thousands of dollars to me in my own plantings, and, I trust worth as much to the thousands of people who read my journal each month.

(CONTINUED IN JUNE NUMBER.)

### Opportunities for Pecan Culture In the Southeast.

Prof. H. K. Miller, Monticello, Fla., at Georgia Horticultural Society.

[CONTINUED FROM APRIL NUMBER.]

Much has been said pro and con concerning the feasibility of producing pecans in Georgia, Florida and Alabama; some insisting that, because the pecan is native only to the river bottoms of the Mississippi and its tributaries, it is only there one can hope to have success. These lose sight of the fact that we are dealing with an unimproved product, and that cultural methods are substituted for the natural wild conditions which prevail with the native trees of the river bottoms; that intelligent culture in all instances is superior to primitive conditions. But a few facts are worth more than many theories. The trick is being done in these states where properly cultivated orchards surpass any of similar age, in the so-called home of the pecan, that have come to my notice, both as to early fruitage and quality of nuts. The question admitted argument several years ago, but at this time there are too many young orchards in this section which demonstrate not only the feasibility of successful pecan culture, but the entire congeniality of soil and climate is established.

With orchards under ten years of age coming into bearing in a satis-

factory manner and with old trees here and there that have weathered the storms of half a century yielding heavy annual crops of superior nuts, yet apparently in their prime, can we for a moment doubt the feasibility of pecan culture in this state? It is true some judgment is required in the selection of an orchard site. Cold, wet lands that are sour, crawfish land, and such land as causes corn or cotton to "French," must be avoided.

Neglecting to observe these precautions has resulted in failures which must be accepted as danger signals for future guidance. A deep soil of good quality that will grow a fair crop of both corn and cotton can be depended upon as suitable for pecans.

Cultivation of the young orchard in a thorough manner is one of the greatest essentials. Pecan trees will not stand for neglect, but on the other hand resent such treatment. What the apple is to the North as a money crop may be duplicated in the South with the pecan; there being many points in favor of the latter. Earlier returns may be had from an apple orchard, but is subject to more enemies than the pecan, is shorter lived, and requires greater care in growing and marketing the crops. The pecan crop is one of the few which may be harvested and marketed at leisure, an advantage fully appreciated by those engaged in growing perishable crops.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 76.)

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**W. H. LEAHY,**

*General Passenger Agent.*

ATLANTA,

GEORGIA.

## WALNUTS

### A New Large Walnut.

As the interest in walnut planting is well maintained, in fact bids fair to be even greater during the coming planting season than ever before, we take pleasure in describing the tree and nut of a new candidate for planter's attention which has been named Willson's Wonder, after its originator, Mr. F. C. Willson, of the Encinal Nurseries of Sunnyvale, Santa Clara county. Mr. Willson was brought up to the nursery and fruit business in his old home in Ontario, Canada, and on coming to California nearly 25 years ago entered into California horticulture with appreciation of the superior advantages of our local conditions. Although he has worked with nearly all deciduous fruits, his special interest was claimed by the English walnut, and for a number of years he has paid particular attention to it. He has a number of seedlings, all apparently bred alike, judging by their general resemblance, but two seedlings he has especially chosen as worthy of wide propagation. The Bijou, the French variety which is chosen for jewel cases because of its great size, seems to have had a share in the parentage of Mr. Willson's varieties. The one which he is now chiefly propagating is "Willson's Wonder," and which he has carefully tested for several years.

The original tree of Willson's Wonder is eight years old. It has borne heavily since its second year, and largely in clusters of from three to ten nuts. When grafted the trees bear right along in the nursery row as soon as it is possible to do so on its own growth of wood, maturing nuts within 18 months from insertion of graft in seedling. The tree is a strong, sturdy grower, with broad, dark-green leaves.

The clustering accounts for the shape being narrower at the stem end, the reverse of the common walnut. It blooms and puts out foliage later than the common sorts avoiding the late spring frosts.

Its blooming season is about midway between the common varieties and the Franquette. The Willson's Wonder is very heavy in its male bloom, having more catkins than any of the other varieties known to its originator. Willson's Wonder is a very large walnut, specimens measuring 5½ by 6¾ inches in circumference. It has a thin shell which is very smooth for its size and well filled with a light colored, rich, sweet kernel.

A tree in the nursery row is about two feet tall, with eight large nuts maturing within 18 months after the insertion of grafts, as already stated. Another tree five feet tall under same conditions and of the same age, has 36 nuts matured. Still another shows clusters from the original tree of from four to ten nuts to the cluster. The 14 nuts side by side in a row cover a three foot rule.

As stated, the original tree of Willson's Wonder has never failed to produce heavily every year since the second year after planting. The trees which matured nuts at 18 months have borne with increasing numbers the two succeeding seasons in nursery row, showing it to be a heavy and continuous bearer.

The quality of the kernel is exceptionally sweet and rich. Given the abnormally large size with superior quality it ought to command a very high class trade, and it appears to rightly claim the attention of planters and those who desire to graft over unsatisfactory trees.

The exceedingly early and continuous heavy bearing must make it profitable to plant and to graft over other varieties to.

### Almond and Walnut Crops of California

| Year          | Almonds | Tons. | Walnuts |
|---------------|---------|-------|---------|
| 1898.....     | 450     |       | 5,650   |
| 1899.....     | 2,320   |       | 5,580   |
| 1900.....     | 2,740   |       | 5,430   |
| 1901.....     | 1,500   |       | 6,900   |
| 1902.....     | 3,270   |       | 8,570   |
| 1903.....     | 3,200   |       | 5,500   |
| 1904.....     | 800     |       | 7,590   |
| 1905.....     | 2,100   |       | 6,400   |
| 1906.....     | 750     |       | 7,000   |
| 1907.....     | 750     |       | 7,400   |
| 1908.....     | 2,900   |       | 9,200   |
| 1909 (Est'm.) | 1,500   |       | 8,000   |

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Gainesville, Florida.

## CHESTNUTS

## When Chinquapins are Ripe.

The chinquapin, botanists tell us, grows from southern Pennsylvania to south to Florida and westward to Indiana and Texas. It is ordinarily a low, spreading bush, five to seven feet high, with several stems arising from a single root clump. Sometimes, however, it grows to be a small tree, reaching the height of 18 or 20 feet. Its favorite haunts are along the edges of the forests or in rather sterile open places in its depths where there is not too much shade. When the larger timber has been cut away it often takes almost complete possession of the land, and is most fruitful in such places and in old neglected and partially cleared fields.

The round burrs, about an inch in diameter, begin to open by the first of September, and from that time on until the middle of October chinquapins are plentiful. The nuts are borne one to the burr, are conical in shape and bright black in color. Occasionally two or three will be found crowded together like chestnuts; but this is unusual. The nuts have a distinct flavor and are sweeter than the chestnut. They reach their best stage only when fully ripe, beginning to get dry and losing their glossy blackness.

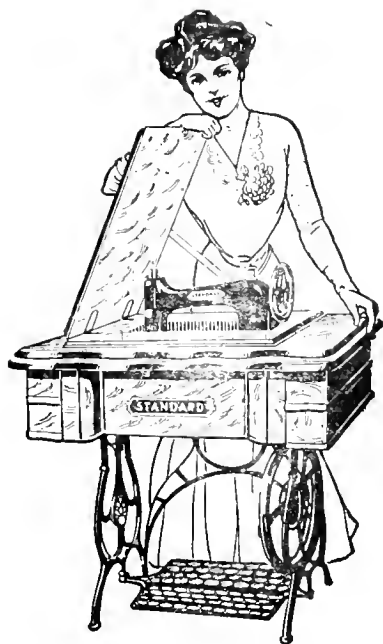
Chinquapin gathering is fine sport, especially for children, as it comes at the very best time of the year and is attended with but very little labor. All that is necessary is to pick the nuts from the burrs, if one's fingers are tough enough, shake the bushes and gather them on the ground, or to crack them out with stones. This is the boy's favorite way, as they, of course, want to begin harvesting before the crop is ripe. They are seldom gathered in large quantities, although in favorable localities a gallon may soon be obtained, and they are often for sale in the towns of their section. The little girls in the country string them end to end on a thread and thus make long shining bead-strings which they

wear about their necks and rattle incessantly, to the perplexity of the already perplexed school teachers. When a girl becomes tired of her ornament she can eat it, a very desirable quality in an ornament. Usually the nuts for these necklaces are boiled before stringing as they are then easier to pierce with a needle and better to eat when the time comes. Still they turned to a dull brown in boiling, so that is a sacrifice of beauty to utility.

The small size of the nuts also makes them available for such games as "Jack in the bush" and "Odd or Even," and many a weary child has found relief from the tyranny of books in these enchanting games played while the teacher was looking another way. They are splendid articles, too, with which to shoot across the room and hit some industrious and unsuspecting pupil on the ear or nose. And when Sunday comes it is ever so much better to join a band and go out under the blue skies and amid all the sweetness and the beauty of the autumn to gather chinquapins and chase ground squirrels than it is to sit in a stuffy church and listen to a tiresome sermon.

Squirrels, chipmunks and field mice, along with jay birds and others of the feathered folk, find enjoyment in chinquapin hunting as well as do the boys and girls; and since the bushes usually grow on what might otherwise be waste ground and the nuts ripen before any other, the chinquapin fills a worthy place in the country child's list of wild edibles. Still the poor farmer who has to dig out a lot of them will find any thing but enjoyment in the performance.

It would seem that the chinquapin might be readily transplanted, though I never knew of its being tried; if it could it would be a desirable acquisition for many odd corners. For when it spreads out, as it will do if given a chance, into a broad, low, symmetrical bush, it is a handsome plant; and is practically certain to bear a crop of nuts every year.—E. E. MILLER, in Country Gentleman.



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## HICKORY

### My Experience in Working the Pecan on Hickory.

Judge Frank B. Gulnn, Rusk, Texas.

In view of the fact that the use of hickory stock for budding and grafting the pecan is rather new, and that most any sort of experience along that line is of interest at this time, will probably justify or extenuate the act of assigning to a novice the above subject

As we are engaged in a great work for ourselves, the country, and for posterity, we should be willing to contribute our mite to help along the cause.

And while I would much prefer to hear from those of greater experience and knowledge, and therefore come to learn and be instructed, rather than to teach, I will cheerfully relate my experience and observations in working the pecan on hickory.

I have worked almost all sizes of trees, and so far, have found it just as easy to work the pecan on hickory as on its own stock.

Of course, much difficulty is experienced in top working large trees and this without reference as to whether the stock is pecan or hickory.

Last summer I budded a considerable number of pecans and also of hickories to different varieties of the most popular commercial paper shell pecans and, as strange as it may seem, I had much success with the work on hickory stock.

This was no doubt caused by the better condition of hickory stock, as it was all cut back stock, and had a more vigorous growth than my two and three year-old pecans in the nursery and orchard.

I therefore think that pecan trees to be budded, if not over one year-old could be worked more easily and successfully by cutting back during the winter months, so as to obtain more vigorous shoots for summer budding.

The top working of large pecans presents several difficulties not encountered in working small trees, such as the greater difficulty of doing the work effectively, as it must, of course be done some distance above the ground; the control of excessive growth, and the care re-

quired in handling the new shoots, etc, but there are no such difficulties to be found that should deter one from entering upon a work so promising and profitable of early returns.

If a hickory tree of little or no value, can in a few years be converted into a paper shell pecan tree of great value, we should be willing to go to some little trouble to bring about such happy results.

The new shoots will grow so rapidly after becoming thoroughly incorporated into the old tree that some watching and bracing will become necessary for the first year or two, after which they will readily take care of themselves.

The work of budding can be done during the month of June, which is about as early as good ripe budding timber can be secured, and it may be continued through all or the greater part of July with fair seasons, and considerable success, I am informed, has been had much later in the summer, even in the

early fall, but I have myself no experience in these later dates.

As to the varieties to be used on hickory, my experience yet is hardly sufficient to warrant a conclusion.

Of course, an important consideration is to produce as fine a pecan tree as possible, one that will bear fine nuts and one that will be hardy and prolific.

As there is a vast number of varieties, and more being brought forward every year, and great claims are made by enthusiastic propagators for their favorites, or leading varieties which are always catalogued at higher prices, one is likely to become bewildered on the subject, and unfortunately for us in East Texas, the propagation of fine pecans is yet in its pioneer state, and as few, if any, of the leading varieties have yet been brought to fruit in this region, one is naturally taking some chances as to which varieties will prove most successful in this particular locality.

(CONTINUED IN JUNE NUMBER.)

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#### FREE BOOKLET COUPON

THE PROGRESS SELF-HELP UNIVERSITY,  
Rand-McNally Bldg., Chicago.

Gentlemen:—Without obligation on my part, send me your free booklet, "The Science of Success," in The Nut-Grower.

Name .....

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Town ..... State .....



## CLASSIFIED

## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

## A Department for the Buyer and Seller

In this column we give place to advertisements from subscribers who have Orchard, Farm Products, Live Stock or Implements to sell or exchange, as well as make inquiries for things wanted. The rate is One Cent a word for each insertion. Patrons are urged to make liberal use of this space, as it will be found convenient and profitable.

**Cement Sidewalks, Buildings, Etc.**—Portland cement sidewalk construction; concrete block buildings; making and laying concrete blocks; estimating, profits etc. Practical book for contractors giving details in full. Second edition. Postpaid 5 c. De Graff Pub. Co., Peoria, Ill.

**Mammoth and Himalaya Giant Blackberry,** Logan and Phenomenal berry plants, dozen \$1.25 post paid. Best, largest and earliest berries grown. Tribble Bros., Elk Grove, Cal.

**ANY INTELLIGENT PERSON** may earn a good income corresponding for newspapers; experience unnecessary. Send stamp for full particulars. Empire Press Syndicate, Middleport, N. Y. (sept 3t.)

**BABY CHICKS 8 CENTS**—Shipped safely anywhere. CULVER POULTRY FARM, 1034 Reed, Benson, Neb.

**SAMPLE NUTS**—Of many leading varieties for study or exhibition purposes supplied at reasonable rates. Seed nuts furnished only in limited quantities. THE NUT-GROWER COMPANY, Poulan, Ga.

**Help Wanted**—Mr. A. B. Goodenow, of Canby, Canal Zone, has a good farm of about fifty acres at Glenmore, Ga., ten miles from Waycross. He wants to have it planted in pecans, and will make it an object to some good farmer who will handle the place in a suitable manner.

**Wanted**—Copies of the November and December 1909 and January 1910 issues of the Nut-Grower. Parties having duplicates or copies not needed, will oblige by notifying The Nut-Grower Co., Poulan, Georgia.

## —THE—

## Buckeye Subscription Agency

For many years we have secured and forwarded subscriptions to many publishers for local patrons, and the facilities at command enable us to serve others who order by mail.

Write for quotations on any periodical desired.

**J. F. WILSON, AGENT**  
POULAN, GEORGIA

## A Bearing Grove

Of the Best Varieties,  
Four Hundred Trees

## FOR SALE

Good reason for selling. Ask for particulars of . . . . .

**THE NUT-GROWER CO.,**  
POULAN, GEORGIA.

## PECANS

## BEST VARIETIES

Write for Price List.

Nursery Established in 1882

S. W. PEEK, : Hartwell, Ga.

## NEW AND RARE NUTS

## The Butternut.

By Burton H. Allbee, New York City.

All over the Northern part of this country and extending as far South as Arkansas, grows the butternut. It is called in some sections the white walnut, to distinguish it from the black walnut, which is a close relative. The tree frequently grows to enormous size, especially when standing alone and without interference. The outside or sapwood is white, and, though porous, will take a handsome finish. The inside or heartwood is a beautiful golden brown, and when fully seasoned will yield a mellow polish that makes it very desirable for some kinds of ornamental cabinet work.

The bark was formerly used as a dyestuff, a rich brown dye being made from a decoction of the bark. From the sap of the tree it is possible to make a thick, rather dark syrup, which would pass for a poor quality of maple syrup, and while it has not the flavor of the maple syrup, it is sweet and is quite as satisfactory as a low grade molasses.

The nuts are rich in oil, hence the name butternut. Cultivation increases the size of the nut and decreases the peculiar butternut flavor. Moreover, trees that grow on wet soil yield nuts having less of the characteristic flavor than those which stand on high and dry places.

The shell is hard and thick, and if kept dry there is no limit to their keeping qualities, though, after two or three years, the kernel is likely to take on a slightly strong flavor. The outside of the shell is very rough, being covered with numerous convolutions, with sharp, knife-like edges. This, in turn, is covered with a thick but softer shell, which has corresponding convolutions that fit those on the inner and harder shell. The juice from the outer shell or hull, when it is green, will color everything a rich brown. The kernels are twins like the black walnut but are larger and longer. They are very white, and the delicate covering,

which is handsomely veined, is filmy and of rather bitter taste.

The usefulness of the butternut is enhanced by the fact that its oil is desirable for lubricating purposes. Many clock and watch-makers, and other consumers of oil for delicate machinery prefer it to almost any other kind.

For eating purposes the butternut is unsurpassed. It has a richness unsurpassed by other nuts, and its flavor is peculiar to itself. Probably no nut has been so generally used among country people for "nut cracks."

The dried nuts are worth from \$1.00 to \$2.50 per bushel in New York, depending upon the season, size and quality of the nuts. Small ones bring less than the large ones, though for actual yield obtained from a given volume of nuts the kernels in the small ones will probably make more than in the larger ones.

The butternut tree will grow with but little attention and yield abundantly. In other words, if there are waste places about your farm where other nuts will grow, the butternut can be planted with profitable result. The tree is a comparatively rapid grower, and begins to yield in a few years from planting. With judicious selection and some care in pruning, the yield, no doubt could be made constant. The consumption of all other varieties of nuts is increasing more rapidly than the increase of any other variety of food product, and it is but fair to assume that the use of the butternut will increase in due proportion. At present the supply offered in the large cities is insufficient to satisfy the demand.

There are profits in butternut growing. It only requires a small outlay at the start, and after the trees begin bearing, all returns are practically clear profits.

The cashew nut of tropical regions, which many consider one of the most delicious nuts grown, has long been known, but has never become common. It is sold to some extent in this country and brings high prices. This nut is roasted before it is eaten, as the raw nut contains poisonous properties which are readily destroyed by heat.

## THE NUT-GROWER

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

The NUT-GROWER COMPANY

Entered as second-class matter at the Postoffice at Poulan, Georgia, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Subscription, 50 cents per Annum.  
Advertising Rates on Application.

## NOTICE

When this paragraph is marked it means that your subscription has expired and that you are requested to renew promptly, as postal regulations do not permit us to mail to delinquents at second-class rates.

The subscription price is 50 cents per annum, but if you will send \$1.00 your account will be credited for three years.

MAY, 1910.

Subscribers are invited to make free inquiries of this publication, as well as of advertisers, regarding matters on which they desire information.

The advent of nut kernels in markets is likely to relegate the habit of bleaching and coloring nuts to the rear and thus a controverted subject will go out of notice.

The 1909 year book of the Department of Agriculture, under the head of new fruits, by W. A. Taylor, describes and illustrates the following named pecans, which are said to be promising varieties: Bradley, Claremont, Halbert, Mobile and Daisy.

The early shipments of pecans or other nuts bring the highest prices. Mr. E. E. Risien, the veteran pecan grower, of Texas, has made shipments as early as September 11th. Who can with the next crop, equal or do better than this? We would like information as to early ripening varieties.

Strange as it may seem, that an editor should hold stock in his own name in a corporation, and be paid regular dividends in cash on his holding, notwithstanding the corporation is a pecan company with several hundred acres of trees not yet old enough to bear many nuts, still, that is the case with the editor of the Nut-Grower. Since we have mentioned the matter, it may be well to add that we only have a small amount of this stock, that the dividends thus far have been but 7 per cent. and that it was earned by the nursery department of the company.

Nuciculture, probably does not include in its scope, nuts which grow in the ground rather than on trees. However, such crops as peanuts and chufas, may well be listed as desirable adjuncts to the orchard list of intermediate crops. Both of them are well adapted to soil and climate conditions, which are suitable for the pecan. The chufa, or earth almond as it is sometimes called, has much to commend it, is easily grown, finds a ready market, but is most desirable for fattening hogs; making pork of fine flavor. It yields abundantly in sandy soil, making several times the value of corn grown on the same area.

It is well for us to keep in mind that it is productive industry which adds to the wealth of the nation. The products of farms, mines and factories, yield new capital, while the accumulated wealth of individuals who speculate, trade or handle the products of the producers make their money to a great extent from the losses which producers and other speculators sustain.

It does not take much wisdom to find out to which we belong, neither is it a difficult matter to know which is the most important. If there was not an army of producers, there would be no business for the speculators, the middleman, or even the legitimate and honest merchant.

Railroad officials are quick to recognize the agencies which aid in developing their territory. The following extract from a personal letter by a well known Texas hustler, who is connected with the "Sunset Route," illustrates this point:

I appreciate the compliment and your kindness in continuing to send me the "Nut-Grower," and it is always a pleasure to recommend parties to subscribe to this interesting and useful publication.

If you think I can render you any service at any time do not hesitate to let me know. With my best wishes for your continued success, I remain,

Yours very truly.

H. P. ATWATER,  
Industrial Agent.

The new committee of the National Nut Growers Association on "Varietal Adaptation," is sending out a circular letter and blanks for gathering data from all sections of the pecan belt. The report of this committee will be given a prominent place on the program for the 1910 convention, as the subject is one of great importance.

Practical education for the farmer, and agricultural schools, in many states, are receiving much more attention now than was accorded this large and necessary element of our population a few years ago. There is work for the National Nut Growers Association in pressing the claims of nut culture and asking for liberal support for the experimental work which needs to be performed before the business can be advantageously embraced in school, college and correspondence school courses.

J. W. Canada, Editor of Southern Orchards and Homes, Houston Texas, said at the Albany Convention:

I have come to this great gathering of men interested in the planting and cultivating of pecans and other nuts in order to learn for myself what they are doing, and how they are doing it. I have come to Albany, the center of the pecan planting industry, in order to see for myself how these men are making thousands of acres of fine orchards. I shall go away with knowledge gathered from these discussions and these observations that will be worth hundreds, perhaps thousands of dollars to me in my own plantings, and, I trust, worth as much to the thousands of people who read my journal each month.

A. C. Newell, of Oregon, in speaking of the close relations existing between nurserymen and orchardists says:

Since the days of their ancient and honorable origin there has always been a kindly feeling in the hearts of the nurseryman and the orchardist for each other. Engaged in kindred pursuits, their work possesses many points of similarity. The general nature of the work that must be done and the time that must elapse before definite results can

be known, as well as the general environment of the business, are so much alike. So much so is this that many nurserymen are largely engaged in fruit growing, while many whose principal business is orcharding are in the nursery business as a side line. The same class of ability that is required to make a success of the one is also necessary to bring satisfactory results in the other.

Cornell University is taking a leading position in the study of nuts, and the following letter is of much interest in showing how specific as well as general information is assembled:

Dear Sir: Under direction of the Department of Horticulture of Cornell University, I am making a study of the botanical and cultivated forms of *Juglans regia* (walnut). May I ask your assistance in collecting information? My purpose is (a) to study the botany and evolution of this valuable group of edible nuts in the older countries of the world, and (b) to supplement this history with an account of the commercial development of the walnut industry in this country with special reference to the adaptation and acclimatization of varieties to different soils and varying climatic conditions.

I realize that in asking you to answer as far as you can the following questions, I am imposing upon your good nature and your time to a very considerable extent, but I trust you will feel that it will be my pleasure to reciprocate to the fullest extent by returning to those who have aided in the investigation such information as I may gather.

Any information pertaining to this subject, will be gladly received.

Trusting that you will answer the questions as outlined, and return the sheet at your earliest convenience, I remain

Yours sincerely in the interest of walnut culture,

C. C. VINCENT,

In charge of walnut investigation for Department of Horticulture.

Dr. J. J. Taylor, editor of the Medical Council, Philadelphia, Pa. has during the past two or three years made occasional reference to nut culture, as an interesting sideline for physicians. Many inquiries, as well as numerous sub-

scriptions, have come to us, the direct result of the items he published. Dr. Taylor evidently has been receiving inquiries which it is not convenient for him to answer, particularly as regards the responsibility and reliability of various horticultural enterprises, which are importuning physicians to invest in companies having offices in some Northern city, and prospects at distant points. His investigations thus far do not seem to warrant his endorsement of prospects of this kind. In fact he says in a recent issue of his journal, that he has not found any of them paying dividends to the stockholders, and advises physicians to make their investments near by, where they can know how their money is being used. He even has no response to his repeated requests for information, showing that any of these publicly promoted enterprises had ever paid a dividend.

There can be no doubt as to the valuable service Dr. Taylor has rendered to the medical profession, but at the same time, from our view point there is some additional data to furnish, some accounting for the negative results he obtained, desirable, before the subject is dismissed by so influential a medium as Dr. Taylor publishes.

In the first place, medical men are easily reached by the professional promoter, as Medical Directories give the name, post office and

information regarding practically every reputable physician in the country, while the orchard operator who has a meritorious project, has but little difficulty in enlisting local capital when he can show the ability to handle it profitably. Thus the genuine orchard proposition never or but seldom reaches the men who are flooded with those of a different character.

Again, for the sake of argument we will concede that there are no commercial pecan orchards which have or are paying dividends, for this must be weighed in the scale of common sense and business judgment. Modern commercial pecan growing is very young as a business. As recently as six years ago, there was scarcely an orchard of budded or grafted trees. Any one familiar with the pecans knows full well that the trees must be at least six or eight years old before they are able to bear profitable crops, although a few nuts are often found on four and five year-old trees. In the light of this state of the industry, it is readily seen that the time for dividends in pecan companies has not yet arrived. Notwithstanding this admitted condition the planting of commercial orchards goes on with increasing rapidity, because it has been abundantly demonstrated by individual trees, as well as by small private orchard areas, that these modern trees are producers of valuable crops of a choice concen-

## Perfection Nut Cracker.

PERFECTLY SIMPLE

SIMPLY PERFECT....

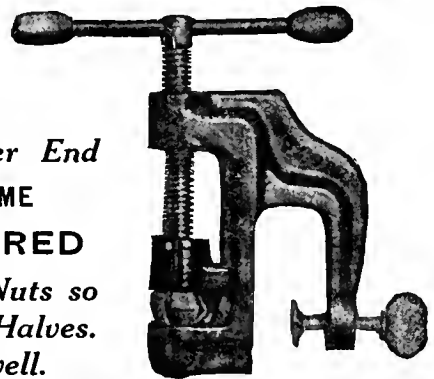
*Allows Use of Bowl Under End*

**NECESSARY IN EVERY HOME**

**PRICE \$1.00 DELIVERED**

*Cracks Pecans and other Nuts so Meats come out in Perfect Halves.*

*Does its work quickly and well.*



Send us your order TO-DAY. Money  
: : Refunded if not Satisfactory. : :

**The DeWitt Supply Company,**  
DeWitt, - - Georgia.

trated food product, the demand for which is increasing rapidly, as shown by the large increase in nut importations.

One other aspect of the case is the ideal way for investments in this business is not in the stocks or bonds of large companies, but rather in the personal and private holdings of orchards planted and cared for by competent and reliable employees. When worked down to the final analysis it simply means from a horticultural business view point, to do the right thing in the right way at the right time, and this requires a competent and conscientious performance of the initial work and five years of skillful attention.

#### Personal Mention.

Mr. E. F. Kemp, one of our Chicago subscribers, recently called at the Nut-Grower office, looked over the pecan situation, with the aid of the Editor's pointers, and took sundry snapshots with his convenient kodak.

Mr. Herbert C. White, of De Witt, Ga., is President and Horticulturist of the Company owning the largest pecan grove which comprises 2,400 acres of trees. Mr. White is financially interested in 3,500 acres of Pecans in addition to being Advisory Horticulturist for a number of private owners.

J. B. Wight says: "Without the desire to pose as a prophet or the son of one, it is safe to predict that in twenty years from now there will be thousands who will be glad of the fact that the question as to where tomorrow's food and shelter are coming from is not worrying them and that fear of poverty, that terror of old age, has lost its sting. These are they who years ago set pecan trees, and cared for them as they would a garden."

### FOR SALE! GRAFTED PECAN TREES

These trees are grafted from the best bearing trees in my grove. : : : : :

**VAN DEMAN, STUART**

and a dozen other choice varieties. Pecan nuts for sale in season. Apply to

**JOHN S. HORLBECK,**  
Charleston, S. C.

## WHITE'S BUDDING TOOL

*A Scientific Instrument for the Propagation of Pecans, Hickories, Walnuts, Chestnuts, Persimmons and all other Trees, by the Annular, Semi-Annular, Patch and Veneer Methods.*

Several hundreds of this Tool in use in United States and abroad.

Budding and Grafting Wood of best varieties of Pecans.

For particulars and prices, write

**HERBERT C WHITE,**  
DeWitt, : : : Georgia.

## Pecan Investments

Mr. J. B. Wight's Chattanooga address, four six by nine inch pages, with fifteen hundred words

This is a careful and very conservative review of the commercial opportunities this nut offers, and supplies just the information prospective investors desire. Copies furnished at following rates:

|             |        |
|-------------|--------|
| 1,000 ..... | \$4.50 |
| 500 .....   | 2.50   |
| 250 .....   | 1.50   |
| 100 .....   | .75    |
| 50 .....    | .50    |

Send orders to

**The Nut-Grower Co.,**  
Poulan, Georgia.

### PRESIDENT PECAN



**SEE THE ROOTS SUCH TREES LIVE**



**Pecan Growing MADE EASY**

by planting trees dug with entire Tap Root and well developed lateral roots. Few Nurseries sell such trees.

**Made Profitable**

By planting only genuine budded or grafted trees, of best quality and best producing varieties. Some of the biggest, thinnest-shelled nuts don't bear. Beware of them.

**Griffing's Trees**

are Models  
**ROOT and TOP**

**Our Varieties are Best**

Gold Medal awarded our Pecans at Jamestown Exposition

**Handsome Pecan Catalog Free**

**THE Griffing Bros. Co.**

Nurserymen  
**Jacksonville, Florida**

We also grow Orange on hardy roots, all kinds Fruit, and Ornamental Trees, Shrubbery.

**ROSES**

## Budded and Grafted . . . Pecan Trees

*We have them in all the Varieties Worth While.*

The demand for the best sizes and varieties of BUDDED AND GRAFTED PECAN TREES is far greater than the supply.

### ORDER NOW TO SAVE DISAPPOINTMENT

#### 1909-1910 PRICE LIST:

|   |                 |
|---|-----------------|
| 1 to 2 foot size, 55 cents each, or ..... | \$45.00 per 100 |
| 2 to 3 foot size, 60 cents each, or ..... | 55.00 per 100   |
| 3 to 4 foot size, 70 cents each, or ..... | 65.00 per 100   |
| 4 to 5 foot size, 80 cents each, or ..... | 75.00 per 100   |
| 5 to 6 foot size, 90 cents each, or ..... | 85.00 per 100   |

#### OUR GUARANTEE

If our planting instructions and advice as to the care of the trees are followed we will replace, free, all over 7 per cent. that die from natural causes, provided they are set out before February 15th.

**Orders Booked now for Fall and Winter Delivery.**

DELAYS PAY NO DIVIDENDS---ACT NOW---ORDER TO-DAY.

**The G. M. Bacon Pecan Company,**  
DeWitt, Mitchell County, Georgia.

### Mere Mention.

The pecan business is a bona fide substantial business in spite of the wild-cat schemes and bogus companies that have been foisted upon it by unprincipled speculators.

One of the most beautiful sights in the South to-day is an avenue of magnolia trees, one and a quarter miles long, through the center of the DeWitt Pecan Company's Pecan orchard at DeWitt, Ga. Magnolia trees in their fourth season having in some cases 25 perfect blossoms. The horticultural management and development of this orchard of 350 acres is in the hands of Mr. H. C. White, of DeWitt, who is also one of the largest owners therein.

I look for a rapidly growing extension of all kinds of nursery business and for three reasons: First, because there is an increasing love of plants and desire to have them; second, because the business of growing plants depends so closely on the results of scientific study, that the business must constantly tend to be open, clean and honorable; third because the growing intelligence of the people will constantly demand the best standards. It has within itself the essential elements of self-purification and self development if it avails itself of the science of knowledge at its disposal.—Prof. L. H. Bailey.

### The Fruiting Age and Yield.

Good budded or grafted trees of good prolific varieties properly planted and cared for under proper conditions, usually begin to bear a few nuts in five or six years after planting, and should produce a profitable crop in eight or ten years from planting, after which the yield increases rapidly, so that it is not only possible, but probable that the orchard would produce in one year a crop that would sell for as much or more than the entire cost of growing the orchard, when the trees were 15 to 20 years old.

## QUALITY TALKS

In Pecan Trees, as well as other commodities,  
**WE HAVE THE QUALITY.**

Our stock for the coming season's delivery is Budded and Grafted from **Known Trees**. All being of the very best varieties. Orders are being rapidly booked.

Get in touch with us; we have the goods. A "SQUARE DEAL" Guaranteed. Write for booklet and get acquainted

### JEFFERSON NURSERY CO.,

MONTICELLO, : : FLORIDA.

(Mention The Nut-Grower.)

### News Items.

Weather for April at Piney Park: Maximum, 89 degrees; minimum, 32; mean, 62; rainfall, 2.77 inches.

J. B. Wight says, "So far as I have been able to examine the trees the Frotschers this year will have a good crop."

Among new advertisements in this issue is the White's Budding Tool. The descriptive circular, which will be sent on application, is interesting as the season for budding is now at hand.

The Prairie Farmer, of Chicago, Ill., calls attention to the proceedings of the Albany Convention, giving price, and address of the Secretary.

A high wind in South Georgia, on April 18, blew out a good many buds in top-worked trees, where the tying up to supports had not been finished.

The G. M. Bacon Pecan Co. began business in 1895, this was largely increased in 1901, and the and the present company organized 1903. This is probably the oldest nut nursery in South Georgia.

Dr. R. O. Graham, of Bloomington, Ill., will be one of the speakers at the Monticello Convention next November.

The twenty-third annual meeting of the Florida State Horticultural Society, was held at Orlando May 17-20.

The Committee on Arrangements for 1910, The Executive Committee, of the Association,

and several other Committees held a joint conference at Thomasville, April 21st. Various matters of importance were discussed. The meeting was well attended.

## For Sale!

Standard Varieties of

### Budded and Grafted Pecan Trees and Nuts. . . . .

Also Budding and Grafting Wood from bearing trees. Contracts taken for top-working seedling trees and caring for groves. Our groves contain over 4,000 budded trees of the best standard varieties and is the oldest budded grove in Georgia.

### Gillgrove Pecan Nurseries

J. P. GILL, Mgr.

ALBANY, GA.

## BUY A PECAN GROVE

The Best Investment that can now be made in the United States or elsewhere. I will sell you one already established

### ON EASY TERMS

planted to the best known grafted standard paper shell varieties, one to three years old, located on the Gulf coast of Mississippi and in Jackson county, the native heath of the paper shell pecans and where ten or twelve of the best known varieties now being propagated by nurserymen were originated.

I now have four groves ready for delivery and several thousand acres of the finest pecan land in the South. I have a very special bargain in a forty-acre grove (Satsuma orange trees between the pecans) which includes 20,000 stocks for the coming season's grafting, a splendid opening for a combination grove and nursery, on the L. & N. railroad, and a half mile front on a running stream.

Will also furnish trees, superintend the planting of groves anywhere in South Mississippi and Alabama west of Mobile.

The Satsuma orange planted between pecans when desired. Young grafted trees, grafted wood and fancy and commercial nuts in any quantity. Thanksgiving and Holiday orders for nuts given special attention. All grafting wood and trees grown from bearing trees in my own groves, hence absolutely true to name. No guess work—you get exactly what you order. Pecans this season especially fine. Send your orders early.

### F. H. LEWIS,

Jackson County,

SCRANTON, MISS.

## REPORTS

### Piney Park Sketches.

PECAN SCAB.

The first planting of pecans at Piney Park, was six seedling trees grown from Texas seed obtained from a neighbor in the fall of 1888. The fourth tree in the single row in which they were all planted, made the best growth of any, and is now much larger than any of the five which still occupy the row.

It began bearing at about ten years, producing a small nut of a fair quality. For several years it bore so well that the tree was named the "Little Wonder." About five years ago the tree began scabbing, and continued to show the disease with increasing severity until 1909. No nuts were matured during this period, but the tree continued to grow. This season the tree shows a much improved condition. The foliage is normal in appearance, and a fine crop of nuts are looking healthy and are growing vigorously. It appears to be recovering from the disease. It was not given any treatment, except that the past spring it was, in common with other trees, given a more liberal application of fertilizer than it had received for several years previous.

### Financial Statement.

By Secretary of National Nut Growers' Association for 1909.

#### RECEIPTS.

|                                |        |
|--------------------------------|--------|
| Enclosed postage, .....        | 40     |
| Sale of Proceedings, .....     | 21.80  |
| Advertising, .....             | 88.00  |
| Membership fees and dues, ..   | 68.00  |
| Loans by J. B. Wight, ..       | 75.00  |
| C. P. Close, Treas., .....     | 145.40 |
| Collection at Albany Con. .... | 30.50  |

Total, \$429.10

#### DISBURSEMENTS

|                                 |        |
|---------------------------------|--------|
| Balance due Jan. 1st, 1909      | 56.51  |
| Paid for postage, .....         | 36.37  |
| Sundries Expense, .....         | 32.23  |
| Paid for Printing, .....        | 166.70 |
| Salary, .....                   | 58.60  |
| Paid J. B. Wight on Loan        | 50.00  |
| Paid to Treas. at Albany, ..... | 42.00  |

Total \$442.41

Due the Secretary, .. \$13.31

In 1905 Mr. D. Galbreith, of New Orleans, reported that he had 1,000 trees in his grove, and 800 of them were budded and grafted. 25 trees were then bearing their third crop. All of these trees should be in bearing now, and might furnish some interesting data.

### Opportunities for Pecan Culture, Etc.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 67)

Pecan culture admirably adapts itself to three classes of growers: First, those who desire a few trees for home use, or for supplying local demand. It is to these that the greatest relative returns are available; due, primarily to a personal care manifested in all phases from the selection of the trees to the final disposition of their products. It is not uncommon to find instances where a few door yard trees yield sufficient nuts for the family use and enough more to meet the annual state, county and city taxes on the home. It is under such circumstances that we see the pecan tree at its best. It delights in the home atmosphere, and there yields its harvest with a lavish hand.

In the next place, the pecan will abundantly reward the small orchardist who plants a few acres to supplement other farming operations. Under such conditions the orchards will thrive under the personal care that may be given in a measure impossible with large plantations. It is this class who may hope for the greatest returns proportionate to the investment and care rendered. The planter who establishes a private market for superior nuts derived from his well-tended ten or twenty acres will be the one to fully embrace the opportunities offered in this section by the culture of pecan trees.

Finally, the pecan is proving attractive to the large grower and the promoter for production on a large scale, and if there be any section or any product that can be combined to yield successfully to operations of this nature, surely pecan culture in this region has claim to first consideration.

Wildcat promotion, however, will only clog the wheels of progress. If experience with other large horticultural enterprises is of value, we can never hope to have abnormally high profits through projects of this kind, and the disappointments are sure to reflect adversely on the business founded on a false hope.

I believe the large orchards can

be made to pay and pay handsomely, but it is idle to argue that a thousand acres will multiply the profits of an acre a thousandfold; of necessity the yield is proportionately less, and the cost of maintenance is likewise increased.

## Pecan Trees

In quality, Budded and Grafted Standard varieties, at the closest possible prices. Correspondence solicited.

### Arcadia Nurseries Monticello, Florida.

We also carry a general line of Fruit and Ornamental Trees.

**Barnwell Pecan Groves** Has 10,000 Budded and Grafted trees of the leading varieties. First-Class Grafting Wood for sale at reasonable prices. Address

**CHAS. M. BARNWELL,**  
BACONTON, :: :: GEORGIA.

## Grafted Pecan Trees

Of Select Paper Shell Varieties

Not the Most—Only the Best

For Descriptive List write

### BAYVIEW NURSERY

C. FORKERT, Prop. Ocean Springs, Miss

## THE NUT-GROWER

### TRIAL SUBSCRIPTION

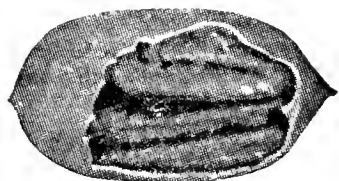
**Three Months for - 10c**  
**One Year for . - - 50c**  
**Three Years for - \$1.00**

Farmers; Fruit Growers, Nurserymen and investors can read it with profit.

As an advertising medium it is particularly valuable, as no padding of circulation figures fixes the rates. Descriptive circulars sent on request.

**The Nut-Grower Co.**  
Poulan, :: Georgia



New  
Plan

For growing Pecans, Pears, Peaches, etc., at a profit—Free. 50 per cent. reductions in price of trees. Sure to live. No agents.

**B. W. STONE & CO., Thomasville, Ga.**

—LET US SEND YOU—

## "PECAN MEATS PICKED OUT"

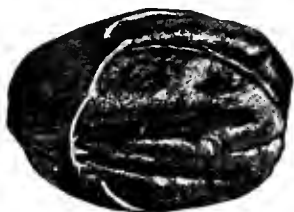
For Those Who Want to Know  
By Those Who Know

All the essential information "Out of a Nut Shell." Investigate Pecans for pleasure, Pecans for profit. Our plan of free expert superintendence in planting large size pecans assures live trees and quick profits. WRITE TODAY.

**Clingman Nursery and Orchard Company, Ltd.**

Keithville, La.

## SUCCESS



### NATURAL SIZE

The nut that has never failed to bear and never failed to fill at both ends with kernels of best quality.

**BECHTEL PECAN NURSERIES**  
OCEAN SPRINGS, MISS.

## PECAN TREES

That are properly grown  
is my Specialty.

### Budded and Grafted Trees

of the best varieties for sale. Write for prices of trees and information as to growing and care of groves.

**J. B. WIGHT, CAIRO, GEORGIA.**

## PROCEEDINGS

The following volumes of Proceedings of the National Nut Growers' Association can be obtained at prices which were established at the Albany Convention:

St. Louis, 1904, 25c per copy  
Scranton, 1906, 25c per copy  
Norfolk, 1907, 50c per copy  
Albany, 1909, 50c per copy

**J. F. WILSON, Sec'y**  
POULAN, GEORGIA

## LETTERS

### Prof. Craig's Letter to Albany Convention.

ITHACA, N.Y., Oct. 9, 1909.  
Dr. J. F. Wilson, Secretary Nut Growers As's'n., Albany, Ga.

Dear Mr. Secretary:—It is with deep regret that I find myself forced to forego the pleasure and inspiration incident upon attending the conference of the National Nut Growers Association. The urgent and necessary departmental duties consequent upon the opening of the University year prohibit my absence at this time. May I ask you therefore on behalf of one, who on the score of his great personal interest, and further, by reason of some investments in pecan lands in the vicinity of Albany, would more than anything else at the present time esteem the privilege of assisting your hosts on this occasion, to present my heartiest good wishes for a successful meeting, pleasant and profitable in every respect.

May I add further that as each year goes by my faith in the success of pecan growing as a great orchard industry in adapted regions strengthens and deepens. Only yesterday in conversation with the members of the visiting commission to this country by the Japanese boards of trade, I was assured by these gentlemen that in vegetable-eating Japan there is a large market for nuts rich in protein, like the pecan and walnut.

I venture to say further that the National Nut Growers' Association to-day is in much better condition than many of the older fruit growing associations of the country. This Association represents a new industry which is thus far untrammelled by misleading and mistaken custom and practice and has no guides in the way of false traditions to break away from. The present is wholly ours, and the future of the industry is what we shall make it. It is ours to establish good standards and rational practices. These are our privileges as well as our duties. May we live up to them.

In reference to public affairs, I

am wondering, in view of the large number of new varieties of pecans and other nuts given in our trade lists, whether it would not be entirely worth while and desirable to organize a committee to pass on such new varieties. It would be the business of this committee to examine into the merits of each new kind, giving the history, together with any unbiased discussion and opinion as to amateur or commercial value. Perhaps you have such a committee appointed, in which case the suggestion is entirely superfluous.

Again expressing my profound regret at my enforced absence, but feeling sure that so far as lies in their power, Mr. H. G. White and Mr. G. H. Tomlinson, officers of the South Georgia and Albany, Georgia, properties, will do all in their power to promote the welfare, pleasure and general success of your meeting, believe me,

Yours Sincerely,

JOHN CRAIG.

This is a peaceful nation, but in the decade mentioned it spent for war purposes \$2,021,390,306, or forty-three-times as much as was allotted to agriculture. Yet our farms have for generations been our most effective defense against aggressions by other nations. No power dare so war on us as to check the flow of the mighty river of life that flows from America to feed the Old World. Europe could not permit such stoppage, and live. A mere threat to do so would insure peace.

The fact that pecan trees do not come true to seed is now generally too well known to scarcely need repeating at this time, but in regard to this fact a veteran grower has made the following interesting statement: "Out of 10,000 seedling trees now of bearing age, grown from nuts of the same trees, no two have borne nuts identical with each other and no tree has produced nuts which were identical with those planted. \* \* \* So far as it is known, a single instance in which the seed has come true, is not recorded—C. A. Reed.



## SOCIETIES

Among the recent additions in our trial ground, were several trees received from Mr. H. E. Van-Deman's Feriday plantation. The shipment embraced a Carrollton Hickan, a Clearmont pecan and two San Jose walnuts, one on Jugulous Rupestris stock and the other J. Nigra. All have started into growth.

### Report of Publicity Committee.

The work of this committee, which was begun in 1907, has been continued during the past convention year to the extent of available funds at command, which enabled the mailing of seven editions of Nut Notes and the publishing of 1,500 copies of a four-page leaflet descriptive of the Association and its work. There are over a hundred prominent agricultural papers, and twenty-five other journals and individuals who use them in a public way. The Secretary and several members use many copies by enclosing them to correspondents. This custom can be extended, as copies are furnished members at nominal cost.

The matter sent out is concise. News items regarding the industry, such as will interest the masses, and put in form for convenient use by busy editors. The great bulk of current mention of nut matters are directly traceable to these notes, which find their way into many papers, and are frequently copied and credited to other papers.

There can be no question but this work is producing beneficial results in widely separated localities. All this is accomplished at an absurdly small cost, as will be seen from the account which forms a part of this report.

The funds for this special work are derived from special contributions made by a few of our most enterprising members. The bulk of this fund used during the past year was derived at the Chattanooga Convention. At that time your committee asked for \$65.00 to cover cost of the same.

We recommend that this work

be continued and enlarged to such extent as proffered funds will permit. That, if thought advisable, a subscription be started at this session with a view of raising a fund of \$75.00. That members, nurserymen and promoters be asked to place orders for copies, and use them as enclosures with their regular correspondence.

Respectfully submitted,

J. F. WILSON.

A. C. DAVENPORT,

H. A. BARROWS,

Committee on Publicity.

### Test Orchard.

In addition to the test orchard operations, which the editor has in hand, he also has a trial grounds at his home place, in which the work is under daily observation. Thus far but seldom and brief reference has been made to his personal

work, but possibly in the future, the lessons and experiences this trial ground has yielded, will be drawn upon more liberal. The general nursery work which the editor started in 1888, and known locally as the Piney Park Nursery, for a number of years has been confined largely to pecans, but owing to the advertising patronage bestowed by nut nurserymen, the entire product of the nursery has been used for our own private orchard work. We do not expect to have any pecan stock to sell for years to come, so we may under the heading "Piney Park Sketches," describe sundry items of general interest.

**Grafted** Franquette and Mayette Walnut Trees and Scions. Frost resistant. Guaranteed true to name. Scions, \$3.00 per 100; trees 3-4 ft. 90c each; 4-10 ft., \$1.10 each.

**Tribble Brothers,** Elk Grove, California.



## WANTED—A RIDER AGENT IN EACH TOWN

sample Latest Model "Ranger" bicycle furnished by us. Our agents everywhere are making money fast. Write for full particulars and special offer at once.

**NO MONEY REQUIRED** until you receive and approve of your bicycle. We ship to anyone, anywhere in the U. S. without a cent deposit in advance, *prepay freight*, and allow **TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL** during which time you may ride the bicycle and put it to any test you wish. If you are then not perfectly satisfied or do not wish to keep the bicycle ship it back to us at our expense and you will not be out one cent.

**FACTORY PRICES** We turnish the highest grade bicycles it is possible to make at one small profit above actual factory cost. You save \$10 to \$25 middlemen's profits by buying direct of us and have the manufacturer's guarantee behind your bicycle. **DO NOT BUY** a bicycle or a pair of tires from anyone at any price until you receive our catalogues and learn our unheard of factory prices and remarkable special offers to rider agents.

**YOU WILL BE ASTONISHED** when you receive our beautiful catalogue and study our superb models at the wonderfully low prices we can make you this year. We sell the highest grade bicycles for less money than any other factory. We are satisfied with \$1.00 profit above factory cost.

**BICYCLE DEALERS**, you can sell our bicycles under your own name plate at double our prices. Orders filled the day received.

**SECOND HAND BICYCLES.** We do not regularly handle second hand bicycles, but usually have a number on hand taken in trade by our Chicago retail stores. These we clear out promptly at prices ranging from \$3 to \$8 or \$10. Descriptive bargain lists mailed free.

**COASTER-BRAKES**, single wheels, imported roller chains and pedals, parts, repairs and equipment of all kinds at half the usual retail prices.

**\$8.50 HEDGETHORN PUNCTURE-PROOF SELF-HEALING TIRES** **\$4.80**  
A SAMPLE PAIR TO INTRODUCE, ONLY

The regular retail price of these tires is \$8.50 per pair, but to introduce we will sell you a sample pair for \$4.80 (cash with order \$4.55).

### NO MORE TROUBLE FROM PUNCTURES

**NAILS, Tacks or Glass will not let the air out.** Sixty thousand pairs sold last year. Over two hundred thousand pairs now in use.

**DESCRIPTION.** Made in all sizes. It is lively and easy riding, very durable and lined inside with a special quality of rubber, which never becomes porous and which closes up small punctures without allowing the air to escape. We have hundreds of letters from satisfied customers stating that their tires have only been pumped up once or twice in a whole season. They weigh no more than an ordinary tire, the puncture resisting qualities being given by several layers of thin, specially prepared fabric on the tread. The regular price of these tires is \$8.50 per pair, but for advertising purposes we are making a special factory price to the rider of only \$4.80 per pair. All orders shipped same day letter is received. We ship C. O. D. on approval. You do not pay a cent until you have examined and found them strictly as represented.

We will allow a cash discount of 5 per cent (thereby making the price \$4.55 per pair) if you send **FULL CASH WITH ORDER** and enclose this advertisement. You run no risk in sending us an order as the tires may be returned at OUR expense if for any reason they are not satisfactory on examination. We are perfectly reliable and money sent to us is as safe as in a bank. If you order a pair of these tires, you will find that they will ride easier, run faster, wear better, last longer and look finer than any tire you have ever used or seen at any price. We know that you will be so well pleased that when you want a bicycle you will give us your order. We want you to send us a trial order at once, hence this remarkable tire offer.

**IF YOU NEED TIRES** don't buy any kind at any price until you send for a pair of Hedgethorn Puncture-Proof tires on approval and trial at the special introductory price quoted above; or write for our big Tire and Sundry Catalogue which describes and quotes all makes and kinds of tires at about half the usual prices.

**DO NOT WAIT** but write us a postal today. **DO NOT THINK OF BUYING** a bicycle or a pair of tires from anyone until you know the new and wonderful offers we are making. It only costs a postal to learn everything. Write it NOW.

**J. L. MEAD CYCLE COMPANY,**

**CHICAGO, ILL.**



Notice the thick rubber tread "A" and puncture strip "B" and "D," also rim cutting "H" to prevent rim cutting. This tire will outlast any other make—SOFT, ELASTIC and EASY RIDING.

### Books and Catalogues.

THE VELVET BEAN, by John M. Scott, Bulletin No. 102 of the Florida Agric. Experiment Station, Gainesville, is of interest to orchardists.

ROSES, The Leedle Floral Co., of Springfield, Ohio, List for Spring of 1910.

THE FLORIDA CENTRAL RAILROAD, Thomasville, Ga., is sending out a neat folder, descriptive of territory and resources along its line in South Georgia, and West Florida. This is a famous pecan section.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, for 1910 part 11 has 150 pages and contains a variety of interesting matter.

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Most housewives possess a food chopper, and for a few cents an extra fine cutter, called the nut butter grinder, can be had for making one's own nut butter. The same attachment when screwed on rather loosely, makes a fine nut meal, which can be used in a great variety of dishes, to their great advantage.

This nut meal may be eaten freely by dyspeptics, who could not digest them otherwise, but it must be remembered that nuts are a very concentrated food, and only a small quantity is needed to supply the body with the necessary amount of both protein and fat.

"The so-called lichi nut, which is really a dried fruit surrounded by a nutlike shell and not unlike a raisin in flavor, is a favorite in China, and has become common in this country."

**SUMMIT**  
CHOICE  
NURSERY STOCK



**NURSERIES**  
MILLER & GOSSARD  
Proprietors

MONTICELLO, FLORIDA

**Nut Trees---Satsuma Oranges---Roses**

--OUR SPECIALTIES--

**The Admiral Schley Pecan** The Pecan of  
the Future

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OUR CATALOGUE WILL INTEREST YOU.

## Ocean Springs Pecan Nursery

Season 1910-1911

Will be pleased to book orders  
now for Grafted Pecans

No Seedlings

Send for Price List

CHAS. E. PABST, Prop'r, OCEAN SPRINGS,  
MISSISSIPPI.

## THE LOUISIANA NUT NURSERIES

J. F. JONES, Manager and Proprietor.

JEANERETTE, - - LOUISIANA.

Headquarters for Budded and Grafted Pecan Trees in the South-  
west Illustrated and Descriptive Catalogue for the asking.

Those wishing to engage in pecan culture would do well to investigate the advantages offered by this section. We will gladly help any wishing to locate here to get a good location, and if wanted, will plant the orchard and guarantee the trees to live, or arrange to care for the same for a period of years.

## The Increase Pecan Co.,

Lamont, Jefferson County Fla.,

OFFERS A VARIETY OF

**Desirable Opportunities for Investors in  
Individual or Co-Operative Nut Orchards**

This Company has suitable Land, Skilled Horticultural and Business Management and ample Capital for carrying out in spirit and letter such contracts as they accept.

**A. A. RICH, Superintendent.**

For Particulars and Easy Terms, write to

**J. F. WILSON, POULAN, GA.**

# Rood Pecan Groves

Albany, Georgia.

## MEMBERS

National Nut Growers' Association  
Georgia-Florida Pecan Growers' Association

*Standard Varieties of Budded and Grafted  
Trees for Sale. Planting and caring for  
Groves given careful and up-to-date attention*

We Buy and Sell Pecan Nuts. 100,000 Trees in  
Nursery; 12,000 Trees in Grove; 400  
Acres in Grove.

## Top-Working Pecan Trees our Specialty

Estimates Furnished on Application.  
Results Guaranteed.

We sell Buds, Budding Cloth, Grafts, Black Walnuts, Black Walnut  
Trees, English Walnuts, grafted on our native Black Walnut  
stock. Florida and California Pomegranates.

We also sell Peach Trees, Plums, Japanese Persimmons, Japanese  
Walnuts, Almonds, Texas and California Grapes, Straw-  
berries, Raspberries, Cultivated Blackberries,  
Cultivated Dewberries and other Fruits.

General Nursery Stock and Nurserymen's Supplies furnished

Write for our Catalogue or any Information.

# ROOD PECAN GROVES

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standard European varieties like the Mayette which is the best walnut, or the Marbot or Franquette which are close seconds." If people will do this, then mark some of their own specimens and specimens of the standard type, and pass them around the table, allowing several people to decide, without knowing in advance which nut is which, the question can be settled at home without referring to any one who is supposed to be an authority.

So far as chestnuts are concerned, the standard for quality would be found among the small sweet American, the small sweet Korean, or the small sweet Japanese, and all of the larger kinds are to be compared with these for quality. It is my opinion that we have got to raise small chestnuts for quality, and large ones more for food purposes only, and chiefly for culinary use.

In view of the fact that a great many growers of walnuts and of chestnuts are going to be disappointed, because their activities were based upon statements made good naturedly by men recognized as authorities, it seems to me that warning ought to be given right now before much harm is done. The pecan people have had the situation to meet, have met it well, and standard varieties have been selected as such by competent committees. The same ground must be gone over with every other American raised nut.

We are on the verge of an enormous increase in nut raising to meet the food situation, and thousands of acres of land are already set out to nut orchards.

After a very short experience with the pecan, nurserymen got in line with the few best varieties and these were selected after careful search among whole forests of seedling trees.

I have examined several hundred varieties of English walnuts from American seedlings, and from trees grafted from European cuttings, and have as yet seen only two walnuts worthy of propagation. One of these is a nut of large size, high quality and thin shell, but the tree is a shy bearer. The other is almost too small to become popular for marker purposes, but has other qualities in its favor. Many of the American grown English walnuts which are being pushed by the owners of trees are distinctly inferior, the chief fault being insipidity, acidity or toughness.

Some of the chestnuts which are being "promoted" have at this

early date met an overstocked market.

A committee from the National Nut Growers Association should take charge of the entire subject and the trees ought not to be propagated until the nuts have been passed upon by men who have no interest beyond that of the welfare of American nuciculture.

### Essentials of Commercial Orcharding

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 81)

ries of orchard site, danger from forest fires, exposure to high winds and general environs, including one's neighbors, should be well considered in deciding upon a particular site. The largest commercial pecan orchards are all at present being located in the lower South, where the annual average rainfall is adequate and where there is a long growing season, enabling the trees to reach maturity, or bearing age, in a few years. As a general principle it is advantageous to locate in a neighborhood where the industry is already established and where in consequence there is a certain amount of labor experienced in pecan work available. Another cogent reason being that the marketing of nuts will be greatly facilitated by the quantities being produced in a given neighborhood, which will bring buyers from the large wholesale and nut cracking houses. Pecans are in such, and increasing demand, since their great utilitarian value has been proved, that "Mahomet will come to the Mountain" and there is nothing to fear from the "Commission man" for an indefinite number of years to come.

#### VARIETIES

Locality and site having been determined upon we must then satisfy ourselves as to which varieties of the best sorts or most promising in the locality. Unless one can see for themselves or willing to be guided by the experience of others, an appalling number of varieties should be planted and impatient years go by whilst this costly work is going on—unsuitable varieties being eliminated and changed by top-working to desirable sorts, fortunately can be accomplished on a tree of any age or size. It cannot be denied that a vast amount of work of this kind is ahead as thousands of worthless varieties have been disseminated, but the list is growing less as time goes on. It is not to be disputed that some varieties are doing better in some soils and localities than in their place of origination, bearing earlier and more regularly and with

better filled and better flavored and richer meats. Striking instances could be cited. In this connection I advance a new thought and that is that perhaps the beginner should decide upon the variety or varieties he prefers and find a location in which his favorites are at the time of investigation giving the best results. However, to follow up this line of action is neither possible nor practical with most persons. The time may come when a discriminating public will be willing to pay a higher price for some variety or varieties than others and the districts producing these in the greatest quantities and at the least expense will then be sought, as has been the history of other branches of horticulture and agriculture. Beginners should therefore consult those experienced in testing varieties in a given locality before plunging headlong into pecan orcharding and planting anything and everything the ignorant or unscrupulous nurseryman or tree vendor who may be loaded up with good, bad and indifferent varieties suggests. The terms "Our Selection," "Surplus Stock" is fraught with danger to the unsophisticated.

#### TREES.

Varieties having been decided upon, the best grown trees should be secured, regardless of ordinary cost and planted as early in the winter as possible. The grading of the pecan trees in the past has been to a large extent slack and the methods applied to many fruit trees have not been used, except in a few instances. It cannot be too strongly insisted upon that trees should not be bought merely by height, but by height and age in conjunction, with adequate roots and other important specifications. I know of cases this past winter where two to three and three to four feet trees, five and six years old and of inferior varieties, discarded for various reasons by informed planters and principled nurserymen, have been sold at high prices by a much advertised concern. Such trees are "runts" and are likely to ever remain so and should be destroyed rather than dupe unsuspecting persons who may have spent their last dollar, or gone into debt, to buy such trash, expecting to provide for old age with the fruit therefrom. The specious wording of circular letters and the ingenuous advertizing methods of some nurseries is not to their credit. Fortunately they are in the minority.

(CONTINUED IN JULY NUMBER.)

**Away from Home to Learn.**

By J. W. Canada.

(CONTINUED FROM MAY NUMBER.)

I shall not attempt a review of any of the addresses and discussions here. Enough that we—all of us—carry the points of the various discussions home with us and act on them. Enough that we go away with a greater enthusiasm and a keener interest in the planting and cultivating of pecans, and a more intelligent idea of how this should be done.

As a man deeply interested in the development of every phase of the agricultural and horticultural life of our Southern States I want to impress one fact upon all who hear me, and that is the fact that we need to do more to interest the men and the money in the Northern States in our country. Pecan planting is destined to become one of the great lines of endeavor and profit in all the Gulf Coast States. The conditions are right. There is a demand for all the nuts that can be grown, and at constantly increasing prices. The lands are abundant and cheap. The investment is a stable and a certainly profitable one. There needs to be, in order to develop it fully, the very best sort of advertising and the bringing of this industry of pecan growing to the attention of men in other states who are ready, even willing and anxious to be convinced of the desirability of such investments.

A gathering like this, a statement of actual results obtained by pecan growers, who have now passed the experimental stage, will do more than all else to bring our industry, to which every one of us is putting money and brains and effort, to the attention of others. A fine start has been made here as the tens of thousands of fire bearing trees in this country show. Similar beginnings, on smaller scales, have been made in many other places in this and other Southern States. The planting of pecans has really begun, and the growing for market of a considerable quantity of pecans of the best varieties will be an established fact in a few years. Each year sees an

advance in the price of the native nuts of Texas and Louisiana and other states. Each year sees a greater demand for the best varieties for a special trade which will grow as the supply grows.

I am frequently asked, in view of seemingly large acreages of these varieties in certain localities, if there will not be such a supply in a few years that the price will not be a remunerative one. The day will never come when the South can or will raise enough good pecans to make an over-supply. The demand grows by what it feeds on. The pecan is recognized as the best nut of all that grow. As it becomes better known and known to more people, the demand for it will increase and the demand for the best varieties, among a class of people who are willing and able to pay any price for what they want, will always take up all the good pecans that can be grown. New uses and new sales for pecans are coming up every day. The area of native pecan trees is not widening; rather it is narrowing by the using of lands for other purposes. The increased demand for nuts must be supplied by the plantings that are made. These plantings are being made by such men as I see gathered here. They will

reap the rewards of their foresight and effort in the growing of one of the staple articles of commerce.

I have come a long way to see the pecan groves about Albany, and to meet with the pecan growers gathered here from many states. The coming has been a wise investment on my part and I feel sure that every man here feels as I do. I am sure that every man who is here will go home and plant more pecans and urge his friends and neighbors to do likewise.

**Barnwell Pecan Groves** Has 10,-  
000 Budded and Grafted trees of the leading varieties. First-Class Grafting Wood for sale at reasonable prices. Address

**CHAS. M. BARNWELL,**  
BACONTON, :: :: GEORGIA.

*Fruit Trees,      Shade Trees*

— AND —

*Ornamental Shrubbery*

— ALSO —

*Field Grown Rose Bushes*

Before you place your order write us for prices and one of our :: ::

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**TURKEY CREEK NURSERY**

Box 21, McClenny, Fla.

C. F. BARBER, Pres.

J. E. BARBER, Sec'y.

## *Atlanta, Birmingham and Atlantic Railroad*

Traverses productive Georgia and Alabama. Georgia is the home of the famous paper-shell pecan. Lands otherwise adapted to diversity of crops. :- :- :- :-

Information cheerfully furnished.

**W. H. LEAHY,**

*General Passenger Agent.*

**ATLANTA,**

-

-

**GEORGIA.**

## WALNUTS

### Walnut in Southwest Texas.

Harvey C. Styles, Raymondville, Texas.

There is only one walnut (*Juglans*) indigenous to Southwest Texas. This is *Juglans nigra*, but of a type quite distinct from the common black walnut of the North, East and South, and further classified as *rupestris* and still further west it is by some botanists considered another type and called *Juglans (nigra) rupestris* California.

Its importance to us lies in the fact that its habitat is much further south than the common black walnut, in arid, semi-tropic sections, and while the latter does not find congenial conditions with us in Southwest Texas, yet this one endures easily the conditions found in the Southwest generally, and we find it throughout Southwest Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and Southern California. In the latter State it is on the dry chalk hills, in sections getting almost no rainfall, yet maintaining a sturdy, healthy existence, and when planted in the deep rich valleys, with irrigation, makes a noble tree, sometimes ninety feet high and four or five feet in diameter of trunk. I find it also still further south, in the arid parts of semi-tropic Mexico. Its wood is yellowish brown, hard, beautiful, but not so valuable as that of the common black walnut. It makes, however, rather more pleasing furniture, not being so dark nor so heavy.

The nut is smaller and less corrugated—sometimes almost smooth, and thinner shelled. The kernel is large and very sweet, though in some sections it is said to have a bitter and biting taste.

It is a very handsome tree, well worth growing for its beauty, shade and fruit, but its great value lies in its use as a stock, on which to work the English (properly *persian*) varieties—*Juglans regia*. Its value for this is amply proven by trees growing in nurseries and by grafting great old trees—some three feet in diameter. On that root English walnuts are succeeding in parts of California and Arizona, where they failed utterly on their own roots.

Schattenberg, our well known student-horticulturist, has also well proven it at Boerne, Texas, where

he has made it carry fine English walnut tops and mature good fruit, but with him, as elsewhere in South and West Texas, the English walnut on its own root does no good, or dies in a few years.

The English walnut root is very intolerant of mineral salt-soils, even at considerable depth, and the trees, even after growing well for several years, will die back when the roots reach such soil-strata. On the other hand, this *repestris* is found almost only in a natural state on strongly mineralized soils, and in hot arid regions.

*Juglans*, the common black walnut, is also an acceptable stock on which to work the English walnut, but I doubt its adaptability for that use under arid country conditions, even with irrigation. Still it may do for moist soils entirely free from minerals.

While I have no doubt of the success of the English walnut on certain adapted soils in Southwest Texas if they are grafted on this *rupestris* root and properly irrigated (for we have proofs beyond question,) yet I regard the pecan as by far the most valuable nut tree for our use.

Not only was the walnut a prince among woods, but it was a nut bearer, a furnisher of food. The gathering of the nuts afforded one of the chief delights of childhood. There the children gathered in the golden days of jolly autumn to make the woods resonant with their laughter. Under the spread-limbs of the walnut, on the velvety greensward many a love vow was plighted, many a romance begun that lingered through all the years of after life. The walnut, too, was the favorite home of the squirrels. There, of all places, he loved to linger, lighting up the limbs with his sprightly springing and lending ineffable grace by his imitable poses. How sweet the green nuts smelled as the children rolled them in their hands and how delicious the matured kernel when cracked out by the winter fireside. The hickory trees deserve notice, the beech and chestnut tree lent pleasure to the seekers after nuts, and the oaks with their acorns attracted the wild pigeons in countless millions, but above and beyond them all in solid worth and enduring qualities must be placed the sturdy walnut.

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Cleveland, Ohio.

## SUCCESS



### NATURAL SIZE

The nut that has never failed to bear and never failed to fill at both ends with kernels of best quality.

**BECHTEL PECAN NURSERIES**  
OCEAN SPRINGS, MISS.

The chestnut has been almost completely exterminated over extensive areas adjacent to the city of New York by a fungus known as *Valsonectria parasitica*. It causes patches of the bark to die by attacking the cambium and other soft tissues of the bark, and extends in all directions until the branch or trunk is girdled. This leads to the death of those parts above the girdling, and in this way if the main trunk is attacked the entire tree may be killed. The disease attacks the bark on the twigs, branches, and trunk without respect to its thickness. How the fungus gains entrance is uncertain, but inoculation experiments seem to show that it is able to enter only through injuries to the bark. The affected bark has a blackened appearance, is somewhat shrunken, and after a time is apt to be thickly covered with projecting brown, or orange, or greenish yellow colored bodies, which are about one-sixteenth of an inch in diameter at the base, often long and twisted or curled, and taper to a slender tip. These are the fruiting bodies of the fungus, and are very characteristic of this disease when the weather is moist enough for their formation.

The disease has already spread south to Bedford county, Va., west to Lancaster county and Northumberland county, Pa., and north to Massachusetts. The Japanese chestnut is in general resistant, although single trees of this species have taken the disease. Immunity tests of all known varieties of chestnuts are now in progress by this Department. No adequate preventive seems to be known at present, so that this disease is an especially threatening one in the Eastern States.

A similar disease has been noted by the writers upon the Spanish oak in the Appalachians, especially in Virginia and Western North Carolina. This disease is manifested in the drooping of the leaves and their ultimate drying up, caused by a stoppage in the water supply in the branches by an apparently undescribed species of *Cenangium*.—From Bulletin 149, U. S. Dept. Agr.

## How the Horticulturist Can Protect and Encourage Birds to Stay Around the House.

Many of our valuable birds are quite at home around the farm buildings and grounds. By building bird-houses for the blue-birds, wrens, martins and swallows, the farmer will encourage them to remain where they will be useful to him. Build boxes with small holes for entrance for the wrens or the English sparrow will drive them away. Allow the swallows and Phoebe to build under the eaves or on the rafters of the barn. Do not have a lot of useless cats around to kill the birds, for birds are of much more value than the average cat. Never allow birds to be shot on the farm.

All insect-eating and weed-eating birds should be protected by law, and in most Northern states they are so protected. In many states, however, the dove and meadow lark are considered as game birds, and are only protected during a part of the year. This is a bad state of affairs for both of these are valuable birds and worth much more alive than dead. Children should be taught the value of birds and encouraged to study their habits.

H. C. THOMPSON,  
Assistant Horticulturist Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College.

Not only are birds of value as insect destroyers, but many feed largely on weed seeds. Among the seed-eaters may be mentioned the doves, finches, sparrows, bobolinks, blackbirds and others. From examination of many stomachs it has been found that during the winter the sparrows live almost entirely on weed seeds. They would eat at least one-fourth of an ounce per day. At this rate, and counting only 20 sparrows to the square mile, and there are a great many more, counting all the species, they would consume over 10,722 pounds per day in the state of Mississippi. For two hundred days in the year they would consume over 1,000 tons.

## HICKORY

### My Experience in Working the Pecan on Hickory.

Judge Frank R. Guinn, Rusk, Texas  
(CONTINUED FROM MAY NUMBER.)

We are situated between the two regions of principal origination of varieties, the Mississippi Valley and the Gulf coast of the east, and the Brazos, Colorado, San Saba and other streams of West Texas, where the leading Texas varieties have originated.

I am growing the leading varieties from both these regions and believe that we can succeed with either or both, though in using the Mississippi Valley and Gulf coast varieties, care will have to be exercised, as some of these do not fill out well when removed from the alluvial lands upon which they originated.

I think, however, that these eastern pecans have made as a rule some more vigorous growth for me than the West Texas varieties, but the different situations of my trees and their environment may account for the difference up to this time, and the final results may be different.

However, a few of the leading varieties of these two classes have been fruited already in East Texas, and many will probably come in this year, and one can easily secure varieties that he can safely plant, and he cannot lose in planting any kind of pecan tree, for, even should it not be the very best, it will be much better than none, and can if need be, be top worked to a well known better variety later on.

Our yards and lawns can be made beautiful with fine trees, giving shade and producing the most toothsome, nutritious nuts for home comfort and luxury, with some to spare for a money crop.

Hickory groves now of little or no value, can in a few more years be converted into orchards more valuable than California's orange groves, and become a source of wealth and prosperity to the owner and to the country.

It is not necessary for me to discuss with the members of this association the importance and advantage of nut culture.

You have already reached conclusions on the subject, as every

one will who gives it any thought.

You know that all food stuffs are getting dearer all the time, and that the world is calling for more and better food each year, as the cities and great manufacturing and commercial centers grow and multiply faster than the producing population and lay fresh burdens upon them each successive year.

Not only this but the tendency of mankind is to use the best, most healthful and most nutritious foods, and all that is required to make them consume enormous quantities of nature's most perfect and highest grade food, nuts, is a sufficient supply of same, and no fears need be entertained as to an over-production in this or future ages, for the great body of mankind has not yet even tasted the king of all nuts, the pecan in its best form.

The possibilities to Texas, and especially to East Texas, along this line can hardly be imagined, much less realized.

We could easily in a few years add another crop to this favored

region, to rival the great cotton crop that brings in its millions of dollars.

If each family in Rusk county would put out and bring into bearing half dozen fine pecan trees, they would in a generation add more wealth to the county than it now contains.

Just think of it, why we sell our lands at low prices and go to less favored regions to build up our fortunes, when we have a land of so many advantages and possibilities, with a soil and climate producing so abundantly of every luxury needed for human consumption.

We should simply make use of the abundance nature has placed in our reach; to take the lead in development, progress and permanent prosperity.

Plant pecans, convert hickories into pecans, beautify your home, and at the same time, promote wealth, comfort and ease.

There are other things to do, of course, but these will greatly aid in our material welfare and prosperity.

## The Secret of Success Is Self-Development....

Prepare for future success—greatness, prosperity, and happiness—by developing yourself NOW. Your circumstances are only the expression of your mental development and habits, and it is impossible to improve your surroundings unless you FIRST IMPROVE YOURSELF.

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covers every point of necessary development. It will show you HOW TO WIN in the simplest and clearest manner. Every word, thought and scientific discovery for quickly developing the faculties have been included; and no one who will take up the study of the course in the proper manner and persist to the end will fail in life UNLESS HE OR SHE DOES SO DELIBERATELY.

## You Can Become More Successful

and we prove it beyond all reasonable doubt in our free booklet. The right application of the simplest powers of the normal mind insure the greatest success in all things. Every man and woman known to be successful in life has directed these SIMPLE powers in the same general manner, and our course of instruction is formed for the one purpose of creating this successful, conquering attitude of mind in the individual student, together with the full development of every faculty necessary for success.

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Gentlemen:—Without obligation on my part,  
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## CLASSIFIED

## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

## A Department for the Buyer and Seller

In this column we give place to advertisements from subscribers who have orchard, Farm Products, Live Stock or Implements to sell or exchange, as well as make inquiries for things wanted. The rate is One Cent a word for each insertion. Patrons are urged to make liberal use of this space, as it will be found convenient and profitable.

**Cement Sidewalks, Buildings, Etc.**—Portland cement sidewalk construction; concrete block buildings; making and laying concrete blocks; estimating, profits etc. Practical book for contractors giving details in full. Second edition. Postpaid 50c. De Graff Pub. Co., Peoria, Ill.

**BABY CHICKS 8 CENTS**—Shipped safely anywhere. CULVER POULTRY FARM, 1034 Reed, Benson, Neb.

**SAMPLE NUTS**—Of many leading varieties for study or exhibition purposes supplied at reasonable rates. Seed nuts furnished only in limited quantities. THE NUT-GROWER COMPANY, Poulan, Ga.

**Help Wanted**—Mr. A. B. Goodenow, of Culbra, Canal Zone, has a good farm of about fifty acres at Glenmore, Ga., ten miles from Waycross. He wants to have it planted in pecans, and will make it an object to some good farmer who will handle the place in a suitable manner.

**Wanted**—Copies of the November and December 1909 and January 1910 issues of the Nut-Grower. Parties having duplicates or copies not needed, will oblige by notifying The Nut-Grower Co., Poulan, Georgia.

## —THE—

## Buckeye Subscription Agency

For many years we have secured and forwarded subscriptions to many publishers for local patrons, and the facilities at command enable us to serve others who order by mail.

Write for quotations on any periodical desired.

**J. F. WILSON, AGENT**  
POULAN, GEORGIA

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Of the Best Varieties,  
Four Hundred Trees

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is my Specialty. . . . .

## Budded and Grafted Trees

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**J. B. WICHT,** CAIRO, GEORGIA.

## NEW AND RARE NUTS

## Filbert Culture.

The standard method of propagating filberts is by laying branches allowed to grow from the trees close to the ground, says a writer in the Oregon Agriculturist. This is the method which nurserymen should follow. In a slower way the man who has a start of young trees can increase his supply. The young trees tend to throw up suckers, and these suckers can be taken up and developed into trees. After being taken up and planted in a nursery row, it is best to allow them to grow two years before planting where they are to stand permanently. A filbert tree is easy to transplant, and trees three or four years old can readily be transplanted. After the trees in the grove have become large they apparently cease to throw up suckers. When the trees are planted in the permanent grove a good stake about eight feet long should be driven or set beside each tree in order to keep it straight until it becomes old enough and strong enough to hold itself up. If it is allowed to start with a leaning tendency, it will be found almost impossible to afterward straighten the tree. If good two-year-old trees are planted they will have a few nuts the second year after planting. Mr. Norelius last year took from one to two pounds of nuts or safely over an average of a pound of nuts to the tree from the trees set three years ago. The trees, if set 16 feet apart, should give an average yield of 1,000 pounds per acre when out six years, and 2,000 pounds when out twelve years. The local wholesalers are so far ready and willing to take the nuts at 15c per pound. We do not believe this price can be permanently obtained, but for a long time to come the price should not fall below 10c. The filbert tree does not require a great deal of pruning, but the head should start at about three feet from the ground. The finest looking trees are those which maintain a strong central stem to a considerable distance from the ground, with the largest branches starting six or eight feet up. About

all the pruning which is done is that which is necessary to keep the trees in proper shape. They should not be pruned with a view to making the tops thicker. Experience up to the present time shows that the filbert is less often injured by frost than is the case with most kinds of fruit. It is affected by frost much less than the Italian prune.

The gathering begins about the first of September. The nuts should be spread in trays or shallow boxes. If the weather is as sunny as it generally is in the first half of September, the nuts can be dried in the sun, but those who raise on a large scale should be provided with a drier. If cured in a drier the air should not be heated much above 100 degrees. When dry partially fill a sack with the nuts and slap the sack against the floor or some other surface a few times. Nearly all the nuts will then be found to have separated from the husks. In England it has become the fashion to serve filberts in the husks as a dessert; but the bulk of the nuts will, of course, have to be removed from the husks for marketing.—California Fruit Grower.

Of the nuts here included the richest in fat is the pecan, with an average of 70.7%, but 7 other varieties—the Brazil nut, butternut, candlenut, filbert, hickory nut, pinenut, and walnut—contain upward of 60%. The almond, coconut, and pistachio yield between 50 and 60% of this nutrient. The beechnut, peanut, and pignolia contain about 50%. In other words, in 13 of the varieties of nuts appearing in the foregoing table, half or more of the edible portion is fat or oil.

The ginkgo nut, the fruit of an ornamental tree widely known in the United States and sometimes called the maiden-hair tree, from the shape of the leaves, and which fruits abundantly in some regions, is seldom eaten except by the Chinese, who gather it whenever possible. The small, roundish, oval, thin-shelled nut is surrounded by a very acrid, bad-smelling pulp, the whole fruit being not unlike a green damson plum in size and appearance.

## THE NUT - GROWER

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

The NUT-GROWER COMPANY

Entered as second-class matter at the Postoffice at Poulton, Georgia, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Subscription, 50 cents per Annum.  
Advertising Rates on Application.

## NOTICE

When this paragraph is marked it means that your subscription has expired and that you are requested to renew promptly, as postal regulations do not permit us to mail to delinquents at second-class rates.

The subscription price is 50 cents per annum, but if you will send \$1.00 your account will be credited for three years.

JUNE, 1910

The Standard Pecan Co. pays three and a half per cent. dividends on its preferred stock, semi-annually.

The official announcement for the 1910 convention is found on page 92 of this issue. President Wight makes a strong plea for the meeting and incidentally for Monticello.

The making up of nut collections for exhibition purposes, as well as for colleges and schools, is a line of work which the National Association should undertake just as soon as practicable.

The Post Script to some letters is concentrated sentiment and that like the following, is helpful. It came from a subscriber living about three thousand miles away: "P. S.—We appreciate the Nut-Grower very much and find many valuable articles in each issue which is of great value to us. T. B."

The permanent as well as creditable returns, which the pecan planter earns by five years of labor and expense, will more than compensate for the waiting period. The time soon passes, whether the trees are planted or not. It is simply a question of doing, now—the necessary planting and then giving continuous care and attention; time and season will do the rest.

The gasoline engine and electrical power, which is sometimes available for farmer's use, are working many changes in taking the place of hand labor to a great extent. All of these improvements which economize time and expense, should be utilized by the orchardist. Farming goes hand in hand with the orchard work and both merit the use of the most approved and modern machinery.

Dr. Morris says: "We have been importing millions of dollars worth of nuts and nut products every year, but this country has now established, at Cornell University, perhaps the first course in nut culture in the world, and it is probable that the 'millions of dollars worth' will soon figure on the export side instead of on the import side. For the course in nuciculture at Cornell, there is an annual prize of twenty-five dollars for the best grafter."

Regarding advertising patronage, an exchange has the following to say, which applies to The Nut-Grower so well that we commend it to all our patrons for careful consideration:

"And let us repeat right here what we have so often said before, it is the advertising pages of a magazine which bring the real revenue. Large advertising contracts mean a paper more attractive to every subscriber in all its departments, not only in the advertising pages themselves, but in the editorial and reading pages as well. Advertising contracts cannot be secured without the co-operation of every subscriber on the list. Read the advertising pages as carefully as you do the rest of the paper; patronize advertisers whenever possible; speak a good word for the paper always, and we will increase its attractiveness and value to you a hundred fold."

The 1909 Year Book of the Department of Agriculture, has the following to say regarding the adaptation of varieties:

"The numerous pecan orchards that are now attaining bearing age in the Southern states emphasize the fact that it is of the utmost importance that commercial planters of this nut should exercise great care to secure varieties adapted to the conditions of the section where they are to be planted. While trees of varieties that have proved unsuited to conditions can be top-worked and converted into other sorts, the expense of such conversion and the time required to accomplish it render it important that the necessity for such top-budding and grafting be avoided if possible. Careful investigation of the behavior of varieties already growing in a locality is the only safe course for the pecan planter in selecting his varieties. While nothing short of actual test of a variety in the locality can be considered sufficient, in the absence of such test the grower will do well to confide his commercial plantings to varieties that have originated in his own region, rather than to rely on sorts that have been developed under radically different climatic circumstances."

We believe in system for gathering news and information for our readers. While indifferent methods persistently worked, may be productive of good results, better plans, regularly followed, must necessarily prove more advantageous. In the near future we may ask for needed assistance in covering our constantly enlarging field.

Mr. A. C. Newell, of Oregon, has a high appreciation of the nurseryman who serves his patrons faithfully. In a recent address he said in part:

"The nurseryman should be an intelligent guide to the fruit grower. The average planter looks to him to be well posted as to what, when and where and how to plant, and the nurseryman should aim high in his business and try to post himself so thoroughly that he may not have to turn any customer or seeker for information away unsatisfied. The position of nurseryman is one of great importance to the country. It is a calling that one cannot just drop into and succeed at. He must go into it with earnestness and enthusiasm and make it a life study as well as a life business in order to be of any value to the country, or make anything out of it for himself. The nurseryman can only serve his part properly in the business by making it his permanent occupation, and he cannot give his customers satisfaction unless he is competent to advise a tree planter as to the proper trees for planting under all conditions."

The frugality of the French peasantry is often commended, and it suggests the way in which our people of very moderate means, can get established as owners of pecan orchards, and eventually have a better investment than the French have in the bonds they buy. The following clipping from an investment publication, is of interest in this particular:

"All of us are, or should be investors. The reason France is so wealthy as a nation, is because her people are a saving people. Saving has become a habit with them. The rule among the masses is to lay aside some money each week or month, and when a few francs are saved, they are deposited in government savings banks, which are distributed over all parts of the country. Very little money is taken out and the goal in view is to get enough money ahead to buy a government bond, which pays 2½ per cent. interest, and when this is accomplished, to save again to buy another and still another bond. This is true old age insurance, and when the time comes to lay aside one's work, he can enjoy the fruits of his labor."

Mr. R. J. Mayhew, a Texas nurseryman, believes in the fellowship idea being carried into business, as the following extracts from an address he made to the Southern Nurseryman's Association indicates. These sentiments, if utilized in the proper spirit by nut-growers, will build up the industry on an enduring foundation:

"I like the ring of that word fellowship, for it points to a higher ideal in business life; it opens to us the possibility of getting out of business something besides mere dollars. It is a valuable asset and while not subject to invoice, like your growing stock and improvements or buildings, contributes to their worth, and is not subject to taxation or inspection.

"I plead for that brotherhood of man that makes us all akin, for that fellowship that would guarantee to every man a square deal.

"Let us cultivate one another, and you that are 'on top' today, remember the man underneath has a right to your assistance. If deserving, lend him a helping hand, and it will be like 'seed sown on good ground bringing forth fruit, some an hundred fold, some sixty-fold and some thirty-fold.' Let us demand of ourselves and of one another, higher ideals in business life, standing shoulder to shoulder for a larger and cleaner business than ever before. Let us return to our homes and business determined, of course, to do more for ourselves, but in doing for ourselves let us not forget our obligations to one another."

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### Personal Mention.

W. D. Heart, of Dayton Ohio, bought a plantation near Albany through the Albany Realty & Investment Company, and will plant 150 acres to pecans.

The forty-third annual meeting of the Florida State Horticultural Society, was held at Orlando May 17-20. The Georgia-Florida Pecan Growers held a joint session during the meeting.

The North Florida Pecan Company is located at Monticello, Fla., and has about half of a tract of 1400 acres planted in choice varieties of pecan. Prof John Craig, of Ithaca, N. Y., is president of the Company.

Mr. C. Forkert, of Mississippi, the noted propagator of pecans, has recovered his health which was considerably impaired a year ago.

Charles M. Barnwell, J. F. Wilson and B. W. Stone are appointed to act with the Monticello committee in perfecting arrangements for the 1910 convention.

The web worm sometimes does considerable damage to the young foliage. This insect may be destroyed by tying paper upon the end of a pole and burning out the webs. The tree will not be injured if care is taken.

It almost seems safe to predict that twenty-five years hence the meat eaters will be reduced to less than 25 per cent. The nut is the ideal carbonaceous food. It is richer in all the food elements than best beef steak. In the slain carcass of our dumb animal friends,

the presence of death and decay is to be found in every tissue. Folded in the cells of the nut is slumbering life energy that becomes a part of the vitality of the person who eats it. Nuts and fruits full of the prisoned energy caught from the sun, are the strongest and most healthful diet for man, and must lead to higher levels of intellectual and moral life.—The National Horticulturist.

## The Austin Nursery

A GREAT STOCK OF  
Fruit and Shade Trees, Evergreens and Native Ornamentals.

### INTRODUCERS OF THE HAUPT BERRY

A cross between a blackberry and a dewberry. You can plant Haupt any time during the year. Our favorite time is in August and September. Write for our **Special Circular** on this berry.

Introducers of the . . .

### OLIVER

and ten other superb Texas Pecans. Big stock of trees of standard varieties of eastern and Texas Pecans.

We will plant for you 1,000 grafted and budded pecans, and let you pay for the trees that are alive and established at the end of the first season.

Write for new CATALOG and SPECIAL CIRCULARS on BERRIES and PECANS.

**F. T. Ramsey & Son**  
Austin, : Texas.

## Perfection Nut Cracker.

PERFECTLY SIMPLE

SIMPLY PERFECT....

Allows Use of Bowl Under End

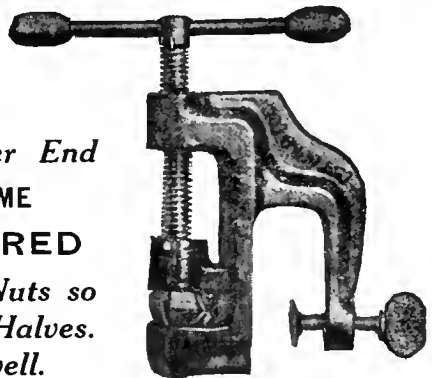
NECESSARY IN EVERY HOME

PRICE \$1.00 DELIVERED

Cracks Pecans and other Nuts so

Meats come out in Perfect Halves.

Does its work quickly and well.



Send us your order TO-DAY. Money  
: : Refunded if not Satisfactory. : :

**The DeWitt Supply Company,**  
DeWitt, - - Georgia.

## News Items.

Reports from Ocean Springs state that the weather was excellent during the recent grafting season.

The pear crop in South Georgia threatens to beat all records this year, the late cold not having affected the trees.

Weather records for May at Piney Park, showed Maximum temperature, 93; minimum, 48; Mean 72. Rainfall 2.73.

The Association's Nut Notes will appear as a 4-page leaflet, for the remainder this year, and be used in advertising the Monticello Convention.

There was the greatest possible profusion of bloom upon pecan trees in South-west Georgia this year and an abundant crop is assured. Large numbers of budded and grafted trees have set heavy crops of nuts.

Weather conditions in California during April, caused heavy loss to the nurseries, where walnut grafts are grown. Extreme heat causing the failure to such an extent that prices on stock will probably be advanced.

New officers were elected and bids were received for supplying bags for the coming walnut crop at the annual meeting of the Walnut Growers' Association of Southern California held April 23 at Los Angeles. There are 19 associations in the organization and nearly all were represented.

From the various almond growing sections of the state of California come reports of agitation for the formation of co-operative associations growers for mutual benefit in marketing the crops, and a number of localities have already effected organizations. The San Joaquin Almond Growers Association has organized, and it is stated that about 80 per cent of the growers in that section have signed membership. The Davis Almond Growers Association has been incorporated, also the Fair Oaks Almond Growers Association. Other local organizations already formed or in process of formation include

the growers of Antelope, Sacramento county; Oakley, Contra Costa county; Yuba City, Sutter county; Capay valley, Yolo county, and Guinda, Yolo county. These local associations, it is expected, will later unite in organizing a central State association. It has been suggested that it would be a good idea for the almond growers to join with the deciduous fruit growers in their State league, but as the final steps in that organization have not yet been taken to make it an effective institution, that point cannot be definitely settled until later.

Orchard planting is somewhat like life insurance, in more ways than one. It is an investment that brings a good deal of satisfaction, and it usually pays its annual dividends, but the most decided similarity is in the fact that a great deal of talking must be done by some one on the subject before the policy is ever written, or the orchard planted. In the case of the orchard, this talking usually falls to the nurseryman.

## PRESIDENT PECAN



NONE BETTER

SEE THE  
ROOTS  
SUCH  
TREES  
LIVE



Pecan Growing  
**MADE EASY**

by planting trees dug with entire Tap Root and well developed lateral roots. Few Nurseries sell such trees.

Made Profitable

By planting only genuine budded or grafted trees, of best quality and best producing varieties. Some of the biggest, thinnest-shelled nuts don't bear. Beware of them.

Griffing's Trees

are Models  
**ROOT and TOP**

Our Varieties are Best

Gold Medal awarded our Pecans  
at Jamestown Exposition

Handsome Pecan Catalog Free

THE  
Griffing Bros. Co.

Nurserymen  
Jacksonville, Florida

We also grow Orange on hardy roots, all kinds Fruit, and Ornamental Trees. Shrubbery.

ROSES

## Budded and Grafted . . . Pecan Trees

*We have them in all the Varieties Worth While.*

The demand for the best sizes and varieties of BUDDED AND GRAFTED PECAN TREES is far greater than the supply.

### ORDER NOW TO SAVE DISAPPOINTMENT

#### 1909-1910 PRICE LIST:

|   |                 |
|---|-----------------|
| 1 to 2 foot size, 55 cents each, or . . . . . | \$45.00 per 100 |
| 2 to 3 foot size, 60 cents each, or . . . . . | 55 00 per 100   |
| 3 to 4 foot size, 70 cents each, or . . . . . | 65 00 per 100   |
| 4 to 5 foot size, 80 cents each, or . . . . . | 75 00 per 100   |
| 5 to 6 foot size, 90 cents each, or . . . . . | 85 00 per 100   |

#### OUR GUARANTEE

If our planting instructions and advice as to the care of the trees are followed we will replace, free, all over 7 per cent. that die from natural causes, provided they are set out before February 15th.

**Orders Booked now for Fall and Winter Delivery.**

DELAYS PAY NO DIVIDENDS---ACT NOW---ORDER TO-DAY.

**The G. M. Bacon Pecan Company,**  
DeWitt, Mitchell County, Georgia.



**Mere Mention.**

The pecan is the only fruit planted that will last a century. It is not a perishable fruit, and does not have to be gathered in a rush and shipped, or kept in expensive cold storage, like other fruit. Not restricted in its sale, it takes the world for its markets. It is the best eating of all nuts; most profitable of all nuts.

The whole tree is profitable. The wood is in demand at any age. The nuts are used for desert, for oil, for confectioneries, and is lately being used for nut foods, which will furnish an unlimited demand for them.

\* \* \*

The subject in "Orchard and Nursery" presents a wide latitude of ideas and as it is in the nursery that the orchard is properly started, the nursery will have first consideration. As just indicated, it is in the nursery that the trees are made ready for their permanent planting in the orchard and its future usefulness depends in no small degree upon the manner in which young trees are treated, from nursery the pecan manifests an individuality from the very start, and it is a common experience to find great variations in blocks of seedlings; some germinate in advance of others, some grow more rapidly, some trees are inclined to be more stocky, some will foliate weeks ahead of others, and some will shed their leaves and become dormant, while others are quite green. It is no wonder that old seedling groves prove unreliable and contain all manner of trees.—H. K. MILLER.

\* \* \*

The last federal census gave the entire production of nuts in the United States for the year previous to taking the census at 21,000,000 pounds, and the importations from foreign countries for the same year, 1899, at 24,000,000. The estimate of the total home production of nuts for 1909 110,000,000 pounds, an increase of over five times, while the importations were correspondingly large.

\* \* \*

The term "nut" is applied somewhat loosely to certain varieties of

# QUALITY TALKS

In Pecan Trees, as well as other commodities,

**WE HAVE THE QUALITY.**

Our stock for the coming season's delivery is Budded and Grafted from **Known Trees**. All being of the very best varieties. Orders are being rapidly booked.

Get in touch with us; we have the goods. A "SQUARE DEAL" guaranteed. Write for booklet and get acquainted

**JEFFERSON NURSERY CO.,**

MONTICELLO, : : FLORIDA.

(Mention The Nut-Grower.)

FOR INFORMATION AS TO LANDS IN

**--The Nation's Garden Spot--**

*That Great Fruit and Truck Growing  
Section along the : : : :*

**Atlantic Coast Line Railroad**

In North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama  
and Florida, write to

**WILBUR McCOY, Agricultural and Immigration Agent**

Atlantic Coast Line : : Jacksonville, Fla.

fruits, and implies a more or less fibrous covering surrounding a kernel of meat. They are produced in the most diverse manners, from vine-like plants, as the peanuts, up to the giant pine or beech. One variety, the water chestnut, is supplied by a water plant.

\* \* \*

Let me in conclusion stress the fact that the vegetable proteins are free from many of the poisonous products with which the flesh foods abound, and that they less rapidly undergo putrefactive changes in the intestines. Moreover, some of the purest and most readily digestible forms of fat are those derived from nuts, being provided as butter oils or in the emulsified forms as nut butters.—DR. NILES,

\* \* \*

The best size for trees that are to be top worked, are those from three inches to ten inches in diameter. When trees this size are top-worked it doesn't take the wound so long to heal over, while in a large tree there is great danger of decay setting in before the wound can heal. In all instances the wound should be painted over with some

kind of paint or tar. In cutting out the top, always be sure to leave some branches below the cut place; the object of this is to keep up the flow of sap. If there are no branches left on the tree the flow of the sap will stop, especially in large trees, because there is nothing to draw it up. A tree that has been cut below all branches is almost sure to die.

\* \* \*

The shuck worm is an enemy to the pecan and often does much harm to the nuts. This insect punctures the hull of the young nut and causes it to fall prematurely. All nuts that have fallen from the effects of this insect should be gathered and buried. If this is done promptly and carefully the insect may be controlled.

\* \* \*

Nut foods have become as firmly established among the better class of people of the United States, as has the beef diet among the Englishmen. Each year witnesses the decreasing use of animal fats and all kinds of meats and a corresponding increase in the consumption of nuts.



### Official Announcement for 1910 Convention.

The ninth annual Convention of the National Nut Growers Association will be held in Monticello, Fla., November 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 1910. As a nut-growing centre, there are few places more interesting than Monticello. There are more and larger nut nurseries at that place than at any other place in the world. In and around the city, there are at least two thousand acres of orchards, most of them being budded and grafted trees, and many of them are in bearing. Monticello is preeminently a city of nut trees. Some of the oldest seedling pecan trees east of the Mississippi river are growing about the homes of the city. To those, therefore, who are interested in nut growing in any of its phases, there can be no more attractive place than Monticello, and certainly no better time to visit it than the above, when the nut crop of this year will be ripening, and nut growers from almost every nut growing state will be present.

The eighth annual Convention held last year was the best up to that time. During the last year the National Association has greatly increased its membership, and its financial condition is now the best in its history. Time, place and circumstances, therefore, indicate that the approaching convention will be a pre-eminent success.

Monticello has already begun to work and plan for the entertainment and amusement of its guests. No wide-awake nut grower can afford to miss this meeting.

While more particular attention will be paid to pecans, yet the range of discussion will include all nuts that are commercially profitable.

Expert nut growers from all parts of the country will be present, and a program is being prepared that will cover practically all phases of the subject. Particular interest will attach to the report of the committee on Varietal Adaptations. This committee was appointed at the last annual Convention, and is diligently at work making investigations as to the best varieties of nuts suited to each section. To meet and talk with the oldest and most progressive

nut growers of the country, will be well worth the trip to Monticello. Opportunity will be afforded all visitors to see the nurseries and orchards in and around the city. The local committee of arrangements is also planning to make the social features of the Convention memorable.

Monticello is easily reached by the Coast Line and Seaboard railway systems. There will be ample facilities for accommodating all visitors. Membership in the Association may be secured by the payment of \$2, which entitles the person not only to a copy of the proceedings of the Convention, which will include all papers and addresses made, and also stenographic reports and discussions; but will also admit to all social functions which will be tendered to the membership of the Convention at that time.

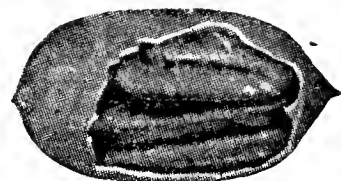
For further information, address Dr. J. F. Wilson, Secretary, Poulan, Ga.

J. B. WIGHT, President,  
Cairo, Ga.

### The Flavor of Nuts.

The flavor of nuts is very largely dependent upon the oils which they contain, though in some there are also specific flavoring bodies. The nut oils readily become rancid, the very disagreeable flavor of spoiled nuts being due to this property. Some nuts (for instance the chestnut) have a starchy flavor as well as a "nutty" taste. The small native nut is much more highly flavored than the large Italian or the Japanese chestnut. The almond possesses the cyanic-acid flavor, which is characteristic of peach pits, plum pits, etc., and this might be expected when it is remembered that the almond is the dried pit of an inedible fruit somewhat resembling the peach in appearance and closely related to it botanically. Most almonds are mild flavored. The so-called bitter almonds are, however, very strong, the cyanic acid yielding glucosid being present in considerable quantity. In raw peanuts there is a decided flavor resembling that of the closely related beans and peas, and to some persons this is not unpalatable. In the roasted peanuts, which most of us prefer to the raw, the flavor is largely dependent upon the browned oils and starches or other carbohydrates.

New  
Plan



For growing Pecans, Pears, Peaches, etc., at a profit—Free. 50 per cent. reductions in price of trees. Sure to live. No agents.

B. W. STONE & CO., Thomasville, Ga.

— LET US SEND YOU —

### "PECAN MEATS PICKED OUT"

For Those Who Want to Know  
By Those Who Know

All the essential information "Out of a Nut Shell." Investigate Pecans for pleasure, Pecans for profit. Our plan of free expert superintendence in planting large size pecans assures live trees and quick profits. WRITE TODAY.

Clingman Nursery and  
Orchard Company, Ltd.

Keithville, La.

## PROCEEDINGS

The following volumes of Proceedings of the National Nut Growers' Association can be obtained at prices which were established at the Albany Convention:

|                  |              |
|------------------|--------------|
| St. Louis, 1904, | 25c per copy |
| Seranton, 1906,  | 25c per copy |
| Norfolk, 1907,   | 50c per copy |
| Albany, 1909,    | 50c per copy |

J. F. WILSON, Sec'y  
POULAN, GA. GEORGIA

## THE NUT-GROWER

TRIAL SUBSCRIPTION

Three Months for - 10c  
One Year for . - 50c  
Three Years for - \$1.00

Farmers; Fruit Growers, Nurserymen and investors can read it with profit.

As an advertising medium it is particularly valuable, as no padding of circulation figures fixes the rates. Descriptive circulars sent on request.

The Nut-Grower Co.  
Poulan, Georgia

## LETTERS

ORLANDO, FLA., Oct. 11th, '09.

MR. J. F. WILSON

Sec'y. Nat. Nut-Growers Assn.  
Poulan, Ga.

DEAR SIR:—I am sending you by mail a box of about 53 Pecan nuts grown by myself from a nut obtained from Col. Stuart, of Ocean Springs, Miss.—I believe the Stuart Nut.—Mr. C. A. Reed, of the Department of Agriculture, has seen the tree and photographed it and taken a description of the tree.

They weigh 47 to the pound.

I was obliged to pick them green today, before they had opened and consequently they will not be dry enough to show to advantage.

The tree has a very heavy crop on it, and I suppose that on that account the nuts are not filled as well as they were last year.

I did not furnish the tree with fertilizer and I see that it makes a difference with the filling of the nut.

Yours respectfully,  
S. A. ROBINSON.

EDITOR NUT GROWER,

POULAN, GA.

DEAR SIR:—I can but notice what a strong disposition there is to give my varieties of pecans a black eye. So to offset this some, I am able to report some trees that I thought too small to sell fruiting, one poor little thing but three inches above the ground has a bunch of nuts on it; don't you think Texas Prolific is the right name?

Yours,

E. E. RISIEN.

San Saba, Texas.

PEARSON, MD., June, 13, 1910.

EDITOR NUT GROWER:—It may be of interest to know that Frotschen, Van Deman and Stuart pecan trees bloomed here this year, and seem to have a few nuts.

Our location is in the peninsular portion of the state near Chessa-peak Bay, where the thermometer rarely falls to a low point.

Respectfully,

A. L. HEADGDORE.

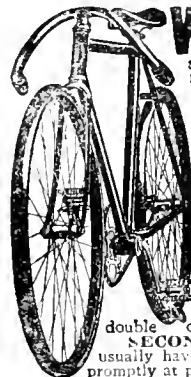
### The Pecan as an Ornamental Tree.

The pecan tree has a habit of growth which clearly distinguishes it from other trees. It attains considerable size, lives for a number of years, is symmetrical, of clean, upright habit, with a clean, straight trunk. The branches are strong and grow well up from the ground. The forking is wonderfully graceful and even in winter the sharp lines of the tree are prettily silhouetted against the sky. In summer the compound leaves are so light and airy that grass can readily be grown under the trees. Movement of the leaves in the slightest breeze tends to console the person suffering from heat as he realizes that some air is present.

The merits of the pecan tree in the home yard are unquestioned. It affords not only pleasure to the

children who love to climb, but furnishes an abundance of delicious and nourishing food for them in the fall. The leaves do not fall until very late in the season and make very little litter.

As a street tree the pecan should prove very valuable. As stated before it is an erect and handsome grower and makes a pleasing shade tree for the South. For shade trees the seedling trees should be planted at least fifty feet apart. When these crops mature there is danger, of course, of their being injured by boys, trying to knock off the nuts. With the rapid strides now taken to inspire young America with a love for the beautiful, it is doubtless if the unthoughtful boy will be a great menace to even nut trees for street shade, in ten or fifteen years to come.



## WANTED--A RIDER AGENT

sample Latest Model "Ranger" bicycle furnished by us. Our agents everywhere are making money fast. Write for full particulars and special offer at once.

**NO MONEY REQUIRED** until you receive and approve of your bicycle. We ship to anyone, anywhere in the U. S. without a cent deposit in advance, prepay freight, and allow **TEN DAYS FREE TRIAL** during which time you may ride the bicycle and put it to any test you wish. If you are then not perfectly satisfied or do not wish to keep the bicycle ship it back to us at our expense and you will not be out one cent.

**FACTORY PRICES** We furnish the highest grade bicycles it is possible to make at one small profit above actual factory cost. You save \$10 to \$25 middlemen's profits by buying direct of us and have the manufacturer's guarantee behind your bicycle. **DO NOT BUY** a bicycle or a pair of tires from anyone at any price until you receive our catalogues and learn our unheard of factory prices and remarkable special offers to rider agents.

**YOU WILL BE ASTONISHED** when you receive our beautiful catalogue and study our superb models at the wonderfully low prices we can make you this year. We sell the highest grade bicycles for less money than any other factory. We are satisfied with \$1.00 profit above factory cost.

**BI-CYCLE DEALERS**, you can sell our bicycles under your own name plate at double our prices. Orders filled the day received.

**SECOND HAND BICYCLES.** We do not regularly handle second hand bicycles, but usually have a number on hand taken in trade by our Chicago retail stores. These we clear out promptly at prices ranging from \$3 to \$8 or \$10. Descriptive bargain lists mailed free.

**COASTER-BRAKES**, single wheels, imported roller chains and pedals, parts, repairs and equipment of all kinds at half the usual retail prices.

**\$8.50 HEDGETHORN PUNCTURE-PROOF SELF-HEALING TIRES** **\$4.80**  
A SAMPLE PAIR TO INTRODUCE, ONLY

The regular retail price of these tires is \$8.50 per pair, but to introduce we will sell you a sample pair for \$4.80 (cash with order \$4.55).

### NO MORE TROUBLE FROM PUNCTURES

**NAILS, Tacks or Glass** will not let the air out. Sixty thousand pairs sold last year. Over two hundred thousand pairs now in use.

**DESCRIPTION:** Made in all sizes. It is lively and easy riding, very durable and lined inside with a special quality of rubber, which never becomes porous and which closes up small punctures without allowing the air to escape. We have hundreds of letters from satisfied customers stating that their tires have only been pumped up once or twice in a whole season. They weigh no more than an ordinary tire, the puncture resisting qualities being given by several layers of thin, specially prepared fabric on the tread. The regular price of these tires is \$8.50 per pair, but for advertising purposes we are making a special factory price to the rider of only \$4.80 per pair. All orders shipped same day letter is received. We ship C. O. D. on approval. You do not pay a cent until you have examined and found them strictly as represented.

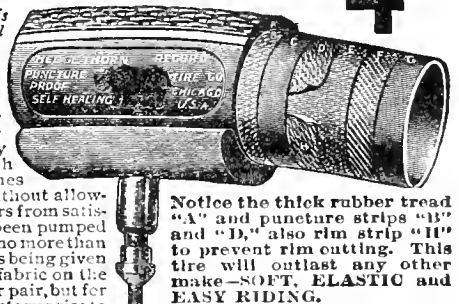
We will allow a cash discount of 5 per cent (thereby making the price \$4.55 per pair) if you send **FULL CASH WITH ORDER** and enclose this advertisement. You run no risk in sending us an order as the tires may be returned at OUR expense if for any reason they are not satisfactory on examination. We are perfectly reliable and money sent to us is as safe as in a bank. If you order a pair of these tires, you will find that they will ride easier, run faster, wear better, last longer and look finer than any tire you have ever used or seen at any price. We know that you will be so well pleased that when you want a bicycle you will give us your order. We want you to send us a trial order at once, hence this remarkable tire offer.

**IF YOU NEED TIRES** don't buy any kind at any price until you send for a pair of Hedgethorn Puncture-Proof tires on approval and trial at the special introductory price quoted above; or write for our big Tire and Sundry Catalogue which describes and quotes all makes and kinds of tires at about half the usual prices.

**DO NOT WAIT** but write us a postal today. **DO NOT THINK OF BUYING** a bicycle or a pair of tires from anyone until you know the new and wonderful offers we are making. It only costs a postal to learn everything. Write it **NOW**.

**J. L. MEAD CYCLE COMPANY,**

**CHICAGO, ILL.**



Notice the thick rubber tread "A" and puncture strips "B" and "D," also rim strip "H" to prevent rim cutting. This tire will outlast any other make--SOFT, ELASTIC and EASY RIDING.

## SOCIETIES

### The Ga.-Fla. Association.

The meeting of the Georgia-Florida Pecan Growers Association at Orlando, Fla., was not very well attended by members. When the invitation to hold a joint meeting with Florida Horticultural Society was accepted, it was thought that the meeting would convene at Jacksonville. The change was doubtless advantageous to the Florida Society, but did not work well for the convenience of the nut growers.

The next meeting is to be held at Americus, Ga., and timely efforts will be made to make it a large and profitable one.

Officers were elected as follows: President, H. W. Smithwick, Americus, Ga.; Vice President, H. S. Graves, Gainesville, Fla.; Treasurer, A. A. Rich, Lamont, Fla.; Secretary, R. C. Simpson, Monticello, Fla.

### Letter to Members.

DEAR SIR:

At the annual meeting of the National Nut Growers' Association, held in Albany, Georgia, October 12th to 14th, 1909, President J. B. Wight was authorized to appoint a special committee to secure data regarding the adaptability of pecan varieties to the various localities, with the expectation that a report would be in readiness for the annual meeting to be held in 1910.

Shortly after, a committee composed of six parties widely distributed over the pecan area was appointed for this purpose. At the request of the committee, President Wight has consented to act as an additional member.

The committee has since prepared a blank form, which, in so far as has been thought practicable, calls for the desired information. A copy of this form is enclosed herewith which you are requested to kindly fill out and return to that member of the committee whose name also appears on the envelope also enclosed. These blanks when assembled together, will also be used in making up the report, the value of which will depend very largely upon the careful co-operation of the individual growers in furnishing the desired data. It is the desire of the committee that, when submitted, the report shall be of such value to the grower that his pains in filling out the card will be fully compensated.

In the preparation of this blank,

it has been assumed that the owner of the orchard will be in immediate charge and his address, therefore, will indicate the location of the orchard. Where this is not the case kindly so indicate by giving the name of the town nearest the orchard, in an additional note.

Data pertaining to varieties only, and not to seedling trees are all that is solicited in this connection.

Under the column headed "Variety" insert the variety name, and if trees of this variety have been planted in more than one year, kindly give the number set in each year, using additional lines as needed. If seedling trees are set and later top worked, this fact may be indicated by giving the dates of both operations.

Figures showing the entire yield for the total number of trees are desired, and not records of the individual trees or averages per tree for the entire orchard. If trees have been in bearing for a period longer than four (4) years, space for record of the succeeding crops may be had by using the lines below.

Under the general head "Pests" kindly give the name of the insect pests and fungus diseases in separate columns and also note the general extent of the injury due to these causes by using some descriptive word such as follows: "Slight" "serious," "very bad," or whatever word may present itself.

Under "Character of Soil" a brief statement as to its general nature as "sand," "sandy loam," "clay," "clay loam," "stiff clay," "clay and sand mixed," "low," "wet," "dry or arid," will be sufficient.

In the last column kindly indicate whether the trees are in "orchard form," "cultivated," "sod," "grafted or budded," "on hickory," or "wild stocks."

Blank spaces for nineteen varieties are on each form. In case you have more than that number, kindly notify the committee and other blanks will be furnished you. The names and addresses of other growers in your section will be used by the committee for the securing of other records besides your own and will, therefore, be of great value and highly appreciated by the committee.

Thanking you in advance for your co-operation, we are,

Yours very truly,

JOHN F. HORLBECK C. A. REED  
R. C. SIMPSON, M. FALKNER,  
C. A. VAN DUZER, J. B. WIGHT,  
J. F. JONES.

Committee.

## Pecan Trees

In quality, Budded and Grafted Standard varieties, at the closest possible prices. Correspondence solicited.

## Arcadia Nurseries

Monticello, Florida.

We also carry a general line of Fruit and Ornamental Trees.

## CATALOGUE 1909-1910

Ready and will be sent on request. . .

## Alvin Japanese Nursery

MASON BUILDING  
HOUSTON, TEXAS.

## Pecan Investments

Mr. J. B. Wight's Chattanooga address, four six by nine inch pages, with fifteen hundred words.

This is a careful and very conservative review of the commercial opportunities this nut offers, and supplies just the information prospective investors desire. Copies furnished at following rates:

|       |        |
|-------|--------|
| 1,000 | \$4.50 |
| 500   | 2.50   |
| 250   | 1.50   |
| 100   | .75    |
| 50    | .50    |

Send orders to

The Nut-Grower Co.,  
Poulan, Georgia.

## BUY A PECAN GROVE

The Best Investment that can now be made in the United States or elsewhere. I will sell you one already established

### ON EASY TERMS

planted to the best known grafted standard paper shell varieties, one to three years old, located on the Gulf coast of Mississippi and in Jackson county, the native heart of the paper shell pecans and where ten or twelve of the best known varieties now being propagated by nurserymen were originated.

I now have four groves ready for delivery and several thousand acres of the finest pecan land in the South. I have a very special bargain in a forty-acre grove (Satsuma orange trees between the pecans) which includes 20,000 stocks for the coming season's grafting, a splendid opening for a combination grove and nursery, on the L. & N. railroad, and a half mile front on a running stream.

Will also furnish trees, superintend the planting of groves anywhere in South Mississippi and Alabama west of Mobile.

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**Books and Catalogues.**

GEORGIA STATE BOARD OF ENTOMOLOGY—Bulletin No. 32 treats of Plum Curculio and methods for its treatment and also reports Brown rot experiment for season of 1909. E. L. Worsham, Atlanta, Ga.

STORING MOISTURE IN THE SOIL is the title of Bulletin 114 of the Nebraska Experiment Station, Lincoln, Neb.

THOMAS PHOSPHATE POWDER— and its use is a 24 page pamphlet published by the Coe-Mortimer Co., of Charleston, S. C.

TREE CULTURE—Bulletin No. 86 by the Oklahoma Experiment Station, Stillwater, Oklahoma, is of interest to orchardists.

FARMERS BULLETIN—No. 398 on Farm Practice in the use of Commercial fertilizers in the South Atlantic States, by J. C. Beavers, has many useful suggestions.

THE STARK YEAR BOOK—In point of artistic workmanship and the display of technical information the Year Book for 1910 which has just been issued by the Stark Bros. Nursery & Orchard Co., is the most attractive that has ever come to the attention of the horticultural industry in this section and is generally declared to be as fine a book as was ever gotten out by any nursery company. The book contains practically perfect illustrations in colors of the leading commercial varieties of fruits and berries and this feature alone makes the book a prize well worth securing. Owing to the large expense entailed in printing and mailing this book a charge of 7c to cover postage is being made. Fruit growers and others interested may obtain a copy by addressing the Stark Bros. Nurseries & Orchard Co., at Louisiana, Mo.

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# THE NUT = GROWER

Volume IX Whole No. 96.  
Number 7

Poulan, Ga., July, 1910.

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## FIELD NOTES PERTAINING TO PECAN CULTURE.

By C. A. Reed, Washington, D. C.

From the wording of the above topic, I take it that a somewhat rambling discourse is expected. I assume further that the purpose in placing this number on the program was that a discussion of important matters might be brought about and I trust, therefore, that no one will hesitate to make interruption at any time he may wish to add a point or ask a question.

Beginning with the prospective planter and continuing through to the advanced orchardist, we will review some of the problems which each are bound to meet with.

### LOCATING AN ORCHARD.

Before a single tree is engaged, the orchard site must be settled. A mistaken idea sometimes prevails that, being a wild tree in its natural state, the pecan will thrive under adverse conditions as to methods of cultivation and quality of soil. It is being demonstrated however, that while pecan trees may appear to hold their own with little cultivation and in a low quality of soil, that thorough cultivation and fertile soil are primary factors in the matter of fruitfulness. Commercial planters are now giving pecan orchards the same systematic cultivation that is elsewhere accorded to apple and peach orchards and to orange groves.

### TREES FOR PLANTING.

The fact that pecan trees do not come true to seed is now generally too well known to scarcely need repeating at this time, but in regard to this fact a veteran grower has made the following interesting statement: "Out of 10,000 seedling trees now of bearing age grown from the same trees, no two have borne nuts identical with each other and no tree has produced nuts which were identical with

those planted." So far as it is known, a single instance in which the seed has come true, is not recorded.

Nursery grown, budded or grafted trees are all that may be depended upon for orchard planting.

### VARIETIES.

It is but reasonable to expect that with our present extensivelists of varieties to select from, that some will be found to be better adapted to the conditions of a section than will others. In this connection it will be impossible to enter into a discussion of varieties for each section but since this convention began, a suggestion has been made that a committee be appointed whose duty it would be to ascertain the merits of the individual varieties in as widely distributed sections as possible, and to report at a future meeting of the association. Should such a committee be created, it is probable that fuller data will be accumulated than has yet been secured. Until such a report is made public it will be necessary for the prospective planter to obtain information in regard to varieties best adapted to his section from a neighbor or to some extent by consulting the nurseryman.

In regard to individual characteristics of varieties, the following points should be borne in mind: Resistance to pecan scab; record as to annual yields; quantity and size of the nut; vigor of the variety and source of the trees.

Special emphasis is laid upon the matter of securing varieties resistant to pecan scab, for the reason that certain of our leading sorts have recently proven so markedly susceptible to the disease as to fail entirely in maturing a crop of nuts even after having set heavily in the spring. Trees thus affected are not only of no value in themselves but serve as a source of infection for other varieties in the vicinity. It is therefore of the

## Trees in Place and Out of Place.

(Continued.)

Street trees should never be planted to be ultimately less than forty feet apart. Most of the better shade trees are slow of growth. It is advisable to plant quicker growing trees between them for immediate effect, to be cut out later when they begin to crowd and injure each other.

Often when this time comes the quick growing tree is so much larger and finer looking that the owner's heart fails him and he compromises by hacking off the branches of all the row, ruining them all, and affording only temporary relief. In a few years the quicker growing varieties begin to die and soon a straggly row of melancholy cripples exists where might have been noble specimens, good for generations to come.

Trees should never be planted so as to shade too densely a building where humans and animals abide. The sun must reach every part of a dwelling at least part of the day, or the doctor will be a frequent visitor.

Trees must not be planted in the center of a lawn. At the side or the rear is the place for them. A spreading apple tree or two in the back yard is good for shade and for fruit, if it is sprayed to kill insects and fungus diseases.

If the house is too densely shaded use the axe ruthlessly and open up a place to admit air and light. If two trees crowd each other select the best, or the best located, and cut down the other unless it is small enough to move. Don't trim. Cut down. One perfect tree is of more value than a yard full of crippled or stunted specimens.

Mobile was highly commended by Stone, of Georgia, for early and heavy bearing, and showed branch from a young tree with large clusters of large nuts.

\* Read at Albany Convention.



### Pertaining to Pecan Culture.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 97)

greatest importance to ascertain the behavior of each variety in this respect.

In selecting varieties for orchard planting we are apt to be influenced by the size of a nut rather than the quantity produced. Experienced growers tell us that up to the present time, they have found the medium sized, heavy bearing varieties to be more profitable than the larger sorts, many of which are falling in to disfavor because of the poor filling qualities and shy bearing.

The quality of the nut is ranked as being of greater importance than the matter of size for the reason that small nuts seldom attract attention and therefore do not become named varieties. At the same time, many of the larger sorts are falling into disfavor because of a tendency towards shy bearing, thick shells or quite commonly to a poor development of the meat. Fortunately, an increasing proportion of the varieties catalogued by the nurserymen of today is of the medium size.

By quality we mean to include the cracking characters together with the flavor of the meat and the ease with which it may be removed from the shell without being broken. To be satisfactory the shell must be of sufficient thinness such that when two nuts are crushed together with one hand, the shell of one will be readily broken. The partition between the halves should be thin and the total weight of shell should not be more than that of the meat.

Regarding the vigor of varieties, little attention need ordinarily be paid to it for the reason that few varieties deficient in this respect, are able to attain any considerable prominence and are, therefore, not catalogued by the leading nurserymen. However, when the trees are to be planted in the extreme border of the pecan growing belt, it will be best to secure varieties which have already been thoroughly tested as near that section as possible or, undoubtedly more preferable still, varieties which have originated under the nearest similar conditions.

As in other kinds of tree planting, it is important to secure healthy growing trees. In order to secure such, it is usually better to purchase trees from well known nursery companies than to undertake to grow them from the seed and de-

pend upon an inexperienced workman to do the budding or grafting as the choice may be.

#### DISTANCE FOR PLANTING

Having the ground thoroughly prepared and the trees at hand, the operation of planting will next be in order.

In regard to the distance apart which the trees should be set it may be said that for some time the tendency has been to plant farther and farther apart each year. A pioneer of this state who has set many hundred trees 46 feet 8 inches each way, (20 to the acre), was heard to remark that if he had it to do over again, he would put the trees 60 feet each way (12 to the acre.)

The writer has in mind two trees 31 years old standing 27 paces (about 81 feet) apart, whose branches interlock by several feet. From this it will be seen that on fertile soil a distance of 75 to 100 feet will not be too great for mature trees.

#### OTHER PROBLEMS.

During the past season attention has been called to a peculiar trouble manifesting itself on the trunks of thrifty growing orchard trees, usually from 3 to 5 years of age. Its presence is claimed to have been observed as early as in January and as late as September. It has been found in the majority of orchards from Florida to North Carolina and in some instances considerably farther west. It is therefore not sectional. While it generally affects the budded and grafted trees, it is also found on seedlings. All varieties appear to be equally subject to it, though possibly some are more so than others. So serious has this trouble proven to be that an extensive orchardist reports that in sections where the trouble prevailed during the past season, that approximately 50 per cent. of the trees have died.

Attention is usually first attracted to the presence of the trouble by the sudden turning brown of the foliage. A close examination reveals the fact that a dead spot exists on the trunk of the tree a short distance above the ground which appears to have but recently extended entirely about the tree. One portion of the dead area usually on the south-west side of the tree, appears to have been dead longer than the remainder. With the use of a knife we find that both the bark and the wood of this area are well seasoned. Above the affected space, the bark will be found to

contain a great excess of sap which appears to have been checked in its natural circulation. In the great majority of cases observed, sprouts have come up from below the injury, indicating, as further examination usually proves, that the root is still healthy.

As the indication of the trouble first became evident during the months of January and February, the suggestion that it may be due to winter weather seems a highly plausible one, especially as the trouble appears to have originated on the side of the tree most subject to exposure to both sun and wind.

Until the pathologists are able to produce evidence to prove that this is due to an organic disease, it would seem that the only course to pursue, is to act under the assumption of its being a cold weather injury and to protect the trunks of the trees from the elements of winter by means of a loose wrapping about the tree or a box so constructed as to answer the purpose.

It is to be understood that this treatment is merely theoretical. It is necessarily so, for the reason that as far as the writer is aware no one has as yet found a satisfactory remedy.

The year Book for 1909, just issued, is the sixteenth volume under that title from the United States Department of Agriculture. The current volume does not differ from its predecessors except that its size has been reduced—this issue showing about 200 pages less than the 1908 volume. This reduction was accomplished not by reducing the number of articles, but by the greatest possible condensation of the matter in those printed and the elimination from the appendix of certain less important features. The urgent necessity for economy in expenses from the printing fund, the desire to have the publication appear at the earliest possible day, and the convenience of handling and transmitting through the mails, combined to emphasize the advantages of a less bulky volume.

\* \* \*

Hickory-nut candy: One cupful of hickory-nut kernels, two cupfuls sugar, half a cupful of water. Boil sugar and water, without stirring, until the liquid will spin a thread; flavor with any desired flavoring; set off into a dish of cold water, then stir until white. Add the nuts and stir again, then turn into a flat, greased tin. When cold cut into squares. The work must be done quickly before the candy hardens.



## Some of the Essentials of Commercial Pecan Orcharding.

(Copyright 1910, by Herbert C. White, Dewitt, Ga.)

(CONTINUED FROM JUNE NUMBER.)

### DISTANCE OF TREES APART.

This is largely a matter of individual opinion, but my views on the subject are as follows: Too close planting will necessitate the thinning out of trees about the time they begin to be very productive, their growth and bearing qualities in the meantime being handicapped by insufficient soil moisture in dry times, by shading each other and by the rapid depletion of natural plant food. Assuming that the close planting with a view to ultimately thinning out is good, when the time comes, and parenthetically I will say, few will have the nerve to do it—in the first place the symmetry of the orchard must suffer, for while to give more room it is decided to take out every alternate tree (in any one of the several ways in which this can be done,) it will be found that some of the condemned trees are the best in the orchard and possibly three or four more in succession, or in groups, may be extra good. In this case what is one to do—leave all to suffer—or sacrifice a tree or trees yielding perhaps \$20, \$30 or may be \$50 worth of nuts? My opinion is that trees should be planted at a sufficient distance apart, according to soil, which will under favorable circumstances give them at least 25 years of growth without crowding. The yield of nuts will be greater in the aggregate during that period than where they are planted on a 10 or even 15 year basis. If not thinned out at the proper time, all the trees do suffer (I have several cases now in mind) and it will become a struggle for the survival of the fittest and great gaping gaps eventually result. The pecan tree, with sufficient room forms a broad dome shaped head, without excessive height and with branches reaching to the ground, the lower ones dying from time to time by deprivation of light. Where crowded as in the forests and in some of the older orchards

the tree in its struggle for light attains a disproportionate height with a small top and long bare limbs and trunks often with scant sickly foliage, which generally drops prematurely in the fall with the cessation of functional activities and the premature ripening of such nuts as it may be fortunate enough to have. There is a notable lack of uniformity in the majority of pecan orchards. The best orchardists are trying to overcome this by resetting larger trees each season in cases where trees die or show lack of vigor after two or three seasons. Then again there is a marked difference in rate and habit of growth among the principal varieties. Where trees are planted too closely, in the event of the death or replanting of trees it is not as easy to get new trees to grow off vigorously where the soil is full of roots of other trees and where much sun-light is cut off. With our knowledge of the pecan in these regions, the claim of the Fort Worth man who has recommended planting 125 trees to the acre, hoping to control them like gooseberry bushes is exorbitant. When it is considered that the time comes when four trees will conveniently occupy an acre and then have none too much room,

and it may so be that the best bearing trees, for some soil or other obscure reason, unfortunately are grouped together the initial distance of the trees apart becomes of the greater importance or there must be more thinning for the permanency of any of them. I am not an advocate of crowding such patriarchal trees in the beginning and that we curb our present greed for money at the expense of the not very far future. As a matter of fact every pecan orchard planted to-day will have to be thinned sooner or later or production greatly curtailed. The question of distance apart such long lived trees should be set is largely a question of policy and an important one.

### PLANTING.

The proper planting of a tree is of paramount importance. Too often, are perfect specimens poorly planted and lost, or if not lost terribly handicapped and delayed in their subsequent growth, which will not take place until the lateral root system has more or less replaced itself and new rootlets formed. The ignorant planter thinks he has accomplished everything if a tree lives through the first season and many are the foolish boasts made along this line.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 110)

## Atlanta, Birmingham and Atlantic Railroad

Traverses productive Georgia and Alabama. Georgia is the home of the famous paper-shell pecan. Lands otherwise adapted to diversity of crops. :- :- :- :-

Information cheerfully furnished.

**W. H. LEAHY,**

*General Passenger Agent.*

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GEORGIA.

## WALNUTS

### English Walnut (*Juglans Regia*)

Prof. C. C. Vincent, of Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., will be glad if interested parties will answer the following questions:

1. What varieties are grown in your locality?
2. Extent of industry.
3. Which do you prefer, the "seedling" or the grafted trees?
4. When and how is the tree pruned?
5. What varieties appear to be the most hardy?
6. (a) At what date do the staminate and pistillate varieties come into blossom (b) compared with other fruit trees?
7. At what age do the different varieties come into bearing in your locality?
8. What is considered a good yield per tree?
9. On what type of soil do they succeed best in your locality? Moisture, content of soil?
10. Are you troubled with enemies or fungus diseases?
11. Handling the nuts: (a) How are they picked? (b) How are they packed?
12. I would like to get five or six nuts of each variety for systematic study.

### Varieties of Walnuts.

Only the French strains should be used and at present the Franquette and Mayette are our two best commercial nuts. The Meylan is a nut of exceeding promise; and the Parisienne will be grown somewhat. Not only should one insist on French varieties, but the trees from which seed nuts or scions are selected should bear fruit of high standard. The kernels should weigh as much as the shell, should be plump and fill the shell well. The pellicle should be light colored and the shell tightly sealed. The desired thickness of shell is one which will just ship without breaking. Aside from the above named characters, the tree should be productive and of good vigor. Under no conditions plant soft shelled strains. They are absolutely worthless as they leaf out and bloom early in the spring and are invariably injured by frost.

Budded or grafted walnut trees begin to bear when they are three or four years old; whereas seedlings must be seven or eight years old before they begin to bear. The amount of the crop increases with the age of the trees. In harvesting the crop the nuts should not be knocked from the trees until the hull is well opened up; otherwise they will be harder to hull and the nuts will be much darker in appearance. Trays that will hold about two sacks of nuts—say three feet by six feet and six inches deep—are almost indispensable in handling the nuts; trays expose the nuts more evenly to the sun, keep them off the ground at all times, and protect them in bad weather by being piled or covered. Unless the nuts are very green, little sun will be needed to dry the moisture from their surface, and, when this is done, the trays should be piled and the nuts allowed to dry in the

shade, where they will cure more evenly and be less liable to crack. Nuts should not be permitted to lie long on the ground at any time; but in case of rain, which sometimes occurs before the crop is fully harvested, the nuts should be picked up from the ground as soon as possible, washed off and rinsed clean, put upon trays and dried like the others. After the nuts are sufficiently cured, they should be sacked and taken to the packing house for bleaching and the market.—G. T. Shafer in Orange Post.

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## ALMONDS.

## Information for Almond Growers

Manager J. P. Dargitz, of California Almond Growers Exchange, has issued the following bulletin, calling the attention of almond growers to the necessity for treating their orchards to prevent loss from red spider and peach moths:

The attention of almond growers is particularly called at this time to the matter of the red spider and the peach moth larvae, which is the worm causing damage to the almonds. The second brood of the peach moth is due to hatch about May 20, and it will attack the young twig growth to some extent but more especially the nuts themselves.

Wherever there has been much evidence of destruction of young twig growth and of the ends of the twigs as soon as the trees are leaved out, you may expect more or less destruction from the second brood of worms.

The treatment is simple: Paris green and lime dust mixed one to 20 and dusted over the trees (about 25 lbs. of this mixture per acre on large trees) will effectively control the work of this pest. Add to this mixture sulphur in any quantity from 25 to 50 per cent, which will have the effect of controlling the red spider.

Great care should be exercised in watching for the ravages of the red spider. It is not likely to do any damage until severely hot days make their appearance. At the first spell of severe hot weather watch your trees carefully. As soon as you notice the leaves beginning to turn yellow, immediately apply sulphur dust to your trees. Any fluffy flowers of sulphur similar to "Anchor Brand" will prove effective. You can apply it full strength, or, perhaps better,  $\frac{1}{2}$  sulphur and  $\frac{1}{2}$  lime dust. This should be applied about 20 lbs. per acre, and if applied when the leaves begin to turn yellow, it will prove effective very quickly.

If you have no dust machines, you can scatter the sulphur amongst your trees in any way most con-

venient, for it is the fumes from the evaporation of the sulphur by the heat of the sun that constitutes the remedy for the red spider pest. I would especially urge attention to the details, because they will surely influence the quality of your product, and quality, in our organized methods of work, brings premium and prices.

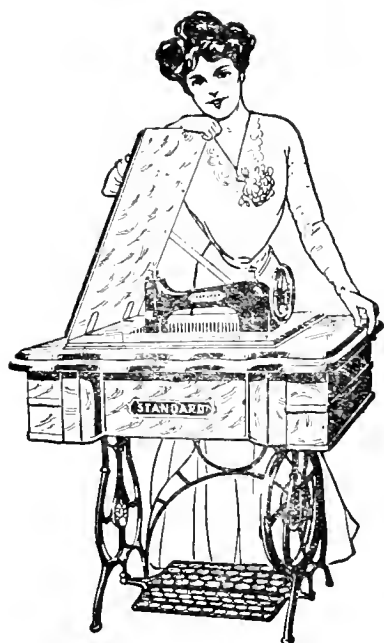
## Pecan.

It is not generally known that some of our forests produce excellent pecans (Hicora pecan). While pecan trees are not so abundant or the nuts so large as in Texas, we are very proud to claim this valuable and rare tree among the wealth of our flora. In the bottoms of Red river, the Arkansas and the White, large pecan trees may be found and the nuts of considerable value. The habit of the pecan is similar to the walnut and the shell-bark hickory, but the pecan usually sends out larger, denser branches and has a flatter head. The pecan bears nuts comparatively young, and, at the present price of nuts, is one of our most valuable trees.

The only wonder is, that more pecan groves are not planted, and that the wild trees are not better protected and utilized for nuts. Pecan buds may be inserted in the hickory and a pecan grove soon brought into being. The hickory being more hardy can be planted or the wild young trees of the field used as the stock. There are pecan groves being planted in some parts of the state, and will no doubt prove successful.

The wood of this tree is even more valuable for handles and durable wood than the hickory, the former being tougher. But it would seem sacriligious to cut this tree for timber purposes.

ALMONDS are hardy over most of the range of the peach, but it blossoms so early that in the north the flowers are apt to get caught by the late frosts. I have seen some hard-shelled almonds which resisted winters that were fatal to most of my peaches. The crop is a large and important one for the Pacific coast, but in the east the species have not been given definite place as yet.



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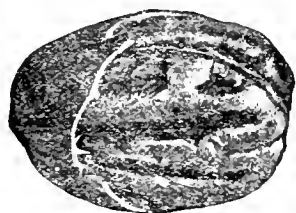
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The nut that has never failed to bear and never failed to fill at both ends with kernels of best quality.

BECHTEL PECAN NURSERIES  
OCEAN SPRINGS, MISS.

## HICKORY

### Top Working Old Trees.

Millions of wild pecan trees in the Southern States are now cumberers of the ground that might be a source of great profit, if their owners would but have the confidence to top work these inferior trees with prolific paper shell varieties. Top-working is no easy project and costs, on the average, about five dollars per tree. The top of the inferior tree is nearly all cut back in the winter season so that the limbs are nothing but short stumps. Young, vigorous sprouts start from the short stumpy limbs in the spring, and August or September of the first season these young shoots are budded with the desired variety. After the buds "take" the supernumerary young sprouts are cut off close up to the old limbs. The budded sprouts are cut back an inch or two above the bud the next season, and all the energy is thus thrown into the bud. From ten to a dozen buds are set to form the new crown of each tree, and after the permanence of the new growth is assured, all the old top should be pruned away.

In four or five years, a top worked tree will be paying its owner handsome returns. It is possible that grafting may be performed upon the sprouts with good results, but the proper season for making the grafts is February or March, at the end of the first year's growth of young sprouts. After the bark of the pecan becomes more than one year old, it is difficult to work either by budding or grafting.

In conclusion, the writer wishes to urge that the pecan tree deserves more attention than it is now receiving from the people of the South. Its planting should be promoted by sane and conservative business men who have a personal interest in the outcome. Extravagant claims for the industry can only do harm. Very much must be yet learned before we can assert that certain premises in reference to its culture are facts. We need to know very much more definitely than we now know the best regions for the cultivation of each named variety. Experiments for the determination of facts with reference to the productiveness, hardiness and soil requirements of different varieties must extend through a number of years to obtain valua-

ble information, because the pecan naturally does not fruit early. Plant more pecan trees but be prepared to wait patiently for results. Experiment if you will, but do not make your experiment too large for you to carry it to a successful conclusion.—From Bulletin 124 Miss. Ex. Station.

### Task for the Nut Growers.

The nut growers have a task before them. They are trying to teach the people of Texas and the South, to make a better use of something they already have. Wild pecan trees by hundreds and thousands are already growing on more than 10,000 Texas farms, to say nothing of those other thousands growing on town, city and suburban lots. The pecan tree on the farm commonly finds its way to the wood pile and the ash heap. On the residence lots of town and city it produces sorry, little nuts scarcely worth picking up. Look again at the Stuart pecan and the little thing right under it. The Stuart, the Halbert and a dozen other first class nuts will sell readily any sort of a year at 30c to 50c a pound. And think what a luxury they would be to the city resident having only a few trees or even one tree. Going about in the city of Dallas one can see young pecan trees on every side that have been planted by the hand of some thoughtful resident. Left to grow up as they are it may be years and years before those of smaller sizes reach even the poor fruitage of the average tree. Worked with the better kinds, even small trees would be in nice bearing before five years have passed. That is some time to wait, but nobody waits for good fruit of any kind so long as the man who makes no effort to have it.

Pecans, within recent years, have brought fancy prices and the demand will no doubt increase as the nut is better known and more appreciated. The large, fancy, paper-shells are in great demand by nurserymen for propagation.

\* \* \*

The nurseryman should be an intelligent guide to the fruit grower. The average planter looks to him to be well posted as to what, when and how to plant, and the nurseryman should aim high in his business and try to post himself so thoroughly that he may not have to turn any customer or seeker for information away unsatisfied.

## JONES' BUDDING TOOL

Designed and manufactured specially for budding nut trees. An entirely new principle. With this tool Pecans, Walnuts, Chestnuts, etc., can be budded almost as rapidly as in ordinary shield budding, and, as it is practically impossible to make anything but a perfect fit, even a novice can use it with satisfactory results.

Made from aluminum with cutting blades of the finest razor steel, such as is used in the finest safety razor blades.

If interested write for descriptive circular, or send \$2.00 for sample tool by mail, postpaid. Your money back if it is not perfectly satisfactory.

**J. F. JONES,**

JEANERETTE, - - LOUISIANA.

## The Austin Nursery

A GREAT STOCK OF

**Fruit and Shade Trees, Evergreens and Native Ornamentals.**

INTRODUCERS OF THE

### HAUPT BERRY

A cross between a blackberry and a dewberry. You can plant Haupt any time during the year. Our favorite time is in August and September. Write for our **Special Circular** on this berry.

Introducers of the . . .

### OLIVER

and ten other superb Texas Pecans. Big stock of trees of standard varieties of eastern and Texas Pecans.

We will plant for you 1,000 grafted and budded pecans, and let you pay for the trees that are alive and established at the end of the first season.

Write for new CATALOG and SPECIAL CIRCULARS on BERRIES and PECANS.

**F. T. Ramsey & Son**  
Austin, : Texas.

## For Sale!

Standard Varieties of

**Budded and Grafted Pecan Trees and Nuts. . . .**

Also Budding and Grafting Wood from bearing trees. Contracts taken for top-working seedling trees and caring for groves. Our groves contain over 4,000 budded trees of the best standard varieties and is the oldest budded grove in Georgia.

**Gillgrove Pecan Nurseries**

J. P. GILL, Mgr.

ALBANY, GA.

## CLASSIFIED

## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

## A Department for the Buyer and Seller

In this column we give place to advertisements from subscribers who have orchard, Farm Products, Live Stock or Implements to sell or exchange, as well as make inquiries for things wanted. The rate is One Cent a word for each insertion. Patrons are urged to make liberal use of this space, as it will be found convenient and profitable.

**1,200** or more bushels of pecans for sale. Address J. J. Dumas, New Roads, La.

**Cement Sidewalks, Buildings, Etc.**—Portland cement sidewalk construction; concrete block buildings; making and laying concrete blocks; estimating, profits, etc. Practical book for contractors giving details in full. Second edition. Postpaid 5 c. De Graff Pub. Co., Peoria, Ill.

**BABY CHICKS 8 CENTS**—Shipped safely anywhere. CULVER POULTRY FARM, 1034 Reed, Benson, Neb.

**SAMPLE NUTS**—Of many leading varieties for study or exhibition purposes supplied at reasonable rates. Seed nuts furnished only in limited quantities. THE NUT-GROWER COMPANY, Poulan, Ga.

**Help Wanted**—Mr. A. B. Goodenow, of Cuba, Canal Zone, has a good farm of about fifty acres at Glenmore, Ga., ten miles from Waycross. He wants to have it planted in pecans, and will make it an object to some good farmer who will handle the place in a suitable manner.

**Wanted**—Copies of the November and December 1909 and January 1910 issues of the Nut-Grower. Parties having duplicates or copies not needed, will oblige by notifying The Nut-Grower Co., Poulan, Georgia.

## —THE—

## Buckeye Subscription Agency

For many years we have secured and forwarded subscriptions to many publishers for local patrons, and the facilities at command enable us to serve others who order by mail.

Write for quotations on any periodical desired.

**J. F. WILSON, AGENT**  
POULAN, GEORGIA

## A Bearing Grove

Of the Best Varieties,  
Four Hundred Trees

## FOR SALE

Good reason for selling. Ask for particulars of . . . . .

**THE NUT-GROWER CO.,**  
POULAN, GEORGIA.

## PECAN TREES

That are properly grown  
is my Specialty. . . . .

## Budded and Grafted Trees

of the best varieties for sale. Write for prices of trees and information as to growing and care of groves.

**J. B. WIGHT,** CAIRO, GEORGIA.

## NEW AND RARE NUTS

## The Pistache Nut.

P. H. Dorsett.

Since the distribution two years ago of something over 16,000 seedlings, embracing varieties from Smyrna, Algeria, Sicily, Sahara, Syria, Northern Syria and Southern France, we, as well as the officials at Washington, have received numerous inquiries concerning the trees, their fruit and their possibilities. A year ago we received scions and seed of *Pistacia sinensis* from our explorer, Mr. Frank N. Meyer, which were collected by him in the Wei Tsan mountains near Peking, China. We distributed last season between 16,000 and 20,000 young trees of the following varieties: *Pistacia vera*, *P. atlantica*, *P. mutica*, *P. terobinthus* and *P. sinensis*. There are several other varieties that the officials at Washington are making every effort to secure and we hope to add these to our list by the end of another season. The distributions that have and will be made are being used in an experimental way by the Department officials as feelers to determine the possible range of their successful growth. When this has been accomplished, the Department will assist those whose trees show promise of success, in securing scions and buds of the best commercial varieties for budding and grafting on the young trees already established. Two and one-half acres at the California garden will be planted to varieties of pistache now on hand. This will be added to from time to time as other varieties are received. This planting will form a basis for scientific experimental work. Prof. S. C. Mason, formerly horticulturist at the Kansas College and State Experiment Station, who is now with the Bureau of Plant Industry, will have immediate charge of this work, acting under instructions from Dr. Walter T. Swingle, in Charge of Plant Life History. Dr. Swingle has devoted the greater part of six to eight years in studying the conditions of this industry abroad. In a recent conference

with him in Washington relative to the success of this work at the garden and its possibilities to the country, he spoke with enthusiasm and with the greatest confidence, in the Department being able to establish this industry in the United States.—National Nurseryman.

With jungle stories of packing house filth and horrors and virulent contagious diseases developing among cattle and hogs with a rapidity that leaves less than one-half of the farm animals free from infection, the cost of meat has steadily risen. This has checked the use of meat in thousands of homes where perhaps nothing but the high prices could have induced an attempt to find a substitute. The thousands thus forced away from a meat diet have been added to the many other thousands who have abandoned animal food from much higher motives. Just what percentage of the people of the United States have wholly abandoned the meat diet cannot be definitely stated at this time, but the percentage is somewhere between 15 and 25.

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## THE NUT-GROWER

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

The NUT-GROWER COMPANY

Entered as second-class matter at the Postoffice at Poulton, Georgia, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Subscription, 50 cents per Annum.  
Advertising Rates on Application.

## NOTICE

When this paragraph is marked it means that your subscription has expired and that you are requested to renew promptly, as postal regulations do not permit us to mail to delinquents at second-class rates.

The subscription price is 50 cents per annum, but if you will send \$1.00 your account will be credited for three years.

JULY, 1910.

The congenial personal touch with those we meet at the convention, is one of the enjoyments of life, which broadens our views and makes our labors light.

The Brooks Force Pump and Sprayer Company furnishes each purchaser of one of their pumps a copy of the receipt for making a solution, said to be efficient for extinguishing fires.

Sometimes we lose sight of qualities which are essential in building up an orchard proposition. One of these is confidence. This begets enthusiasm, and these together favors the stick-to-it-iveness, which in due time brings its own reward. Without these elements the prospects are very uncertain in Nut Culture as well as in any other industrial operation.

Those who are partial to a vegetarian diet find in nuts a food element, which will help their cause. The following extract from a Michigan subscriber's letter, may seem radical to some, but he has the importance of nuts as a food in proper estimation. While fine nuts are still a luxury in this country it is only a question of time till they become a staple food product:

"I and my family have been vegetarians for the last ten years, during which time I have made vegetarianism a study. I have converted others from cannibals to vegetarians, and drunkards to sober men by the use of the vegetarian diet, and I can foresee the day plainly when nuts will replace the remains of the dead for food for the living, and human beings will no longer make cemeteries of their stomachs. Hence my double interest in pecans—the meat of the near future."

The home mixing of fertilizers for orchard and farm use, is a matter of importance, when intelligently handled. Not only saving in cost, but increased crop results follow, when brains are put into the mixture.

Do not be backward in supporting the Nut-Grower. If it is helpful, tell others about it and encourage them to subscribe, if they are interested in our line. We have been growing this year faster than ever, and appreciate the good things said about our work. We have the inclination to merit still better things as increased patronage makes them practicable.

With the great number of new Pecan growing projects organized for the purpose of selling prospective orchards, it becomes increasingly important to investigate the men behind the proposition, before entrusting money in their hands. Some of the promoters are making fortunes, before the trees they plant are old enough to bear, and the flood of new and enlarged operations in the promotion line must necessarily throw greater responsibility on the officers and committees of the Association.

Mr. E. W. Kirkpatrick, of Texas, former President of the National Nut-Growers' Association, expects to attend the Monticello Convention. Those who have heard him tell of the Texas pecan and the great future of the industry, will readily understand that his presence will be a most notable feature of the gathering, while his part on the program will—well it must be heard in order to fully appreciate it. Some time ago he had the following to say about the industry, and we have not heard of his thinking any less of it as the years go by:

"Probably no other field of undeveloped natural resources in all the wide domain of diversified production offers richer and happier results than does nut culture."

In 1905 at the Dallas convention, blanks were distributed for gathering sundry data about the desirable characters of the pecan. Mem-

bers were asked to mark, in order of importance, six or more essential qualities of the typical nut. From time to time much of the data thus assembled has been given to the public, but five years has doubtless modified the opinions of some as to the relative importance of various qualities. Three of those reports have recently been examined. They bear the names of well known members, one living in Georgia, one in Mississippi and one in Texas. Two of them give size the first place, while the other assigns flavor as being the most importance. Thin shell is second on one report, third on another, and is not mentioned at all by the other one. Well filled is second in one and third in the other. All three give bright color the fourth place. No other quality is mentioned by all three.

A correspondent of the Southern Fruit Grower, in reporting the Alabama Horticultural Society meeting at Bessemer, has the following to say about the paper read by the Editor of the Nut Grower:

"Dr. J. F. Wilson presented a paper on 'A New Era in Nut Culture.' Dr. Wilson is secretary of the National Nut Growers' Association and editor of The Nut Grower. He spoke of planting nut trees suited to the locality, planting them on your own land, and never allowing the property to be sold unless you are devoid of posterity. In your selection of varieties and their care, be governed by the judgment of competent and reliable parties. If you possess only a town lot, plant them as you would shade trees. On a small farm, plant them about the buildings and along the streets and lanes. On a larger farm plant a regular orchard. If any skeptical brother will study the prospect as many months as I have given years to its development, he will think there is something in it. While my presentation of this subject may seem optimistic, still there are difficulties which beset us. Here Dr. Wilson spoke of the fungus and insect ravages. He also urged all prospective planters to study all the publications treating upon the pecan, before planting. Among these publications he mentioned the proceedings of the National Nut Growers' Association. The Nut-Grower, the Experiment Station bulletins which have been issued, and the catalogues of reputable nurserymen. Following the reading of this paper there was considerable discussion concerning varieties, etc."



In our mail the day this is written was a request for "full particulars regarding pecans." This identical question comes frequently, and the same request is made in various ways. Other letters ask for particulars which would require days if not full weeks to fully answer. The best we can do in many of these cases is, to refer the parties to sources of information, and advise them to subscribe to the Nut Grower and join the Nut Growers' Association. The editor has been studying and working on

**Nuts for Profit** A BOOKLET OF 158 pages; 60 illustrations. Propagation, cultivation, etc., of nuts best adapted to the various sections. Interesting and instructive. Price, by mail, 25 cents. JOHN R. PARRY, PARRY, N. J. From Jan. 1 to April 15, ORLANDO, FLA.

## WHITE'S BUDDING TOOL

*A Scientific Instrument for the Propagation of Pecans, Hickories, Walnuts, Chestnuts, Persimmons and all other Trees, by the Annular, Semi-Annular, Patch and Veneer Methods.*

Several hundreds of this Tool in use in United States and abroad.

Budding and Grafting Wood of best varieties of Pecans.

For particulars and prices, write

**HERBERT C WHITE,**  
DeWitt, Georgia.

this line for over twenty years, and we learn more in a month now about it than we did in a year before this publication was established. We mention this to impress the fact that there is much to learn about pecan culture, and that it requires study, time and experience to become proficient. We sometimes hear of parties claiming to be fully posted, who have but recently engaged in the business, which gives the writer the impression that they acquire both the science and the art of horticulture, more rapidly than usual, or that possibly they over-rate the extent of their practical knowledge. Theoretical knowledge, enthusiasm, and even integrity of purpose, needs the support of practical experience, in order to make commercial orcharding a paying investment.

A former president of the National Nut Growers' Association said:

"It is rather difficult to select the most important features of the work of the National Nut Growers' Association. One man would point out things that would seem to be the most important, and they would be, to him. Another would select other things, as suited his needs. The most important work of the association, on the whole, is no doubt done by the standing committees. There are several of these committees, each one doing work throughout the year which means much good for the whole association. Two of these committees are the committee on Ethics and the committee on Nomenclature and Standards. These com-

mittees have done heroic service for the industry and deserve the highest praise for their work.

"It is a well known fact that fraudulent nurserymen and tree agents, have always been preying upon our people. They are found everywhere, but when the pecan industry commenced to develop, a number took up pecan nursery work presumably on account of the high price necessarily charged for the best varieties of pecans. It is the work of the committee on Ethics, to investigate and expose or prosecute these fraudulent pecan tree and seed dealers, and the result has been, that the standard upheld by the National Nut Growers' Association is that of absolute honesty. Fraudulent members have been expelled, fraudulent dealers and agents have been exposed, and there is no excuse to-day for anyone to deal with any but reliable pecan nurserymen and merchants. The association stands for commercial integrity in every phase of the industry. The good that has been accomplished along this line by this association in the five years of its existence cannot be estimated. It stands unique in the annals of a national association.

## Nuts and Nut Flours.

In fresh fruits the protein content is small. It is increased in dried fruits, and is abundant in those which are crystalized, whilst in oily fruits it is most plentiful. Therefore fruit eaters who wish to extract strength from the food they eat should take nut flours in conjunction with fresh fruits, for together they furnish protein in a more wholesome and perfect form than is obtainable from the ordinary mixed inflammatory diet.

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## Perfection Nut Cracker.

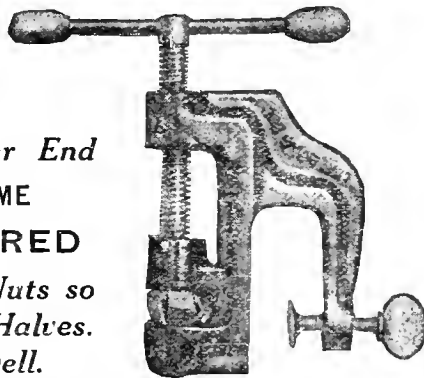
PERFECTLY SIMPLE

SIMPLY PERFECT....

Allows Use of Bowl Under End  
NECESSARY IN EVERY HOME

PRICE \$1.00 DELIVERED

Cracks Pecans and other Nuts so  
Meats come out in Perfect Halves.  
Does its work quickly and well.



Send us your order TO-DAY. Money  
: : Refunded if not Satisfactory. : :

**The DeWitt Supply Company,**  
DeWitt, Georgia.



## News Items.

Weather for June at Piney Park :  
Maximum, 97; minimum, 52;  
mean, 77; Rainfall, 5.89.

\* \* \*

Parties from Pennsylvania, have  
purchased 2,000 acres of land near  
Albany, Ga., for pecan planting.

\* \* \*

The Fruit and Nut Plantation,  
of Yellow Pine, Ala., is announced.  
H. D. Wing and others are inter-  
ested.

\* \* \*

Two of the walnut associations  
of southern California met recently  
and appointed agents for selling  
this year's crop.

\* \* \*

Prof. Craig, of Cornell, has re-  
cently purchased 1,222 acres of  
land south of Albany, Ga., for the  
New York-Georgia Pecan Orchard  
Company.

\* \* \*

A writer saw a tree in the vil-  
lage of San Pedros, Mexico, that  
was planted over 100 years ago; is  
3½ or 4 feet in diameter, with im-  
mense branches; and the value of  
of the nuts it has borne would  
build a palace.

\* \* \*

The Clear Lake Pecan Company,  
of Mansfield La., has a tract of  
over three thousand acres which is  
being planted to pecans; 1,000  
grafted trees are already growing  
nicely, and five thousand more  
will be set out next winter.

\* \* \*

The Homestead Pecan & Nur-  
sery Company has been organized  
at Wheeling, W. Va., and will de-  
velop a tract of 500 acres between  
Waycross and Blackshear; planned  
to plant in pecans, dividing into 5-  
acre orchards; A. Clark Snedeker is  
secretary and general manager of  
the company.

\* \* \*

Almonds from 1910 crop have  
been sold very largely by California  
packers and quotations have ruled  
steady to advancing. Foreign ad-  
vices continue to report a shortage  
in almonds abroad this year in  
France, Spain and Italy. A mail  
advice from New York City states  
that a feature of the market there  
has been an inquiry from France  
for 1910 California Nonpareils  
needed there to make up a deficien-  
cy in the coming crop of Princess  
pinner shells.

## Personal Mention.

Mr. A. C. Snedeker, of Wheel-  
ing, W. Va., is manager of a new  
Pecan and Nursery Co., with a lo-  
cation in Pierce county, Georgia.

\* \* \*

Mr. E. W. Kirkpatrick, of Tex-  
as, contemplates attending the con-  
vention at Monticello.

\* \* \*

Hon. E. R. Kone, Commissioner  
of Agriculture of Texas, gave his  
opinion that the day was coming  
when the pecan crop of Texas  
will be more valuable than her cot-  
ton crop.

The pecan will grow on many  
kinds of soils, but it prefers an  
open, porous, alluvial clay loam of  
our river and creek bottoms. A  
large amount of organic matter is  
necessary and plenty of moisture;  
for this reason, overflowed lands  
are adapted to the tree.

## PECANS

### BEST VARIETIES

Write for Price List.

Nursery Established in 1882  
S. W. PEEK, : Hartwell, Ga.

### PRESIDENT PECAN



NONE BETTER

SEE THE  
ROOTS  
SUCH  
TREES  
LIVE



#### Pecan Growing MADE EASY

by planting trees dug with entire  
Tap Root and well developed  
lateral roots. Few Nurseries sell  
such trees.

#### Made Profitable

By planting only genuine budded or  
grafted trees, of best quality and  
best producing varieties.  
Some of the biggest, thinnest-shelled  
nuts don't bear. Beware of them.

#### Griffing's Trees

are Models  
**ROOT and TOP**

Our Varieties are Best

Gold Medal awarded our Pecans  
at Jamestown Exposition

Handsome Pecan Catalog Free

### THE Griffing Bros. Co.

Nurserymen  
Jacksonville, Florida

We also grow Orange on hardy  
roots, all kinds Fruit, and Orna-  
mental Trees. Shrubbery.

## ROSES

## Budded and Grafted . . . Pecan Trees

*We have them in all the Varieties Worth While.*

The demand for the best sizes and varieties of BUDDED AND  
GRAFTED PECAN TREES is far greater than the supply.

### ORDER NOW TO SAVE DISAPPOINTMENT

#### 1909-1910 PRICE LIST:

|                                     |                 |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1 to 2 foot size, 55 cents each, or | \$45.00 per 100 |
| 2 to 3 foot size, 60 cents each, or | 55.00 per 100   |
| 3 to 4 foot size, 70 cents each, or | 65.00 per 100   |
| 4 to 5 foot size, 80 cents each, or | 75.00 per 100   |
| 5 to 6 foot size, 90 cents each, or | 85.00 per 100   |

#### OUR GUARANTEE

If our planting instructions and advice as to the care of the trees are  
followed we will replace, free, all over 7 per cent. that die from natural  
causes, provided they are set out before February 15th.

**Orders Booked now for Fall and Winter Delivery.**

DELAYS PAY NO DIVIDENDS---ACT NOW---ORDER TO-DAY.

**The G. M. Bacon Pecan Company,**  
DeWitt, Mitchell County, Georgia.

**Mere Mention.**

Teche is regarded as the most profitable tree for middle Florida, bearing regular and largely.

\* \* \*

The long lease of life that a pecan orchard has places it far in advance of any other nut or fruit orchard and makes it increase rapidly in value.

\* \* \*

There is scarcely a home that is provided with fine fruits through the season, but its owner was talked into it by a tree man. Go further and you will find that a large percentage of the commercial fruit growers were also originally argued into the business by energetic tree men.

\* \* \*

The pecan (*Hicoria pecan*) is, without doubt, our most important nut tree. The graceful form of the tree, its longevity, and the delicate flavor and food value of the nuts, make the pecan pre-eminent among nuts. It has no superior and few equals, and is rapidly growing in popularity.

\* \* \*

At Monticello, Florida, trees have borne 25 pounds at six years of age, 75 pounds at eight years, 100 pounds at ten years, 200 pounds at thirteen years, and over 600 pounds at twenty-two years. These were mainly ordinary seedling nuts, which bring 10 to 20 cents per pound.

\* \* \*

Mr. William A. Taylor, Pomologist in charge of Field Investigations, Bureau of Plant Industry, in 1904 Year Book says: "Of our native nut-bearing trees none promise to become of such pomological importance as the pecan. Within the region to which it is well adapted for cultivation, which may be roughly stated as the Mississippi Valley below St. Louis, the South Atlantic and Gulf states, including Texas, no other nut tree, either foreign or introduced, can be considered as fairly in competition with it. Though long neglected as a possible profitable orchard tree, it has during the past fifteen years, assumed considerable importance, and extensive orchards have been planted in most of the southern states.

# QUALITY TALKS

In Pecan Trees, as well as other commodities,

## WE HAVE THE QUALITY.

Our stock for the coming season's delivery is Budded and Grafted from **Known Trees**. All being of the very best varieties. Orders are being rapidly booked.

Get in touch with us; we have the goods. A "SQUARE DEAL" guaranteed. Write for booklet and get acquainted

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(Mention The Nut-Grower.)

## FOR INFORMATION AS TO LANDS IN --The Nation's Garden Spot--

*That Great Fruit and Truck Growing  
Section along the : : : :*

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In North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama  
and Florida, write to

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"Yesterday the nursery business was a very small affair. Today there are vast fortunes invested in the business and tomorrow it will take combination of fortunes to handle our growing demands. Not only will the future call for a combination of capital in handling our business, but a closer and more cordial relation must exist one to another."

\* \* \*

Several conditions have aided in bringing to the people at large an appreciation of this important source of nutriment. The increased cost of the various meats exacted by the packing trusts has quickened interest in the economic value of nuts; many special nut foods, such as malted nuts, nut butters, and meat substitutes with nuts as a basis, being now on the market at reasonable prices. Again, there is a fairly large number of our population who for different reasons, abstain from meat. In this connection might be mentioned the Seventh Day Adventists, a growing body in the South, whose teachings are opposed to the use of meat in any form.

## Fruit Trees,      Shade Trees

—AND—

## Ornamental Shrubbery

—ALSO—

## Field Grown Rose Bushes

Before you place your order write us for prices and one of our : : :

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## Grafted Pecan Trees

Of Select Paper Shell Varieties

Not the Most---Only the Best

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## Pecan Trees *Root Grafted*

THE LEADING VARIETIES.  
PRICE LIST. . . . .

R. T. RAMSAY, *Ocean Springs Mississippi.*

**Winter and Spring Budding.**

Chas. L. Edwards.

This article is intended as a revision of former articles on winter and spring budding of nut and fruit trees, bringing experiments down to date.

There is a growing interest in the budding of native pecans and hickories with improved pecans; also of the common black walnut with English and Persian varieties. Now and then some one wants to know of a better method of overcoming the stubbornness of native persimmon trees, and reconciling them to the reception of buds from better kinds. After several seasons of practical test, the methods here outlined have proved more successful and more satisfactory than older ones.

Beginners know that the piece of wood from which improved buds are taken is called a scion, or budding-stick; and that the tree on which the bud is set is called the stock. It is best that both the scions and stock should be of same size, or nearly so, and of the same age.

In practice it is more convenient to prepare the bed in the stock before cutting out the bud from the scion. Selecting a smooth place, preferably between two natural buds on the stock, a careful downward cut may be made for three-quarters of an inch or a little more, taking a thin bit of the wood along with the bark. An equally careful horizontal and downward sloping cut severs the thin bit of bark and wood, which falls to the ground, and your bed is ready. At the bottom is a little notch, that will be useful later on. Going now to the scion, and beginning a quarter of an inch above a bud, the same downward cut is made, taking a thin bit of wood along with the bark. A quarter of an inch below the bud, make a downward, sloping horizontal cut, just as was done in preparing the stock. This gives a bit of bark, an inch or less in length, with one or more buds on the outer side, and a thin bit of wood on the inner side. The downward sloping cut last made leaves it wedge shaped at the lower end, so as to fit into the little notch made for it in the stock, to which it is at once transferred.

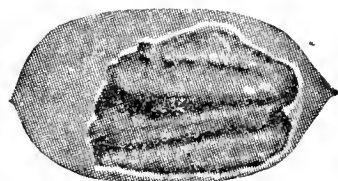
If you have been careful, if you have been steady and your eye correct, you have a good fit; if not, then it's otherwise. If the bit of bark containing the bud is cut too short for the bed made for it, there is inconvenience. To guard against this, it is best in every case to cut

the bud piece as nearly as possible of the same width and thickness as the piece cut from the stock but a little longer. When a little too long, another cut may be made at the base of the bud piece, if it should on first trial fail to fit well into the notch at the bottom of the bed in the stock. If there is a good fit at the bottom, then the upper end of the bud will project a little above the upper end of the bed. In such cases, a little more bark and wood may be shaved off from the stock, the bed made longer, and a fit secured practically every time. It is the good fit that counts, both in the percentage of buds saved and in after growth during the season. It is the good fit that gives unions so perfect that in a few months the bud-shoot has every appearance of a natural shoot from the stock.

When a satisfactory fit of the bud into its bed has been secured, the little notch at the base of the bed affords a rest for it while you are putting on the waxed wrapper. The buds projecting through the eyelets in the wrappers, have the advantage of light and air, while the knife-wounds made on bud and stock, are protected by the waxed cloths from wind and rain. These cloths are tied on with ordinary cotton twine. The wrappers and the buds inside of them should be tied on firmly. The strength of these strings is a pretty fair test, and they should be drawn about as tight as possible without breaking. This will bring bud and stock into close contact without being too tight. More buds are lost from being tied too slack than too tight.

The same protection from wind and weather may be given by tying strips of waxed cloth on the buds, but the oblong squares of waxed cloth, with openings in the middle just large enough for the buds to come through, are in every way preferable. They cover the wounds snugly and completely, and are more convenient in giving the buds necessary attention later on.

The cloths with the round opening, are used, when there are but one or two buds on the bit of bark taken from the scion. When there are as many as three or more buds, the wrappers with elongated eyelets are used. In cases where there are three buds or more, the string may pass between the buds in tying on the wrappers. It is necessary for the wrappers to be large enough to lap over and fully cover the cuts on bud and stock, different sizes of wrapper being required for different sizes of wood.

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All the essential information "Out of a Nut Shell." Investigate Pecans for pleasure, Pecans for profit. Our plan of free expert superintendence in planting large size pecans assures live trees and quick profits. WRITE TODAY.

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**PROCEEDINGS**

The following volumes of Proceedings of the National Nut Growers' Association can be obtained at prices which were established at the Albany Convention:

St. Louis, 1904, 25c per copy  
Scranton, 1906, 25c per copy  
Norfolk, 1907, 50c per copy  
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**J. F. WILSON, Sec'y**  
POULAN, GEORGIA

**THE  
NUT-GROWER**

**TRIAL SUBSCRIPTION**

**Three Months for - 10c  
One Year for . - - 50c  
Three Years for - \$1.00**

Farmers; Fruit Growers, Nurserymen and investors can read it with profit.

As an advertising medium it is particularly valuable, as no padding of circulation figures fixes the rates. Descriptive circulars sent on request.

**The Nut-Grower Co.**

Poulan, Georgia

### Cruelty to Trees.

Trees, especially in large cities and along the roadways, are subject to many forms of mutilation. Horses are allowed to eat the bark and new wood, telephone and telegraph companies cut away indiscriminately and when sidewalk or paving is to be laid the roots are hacked and cut away without any regard for the tree.

In some of our larger progressive cities clubs have been formed with the aim of putting before the careless public ideas which will tend to put an end to all needless cruelty. Small cities and villages should heed this movement as it is much easier to accomplish results in small places than in the larger, and results are more noticeable.

An injurious method which is not so noticeable and not so well known to the inexperienced is that of impromptu pruning. A tree is not only injured by cutting off large branches but when it is done so that large ragged stumps are left the injury is incalculable. Although it is true that pruning must be practiced in order to produce a symmetrical shape, still the best rule is to prune as little as possible.

### Snout Beetles That Injure Nuts.

The forests of West Virginia are rich in native nut-bearing trees and shrubs. At least twenty-seven species are found that bear nuts which are used as food by man or by the animals that are of value to man. The nut-bearing trees furnish also the bulk of hard-wood timber that is produced in the state.

With the probable exception of the beechnut, all the more common varieties of nuts, and, presumably, those that are less common as well, are attacked by the larvae, or grubs, of over a dozen different species of snout beetles. Some of these larvae feed on the husks and inner tissues of immature nuts and others on the kernels of nuts that are more nearly ripe. Young walnuts and hickory nuts are frequently attacked soon after the blossoms fall from the trees and the infested nuts drop to the ground before they are half grown. Chestnuts, acorns and some other varie-

ties sustain the greatest injury as they approach maturity. It is not unusual for chestnuts that are kept a week or two after gathering to become from 50 per cent to 75 per cent "wormy" and acorns often suffer to even a greater extent. The infested nuts are rendered unfit for food and many cases are so badly eaten that they will not germinate when planted.

The injury which these insects do to a valuable article of food and their direct detriment to natural forest development, in causing the failure of many nuts to germinate, make the group an important one from an economic standpoint. -- Fred E. Brooks.

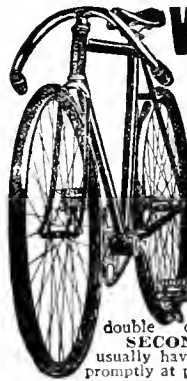
The pecan is now known to be either cultivated or found growing wild in 20 states. The area of the pecan is generally said to correspond to that of cotton, it extends further north and west than the cotton-growing region.

### Origin of the Nut Growers' Association.

Back in the early "nineties"--- perhaps it was in the fall of 1901--- four men met in an office in Albany, Ga., and organized what has since developed into the National Nut Growers' Association. The four men were Mr. G. M. Bacon, of DrWitt, Ga.; Major R. J. Bacon, of Baconton, (now dead; ) Mr. James M. Tift, of Albany, and Dr. J. F. Wilson, of Poulan. The organization was effected by electing Mr. G. M. Bacon, president; Major R. J. Bacon, vice-president; Dr. J. F. Wilson, secretary, and Mr. James M. Tift, treasurer.

**Barnwell Pecan Groves** Has 10,000 Budded and Grafted trees of the leading varieties. First-Class Grafting Wood for sale at reasonable prices. Address

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**SECOND HAND BICYCLES.** We do not regularly handle second hand bicycles, but usually have a number on hand taken in trade by our Chicago retail stores. These we clear out promptly at prices ranging from \$3 to \$8 or \$10. Descriptive bargain lists mailed free. **COASTER-BRAKES,** single wheels, imported roller chains and pedals, parts, repairs and equipment of all kinds at half the usual retail prices.

**\$8.50 HEDGETHORN PUNCTURE-PROOF \$8.00**  
**SELF-HEALING TIRES A SAMPLE PAIR TO INTRODUCE, ONLY \$4.80**

The regular retail price of these tires is \$8.50 per pair, but to introduce we will sell you a sample pair for \$4.80 (cash with order \$4.55).

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**NAILS, Tacks or Glass** will not let the air out. Sixty thousand pairs sold last year. Over two hundred thousand pairs now in use.

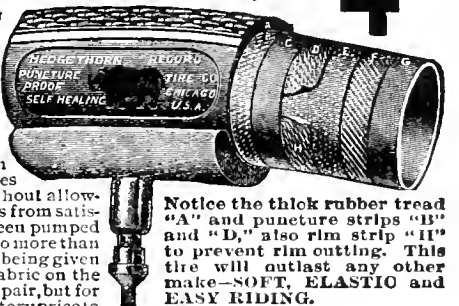
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We will allow a cash discount of 5 per cent (thereby making the price \$4.55 per pair) if you send **FULL CASH WITH ORDER** and enclose this advertisement. You run no risk in sending us an order as the tires may be returned at OUR expense if for any reason they are not satisfactory on examination. We are perfectly reliable and money sent to us is as safe as in a bank. If you order a pair of these tires, you will find that they will ride easier, run faster, wear better, last longer and look finer than any tire you have ever used or seen at any price. We know that you will be so well pleased that when you want a bicycle you will give us your order. We want you to send us a trial order at once, hence this remarkable tire offer.

**IF YOU NEED TIRES** don't buy any kind at any price until you send for a pair of the special introductory price quoted above; or write for our big Tire and Sundry Catalogue which describes and quotes all makes and kinds of tires at about half the usual prices.

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Notice the thick rubber tread "A" and puncture strips "B" and "D," also rim strip "H" to prevent rim cutting. This tire will outlast any other make--SOFT, ELASTIC and EASY RIDING.

## SOCIETIES

### An Event of Import.

The Texas Farmers' Congress, consisting of nearly a score of affiliated agricultural and kindred organizations, will hold its Thirteenth Annual Session at the A. & M. College of Texas, July 26, 27 and 28.

The programs prepared for the general sessions and for the separate meetings of the various affiliated organizations will furnish a rare feast of advanced ideas in agriculture, modern methods that make for greater production, greater prosperity, better homes, better schools, better roads and more happiness in Texas. It will be a school of instruction for old and young, a picnic of good fellowship and pleasant contact with the brain and brawn; the builders.

The farmers of Texas and their families, and all who are interested in the progress and prosperity of the people are cordially invited to attend. Reduced railroad rates.

E. W. KIRKPATRICK, Pres.

McKinney, Texas.

T. W. LARKIN, Sec.

Baumont, Texas.

### Essentials of Commercial Orchardling.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 99)

The fact of a tree living is no proof that it was properly planted. It may be set too deeply—one of the commonest and greatest mistakes. Only in the rarest cases has a pecan tree developed adventitious roots from trunk buds, as many other trees will do. The result of too deep planting is that the roots do not get the necessary aeration and soil warmth and it will be found that the most vigorous trees are those with a strong lateral root formation near the surface. Secondly, the tree is extremely slow to start a vigorous growth and may take two or more years to readjust itself to the unnatural conditions or until the topmost laterals have grown outward and upward towards the surface, which they will eventually do, unless the tree in the meantime perishes or is

not strong enough to overcome the situation, in which case it becomes a runt and is forever dwarfed. A further danger, involving the life of the tree for two or more seasons exists from too deep planting and that is that in the event of an excess of moisture, the soil becomes so full of water that the roots are entirely deprived of air and actually "drowned." However, this same result may come from setting a tree in an imprevius subsoil, even if planted at the proper depth, for the water may collect in the space in which the tree is set and as it cannot readily seep into the surrounding soil must remain there and stagnate until by capillary action it is brought to the surface and evaporated. In soils of this character a remedy is to dynamite the bottom of the holes in an effort to make fissures into which the water may escape, or by setting the tree above the ordinary level of the ground, or a broad mound. The top laterals will support a tree, the tap root being practically unnecessary after laterals have become well established. The tap root ceases growing in a few years and invariably stops on reaching permanent water. My experience in moving large trees furnishes conclusive evidence of these facts.

### FERTILIZING

This is a subject requiring special, if not lengthy treatment, and the question of the judicious use of fertilizers is a matter for the experienced horticulturist in each locality, for conditions which prevail in the New England States for instance do not necessarily apply in the south where our growing seasons are much longer a greater rainfall and trees need a more continuous ration of plant food. The fertilizing of a pecan orchard depends upon soil requirements, whether to force growth or to encourage fruiting and the kind of cultivation to be given it. It is however, conclusively proven that frequent cultivation during the proper season is infinitely more beneficial in every way than scant work with ever so much fertilizer.

(CONTINUED IN AUGUST NUMBER.)

## Pecan Trees

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## Arcadia Nurseries

Monticello, Florida.

We also carry a general line of Fruit and Ornamental Trees.

## CATALOGUE 1909-1910

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Mr. J. B. Wight's Chattanooga address, four six by nine inch pages, with fifteen hundred words.

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| 1,000 | ..... | \$4.50 |
| 500   | ..... | 2.50   |
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The Best Investment that can now be made in the United States or elsewhere. I will sell you one already established

### ON EASY TERMS

planted to the best known grafted standard paper shell varieties, one to three years old, located on the Gulf coast of Mississippi and in Jackson county, the native hearth of the paper shell pecans and where ten or twelve of the best known varieties now being propagated by nurserymen were originated.

I now have four groves ready for delivery and several thousand acres of the finest pecan land in the South. I have a very special bargain in a forty-acre grove (Satsuma orange trees between the pecans) which includes 20,000 stocks for the coming season's grafting, a splendid opening for a combination grove and nursery, on the L. & N. railroad, and a half mile front on a running stream.

Will also furnish trees, superintend the planting of groves anywhere in South Mississippi and Alabama west of Mobile.

The Satsuma orange planted between pecans when desired. Young grafted trees, grafted wood and fancy and commercial nuts in any quantity. Thanksgiving and Holiday orders for nuts given special attention. All grafting wood and trees grown from bearing trees in my own groves, hence absolutely true to name. No guess work—you get exactly what you order. Pecans this season especially fine. Send your orders early.

## F. H. LEWIS,

Jackson County, SCRANTON, MISS.

**Books and Catalogues.**

South Dakota State College of Agriculture announces its summer sessions at Brookings, S. D.

\* \* \*

DRY FARMING—Announcement for the Fifth Congress and Exposition to be held Spokane, Washington, October 3-6, 1910.

\* \* \*

NUT NOTES—For July appears in a new and enlarged form, and contains the official call for the 1910 convention, and other matter of interest.

\* \* \*

HOME MIXING AND SPECIAL FORMULAS—With suggestions for application is the title of a 32 page pamphlet, issued by the Coe-Mortimer Fertilizer Co., of Charleston, S. C.

\* \* \*

NEW ENGLAND FARMS—Is the title of a 32 page monthly issued by the Industrial Department of the Maine Central Railroad, Portland, Maine. Its mission is to aid in the development of agriculture.

\* \* \*

FARMERS BULLETIN No. 401.—The object of this bulletin is to give in considerable detail, the results of successful experiments and the methods employed in preventing frost injury by means of fire and smudges in the apple, peach and pear orchards in southern Oregon.

\* \* \*

EXCHANGE VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS—Is the title of a speech made by U. S. Senator Reed Smoot, of Utah, May 27th, 1910. This speech has been issued in document form by the American Protective Tariff League of New York, as document No. 99.

\* \* \*

SNOUT BEETLES THAT INJURE NUTS—Is the title of bulletin No. 128 of the West Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station, Morgantown, West Va. This pamphlet gives description and life history of various insects and is especially valuable in localities where the hickory and pecan are grown. Several of the articles will be reproduced in the Nut Grower as space permits.

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JEANERETTE. - - LOUISIANA.

**Headquarters for Budded and Grafted Pecan Trees in the South-west. Illustrated and Descriptive Catalogue for the asking.**

Those wishing to engage in pecan culture would do well to investigate the advantages offered by this section. We will gladly help any wishing to locate here to get a good location, and if wanted, will plant the orchard and guarantee the trees to live, or arrange to care for the same for a period of years.

## The Increase Pecan Co.,

Lamont, Jefferson County Fla.,

OFFERS A VARIETY OF

**Desirable Opportunities for Investors in  
Individual or Co-Operative Nut Orchards**

This Company has suitable Land, Skilled Horticultural and Business Management and ample Capital for carrying out in spirit and letter such contracts as they accept.

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Estimates Furnished on Application.  
Results Guaranteed.

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We sell Buds, Budding Cloth, Grafts, Black Walnuts, Black Walnut  
Trees, English Walnuts, grafted on our native Black Walnut  
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We also sell Peach Trees, Plums, Japanese Persimmons, Japanese  
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Cultivated Dewberries and other Fruits.

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Write for our Catalogue or any Information.

# ROOD PECAN GROVES

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GEORGIA.



# THE NUT = GROWER

Volume IX  
Number 8

Whole No. 97.

Poulan, Ga., August, 1910.

5c per Copy  
50c per Year

## COMBINATIONS ADAPTED TO PECAN GROWING.

Read at the Georgia-Florida Convention at Orlando, 1910, by W. W. CARROLL.

Mr. Charles M. Barnwell, musing thoughtfully on the bank of the river Flint, gazing into the opaque density of its flowing tide, would pause to observe if interrogated, that the best combination adapted to pecan culture is brains, experience and a fat bank account.

Some have the brains, they admit it; a few have the experience, but they boast very little about it; I have heard of several people possessing fat bank accounts, but have found it difficult to induce them to combine the same with my brains and experience.

The same component parts above named combined in one and the same person or company go far toward spelling success; but many of us who are growing and planting pecan trees will have to hire the brains, acquire the experience, and accumulate by some means (which I am not at liberty to disclose) the necessary bank account. Therefore, it becomes necessary to discuss, under the title of this paper, combinations that will produce revenue to help the bank account, that will help build the soil, that will help to reduce the great burden of expenses incidental to caring properly for a large acreage of pecan trees.

It is a grand and beautiful and up-lifting thing to sit beneath the shade of one nine-year old pecan tree and reflect that it has a crop on it worth from fifteen to twenty-dollars. It then becomes highly entertaining to calculate what one-hundred—five-hundred—one thousand acres of land with twenty such trees to the acre will, produce at twenty years of age. I always stop figuring on this when I get up into the millions. I am not very clever in mathematics. I

felt however that I was justified in figuring that a hundred or a thousand acres of pecan trees, treated like the thirty or more trees in my test grove, would yield as big returns as my trees are yielding if the problem of providing proper equipment and organization and means to care for the trees could be solved.

This problem must be solved by making the land between the trees produce profitable crops, and increase in fertility; by making adjacent lands, not planted in trees, produce revenue to assist in the work. Hence the answer, which is the "shibboleth" of the modern farmer—Diversification. It is impossible to outline any fixed system of diversification. This is entirely dependent on the extent and character of the land used for the grove. A body of good land all cleared, free from stumps, with no shade or running water, permits solid planting in trees; but there can be no combinations used here except straight cultivation of the middles with crop rotations. This is the most expensive type of pecan grove, but is very well adapted to the large company plan of selling in blocks on time contracts. The conservative man who buys ten acres and plants two hundred trees thereon, cannot combine stock-raising with his venture. His field offers him the opportunities of poultry as a side line, or a rotation of farm or truck crops. He usually compromises by getting a darkey to plow and hoe (and skin up) his trees in exchange for the privilege of growing a sorry crop of corn or cotton in the middles. If he has land suited to cotton and works it intelligently, that crop

## The English Walnut and its Culture in the Eastern States

By J. F. Jones.

Having kept in touch with experiments in walnut growing in the eastern states and having visited growers in various sections where the walnut is receiving attention, we have thought that possibly a few notes on the English or Persian walnut, *Juglans Regia*, and its culture as applicable to eastern conditions would be of interest to your readers.

It is not generally known that the English walnut, when grown where the trees ripen up their wood properly, will stand quite severe temperatures uninjured, and most people are inclined to associate this nut with tropical or semitropical climates. The fact is, that the tree attains to its best development and bears more abundantly of fruit of the best quality, in a cool, temperate climate. Our observation leads us to believe that, in the not far distant future, the merits of this nut will be more fully appreciated and that some of these meritorious varieties of eastern origin and possibly some of the hardy French varieties, will be propagated and planted quite extensively, in sections where they are known to be successful, in the eastern or middle states. Not unlike other nuts and fruits, we may expect certain favored localities to be more favorable for the production of walnuts than others, but we believe that, with the selection of varieties known to be hardy and productive in the eastern or middle states, and bud or graft these on our native black walnut stock, that their culture may be profitably extended and no doubt become quite general in the eastern, middle and southern states, at least for home use, as the English walnut, aside from its crop of delicious soft-shell nuts, is a beautiful ornamental and shade

[CONTINUED ON PAGE 114.]

tree, and therefore combines the ornamental and useful to the greatest degree possible.

The use of the black walnut as a stock, aside from giving the trees more vigor and presumably, adapting them to a wider range of soils, has a very beneficial effect in that trees thus worked ripen up their wood earlier and better in the fall and are thus enabled to withstand unusually low temperatures uninjured.

When one sees these large, thrifty trees bearing bushels of those delicious soft-shell nuts—and without the spraying and watchful care now necessary for success with our best orchard fruits, one wonders why their culture has not received more attention. Doubtless, the principal reason is, that the walnut has been found quite difficult to propagate by budding or grafting, and most propagators, after repeated failures, have given it up. Seedlings trees, aside from failing to reproduce a given variety, vary so much in vigor, hardiness and productiveness, that their culture was necessarily uncertain of satisfactory and profitable results. A few propagators who have persistently followed up the work of propagation, however, are being awarded by fair success, and doubtless as more is learned of their propagation, the trees will be produced in sufficient quantity to meet the demands of planters, as is now the case with pecans in the south. Several of the state Experiment Stations are taking up the work of propagation and testing of varieties under various conditions, and these, together with individual plantings in widely separated localities, will be of an inestimable value to guide us in future plantings.

Mr. John G. Rush, of West Willow, Pa., who has perhaps taken a more active interest in the English walnut than any other individual in the eastern states, has growing on his place, which he has appropriately named "Walnutmere," some very promising varieties of eastern origin, prominent among which is the justly famous variety which bears his name. In addition to these, Mr. Rush is testing several of the hardy European varieties and is always on the look-out for new varieties of special promise for his conditions. Small one year trees of the "Rush"

walnut budded on black walnut stocks, planted at "Walnutmere" spring 1905, have made splendid growth and nearly all bore a few nuts last season. The tree photographed (fig. 9) bore 2 nuts fall 1908 and 12 nuts fall 1909. The original tree of the "Rush" bore 2 bushels of nuts (measured) when it was only 10 years of age, and, with one or two exceptions, has borne annual crops since. Other varieties of eastern origin worthy of special mention are the "Hall," "Pomeroy," "Peerless Paper-shell" and "Holden."

On the grounds of the late Norman Pomeroy at Lockport, N. Y., we saw the original tree of the Pomeroy. This is a large spreading tree and a good bearer. The Messrs. Pomeroy have shown their faith in the walnut by planting an orchard of 8 acres. They expect these trees, when they get into good bearing, to pay better than apples, prunes, pears, etc., which do especially well in that section.

We next visited Mr. Joe Bower's fruit farm near Lockport, where we saw a very thrifty young walnut orchard just coming into good bearing condition. Mr. Bower also showed us a very thrifty and productive grafted tree of the "Pomeroy" top worked about to feet high on black walnut. This tree was of particular interest because it demonstrated the feasibility of working over natural growth and road side trees of black walnut and butternut to the finer varieties of the English walnut. We asked Mr. Bower why he had not done more of this work and he said that he had grafted several trees since, but that for some reason, none of the grafts grew. This would appear discouraging, but from our observations and experience in working over pecans in the south, we are confident that black walnut or butternut trees of considerable size can be worked over quite as successfully as the working of the young trees in the nursery.

At Avonia, Erie Co., Pa., we had a pleasant visit with Mr. L. C. Hall, the originator of the "Hall" walnut. This is a very old tree, having been grown from a nut planted by one of the early German settlers over 100 years ago. This nut is very large and the tree is said to be a good bearer. This tree has a record of 8 bushels of nuts in one season which sold for \$10.00 per bushel.

## Combinations Adapted to Pecan Growing

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 113)

with its shallow, rapid, clean cultivation, and nitrogen-conserving shade, is a splendid setting for young, growing trees. This plan effects a saving, perhaps, but rarely produces any revenue. So, the conclusion forces itself, that to use combinations to help in making a pecan orchard, rare discrimination must be exercised in selecting the land. Many acres more than are to be planted in trees should be secured in order to use wise selection as to land to be set in trees, in order to have land for tenant farmers who can supply ready day labor, in order to furnish pastures for cattle and sheep and swine, that in turn will consume forage and grain produced, yielding in return natural fertilizers that are best of all for growing trees. Water should be abundant, woodlands yielding acorns and other "mast" and furnishing shade and good rooting for the pigs and grazing for cattle, should be desired.

Where these things are absent the help for the soil must come from the commercial fertilizer warehouse and the price therefor from the bank account.

I may be wrong, but I figured things out that way, and our hogs have swamp and acorn range, our pure-bred and graded cattle have field and stream for support, and our negro tenants are near at hand to furnish labor when needed. From an old southern plantation of 3,436 acres, of which more than half is woodland and pastures, I select the sandy hammock land with deep clay sub-soil for the pecan trees.

Fields are devoted to raising corn for feeding mules and fattening hogs. Sufficient hay is saved, peanuts are provided to be gathered by the hogs that have acorns as well as to help flavor the pork. Graded cattle with only pure-bred males in herd furnish milk-cows for ready sale, or offer opportunities for dairy products which may be utilized later while all culls are fattened for beef. The tenants pay rent in cotton or money, which helps the bank account.

Now, this is my theory, and if I am wrong I will find it out in time but it is a success so far. I be-

lieve that animal fertilizer is the best for trees when properly treated. To secure it one must have work-stock, cows and hogs. To have them, one must have pastures, and a full bin and stack. To have them without undue outgo one must make them profitable. So, I argue that only a part of the farm should be given to the trees—for cows, hogs and pecan trees, will not live amicably inside the same fence. I have tried it, and the hogs and the cows tried it, but the trees didn't half try. They gave up without a struggle. It is not meant that solid bodies of land should never be planted to trees by men or companies with ample means. It is meant that farm-made money and farm-made fertilizer help pecan trees grow, and it takes room, diversification, land and labor to make either or both of them.

One of the best combinations for the good of the whole pecan section is, the one the thrifty farmer makes, when he improves the value of his farm by setting out a few choice acres in standard varieties of pecan with some orchard fruits. There are farmers in my home county, of Jefferson, who gather from a few seedling trees, planted under an almost passing whim, and matured under adverse conditions nuts, worth more money than the better class of negro tenant can get gross for the entire farm crop made behind a good mule.

I believe in the future of the pecan nut. It will add to the wealth and progress and prestige of the South. It will make our laborers busier, our lands more valuable, our citizens more comfortable. The Cotton States are offered another monopoly to share honors with King Cotton, and the pecan is already a commercial factor in the South's affairs.

I am reminded of a mental picture that is not pleasing. It is the recollection of wide fields studded with stunted trees that are crowded with briars and weeds, and promising nothing but disappointment and failure to those whose money placed them there.

Many an acre planted to pecan

trees that were dug carelessly, set out late and hurriedly, and cared for unintelligently or not at all stands to-day as a warning to promoters and investors alike, that they should not promise too much, that they should not attempt too much. Better ten trees well set and thrifty, than a thousand gnarled and knotty and yellow and worthless from failure of funds to furnish proper fertilizers and cultivation.

So, it is wise and proper that one and all should set about the business of making pecan groves well-guarded against the shocks of seasons and the demands on the bank-roll; and the remedy for the ills that I offer and believe in and practice, is in the words of my text: "Combinations Adapted to Pecan Growing." There are many combinations besides those I have named. It is for us to figure out the ones best suited to our several conditions.

The position of nurseryman is one of great importance to the country. It is a calling that one cannot just drop into and succeed at. He must go into it with earnestness and enthusiasm and make it a life study as well as a life business in order to be of any value to the country, or make anything out of it for himself.

## Some of the Essentials of Commercial Pecan Orcharding.

(Copyright 1910, by Herbert C. White, Dewitt, Ga.)

(CONTINUED FROM JULY NUMBER.)

### CULTIVATION.

Constant cultivation from Spring until July is at all times advisable when legumes of any sort can be planted, replenishing the soil with humus which clean cultivation has tended to exhaust, storing up nitrogen (the most expensive form of plant food) and with the cessation of active work, leaving the latter part of the season for the trees to mature the new wood, develop fruit buds and go into winter quarters, so to speak, able to stand extremes of cold.

### PRUNING.

The use of the pruning knife and saw upon pecan trees may be minimized by not cutting them back when setting out. While this on its face may appear a little contrary to the technical principles governing the subject and will certainly be resisted by the nurserymen who cut their trees back before shipping, utilizing the cut off portions for grafting purposes, yet with a strong thrifty tree of reasonable height, good roots, well planted, not too late in the season there is no greater mortality than among those cut back and often stripped of their buds at the time or in subsequent handling in the field. The terminal of a good tree almost invariably has several well develop-

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 118)

## Atlanta, Birmingham and Atlantic Railroad

Traverses productive Georgia and Alabama. Georgia is the home of the famous paper-shell pecan. Lands otherwise adapted to diversity of crops. -:- -:- -:- -:-

Information cheerfully furnished.

## W. H. LEAHY,

General Passenger Agent.

ATLANTA,

GEORGIA.

## WALNUTS

MAYETTE—An old, standard French variety that has been in cultivation for a long time. It is the Grenoble nut of commerce, and comprises fully half the French crop. It is often spoken of as a medium to small nut, but this, I think, is due to the fact that we have, to my knowledge, no isolated grafted orchard here on the coast from which we can select seed, and much of the seed obtained abroad has been inferior. Again we some times find nuts sold as Mayette which are not. The true Mayette is above medium, to large in size. In fact, some of the largest nuts I have collected in Oregon are Mayettes. In form it is not so oblong as the Franquette, but slightly broader, and flatter at the base and more blunt at the apex. It is not ribbed as pronouncedly, but the veins are more prominent. Very deep pits occur in the region of the valve, which is less pronounced than the Franquette. The shell is somewhat thicker, the kernel large and plump, separating very easily from the shell and from cotyledon partitions. The pellicle is dull and of a light brown color. The convolutions are not so large as with the Franquette, but are more numerous and more sharply pointed, while the veining is less pronounced. In quality, it is of the very best, being a dessert nut of the highest quality and bringing the highest price in the market. Fuller, in his description of this nut, states: "It is very large, with a light colored shell of moderate thickness, kernel plump, readily extracted whole, sweet and rich nutty flavor. Tree blooms late and is very productive. An old and standard French variety." At the present time we have very few genuine Mayette trees bearing in our state.

\* \* \*

Those old black walnut trees which grow along the fences in your yard and elsewhere, can be made a source of profit to you. Grafts begin to bear the second year and steadily increase with

age. A tree 4 inches in diameter—2 feet above ground—bears about five pounds the second year, twenty-five-pounds the third year and by the sixth year should bear from 150 to 200 pounds. This is based on scions selected from the best bearing trees. A large black walnut tree near San Jose, grafted a few years ago, recently bore 710 pounds of nuts which sold for 13c per pound in October. This shows what can be done by grafting.

\* \* \*

The walnut responds quickly to fertilizing with manure. It produces a rapid growth and plenty of large, well-filled nuts. Alfalfa must not be planted in the walnut orchard, as we have seen it tried in an orchard that had produced a good crop of large nuts and since planting the nuts have not been half as large and they fail to bear as much.

In some French prisons convicts are employed in cracking walnuts and picking out the kernels, from which the oil is to be pressed. The peanut is imported into France in enormous quantities for its oil.

Almonds, filberts and walnuts are luxuries to be served as dessert or with wine at social gatherings.

A special kind of salt contained in nuts is particularly adapted for lubricating or softening the muscles of the arteries, so that elderly persons are especially benefited by a more extended nut diet, provided that the nut meat is thoroughly masticated, so that no hard pieces may enter the digestive organs.

## PECANS

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## ALMONDS.

### Almond Exchange's Ideas Firm.

The California Almond Growers Exchange in a recent bulletin advises of reports from Boston stating that all almond offerings are withdrawn for the present. Also that New York reports advise of an anticipated advance in Tarra-gonas of  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1c a pound. Bordeaux, France, reports the walnut crop badly damaged, according to this bulletin, which goes on to say concerning the California situation in almonds, so far as the Exchange is concerned: "Things are well in hand and our outlook becomes brighter every day. We only want what we are justly entitled to, and therefore we are going to get it."

### Sunshine Necessary.

The pecan tree likes sunshine, as do other trees, and can not do its best work when overshadowed by larger trees nor when choked with undergrowth. A friend told me a story the other day of a cattle man in a Northwestern county who leased a large pasture having many pecan trees along a creek that ran through it. The lessee was told that if he would protect the trees against trespassers he might have all the pecans growing upon them during the term of his lease. This was agreed to readily, and the next thing the tenant did was to cut out, close to the ground, all underbrush and useless growth that interfered with the pecan trees. After that he ran over it occasionally with a disc, and the result this year was a clear profit of \$500 from the fruit of those trees. They had been idlers before, but this man put them to work, first giving them a chance to work. One of the objects of our association is to induce the people of Texas to put their idle nut trees to work.

The water chestnut or horn chestnut, an aquatic plant, produces a seed which somewhat resembles two curved horns united into one, the kernel of which is largely used as a food by the in-

habitants of Asiatic countries. It is on sale in the United States to a certain extent, but chiefly in Chinese shops. Another water plant is also known as the water chestnut, but in this case it is the corn or bulb that is eaten. It is not unlike a chestnut in shape, and has a tough, brown skin. This is grown in Asia, but it is imported by the Chinese in this country.

\* \* \*

There are some things to have and some things to avoid in embarking upon the growing of almonds for profit.

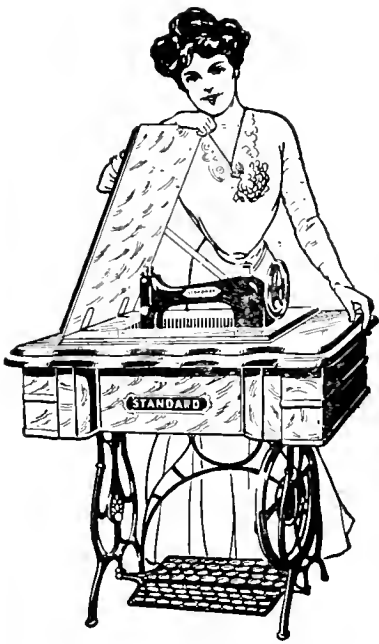
In the first place, one must have a deep, rich soil, for the almond is a very voracious feeder. Its root system is one of the finest of any of our orchard trees, and we might note that it should therefore be a most excellent root for nursery grafting. It is one of the longest lived of all orchard trees.

Not only good and deep soil, but perfect under-drainage must be had, for the almond will not bear wet feet any more than will the peach.

Now, if these were the only conditions we might expect to find plenty of room to grow almonds. But we must next choose our location with reference to both frost and rainfall. As the almond is such an early bloomer, this is a very important point. I am of the opinion that California is the only state in the Union where the almond can be successfully grown, on account of frost. A location must be chosen where there is no frost to amount to anything after the first of February, as the almond begins to bloom the last of January in much of this state. But even more important than frost is the matter of rainfall; for while the almond likes plenty of moisture, it should have sunny weather while it is blooming to insure success.

Many strong men and strong nations have owed much of their vigor to a liberal consumption of meat, but thousands of healthy Americans to-day have learned that there is bone, sinew and muscle in other articles of food, and as a rational substitute for meat the staple nuts so bountifully provided by Nature, will deservedly hold the foremost place.

DR. NILES.



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BECHTEL PECAN NURSERIES,  
OCEAN SPRINGS, MISS.

## Essentials of Commercial Orcharding.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 115)

ed buds, usually with a strong one in the center. If no disaster befalls this central bud it becomes the leader in growth and will be surrounded with branches from surrounding buds. This process goes on in successive stages resulting in the ideal tree. On a tree of small stature these side branches may be pinched during the growing season, or pruned off until the orchardist's ideal height for a permanent head is reached bearing in mind the fact that it is desirable to afford the trunk as much natural shade as possible consistent with developing a good head at the right height as soon as possible thus causing all subsequent growth to be thrown into that which is to remain. The general principles underlying the pruning of pecans are first to get a good stocky trunk (regardless of early height) and then prune off the side branches each winter until the permanent head is formed at the desired height according to the orchardist's desires in that respect. I am interested in a financial as well as advisory capacity in a very large acreage of pecans and my experience with both the trees and those associated with me have been varied and interesting as well as instructive. In one case, pursuing the course above outlined, which my previous experience justified, one of the "arm chair" kind was shocked to find some trees "no taller" after the first two seasons growth, (during the first seasons the trees being abused by careless farm hands.) At the end of the third season alarm was felt because the trees were so tall, special efforts by pruning being used to accomplish this, during the second winter and third summer. It is true that a tree may be headed so high to invite disaster from high winds (which are more prevalent in some localities than others) but in cases of the kind, by letting side branches come freely, naturally, or by forcing, during the growing season following the high heading, the continuous upright growth of the top may be checked and a lower head formed at any desired height from the ground. In the meantime our object among other things being to have room to work our orchard tools and to eliminate hand hoeing as much as possible with its extra expense.

### MANAGEMENT.

The old fallacy of planting a pecan nut or tree with a post-hole digger and without subsequent care

expecting to return in a few years and reap a gold mine is exploded. The pecan tree will pay more than handsomely for every dollar expended on it from infancy upwards and the commercial orchardist must be prepared to spend money freely and whenever necessary to get the largest tree in the shortest time which is the aim of the horticulturist. We should not be too insistent upon precocious or too early bearing, for we cannot get a great vegetative growth and nuts too, except in phenomenal cases. What can be accomplished with a few pet trees in a man's back yard and what it is possible to accomplish where hundreds of acres are involved are different matters. In my judgment it is better to devote the first 5, 6 and even seven years in developing the largest possible bearing surface, for when we handle our tree for very early bearing it is more often than not at the expense of growth and the aggregate returns over a period of years will be greater if an orchard is handled in a conservative way along these lines than if held back for fruiting in its childhood. The many important phases of work to be handled in the development of a large orchard from an economic and horticultural point of view demands skillful and experienced management, both in knowledge of the tree, the ability to obtain and handle labor, as well as subsidiary crop matters, which help us in our expenses and inexperienced persons going into the subject may fall into many of the pitfalls and make those costly blunders, both in time and material, which many of us who thought we could crawl before we had learned the word "creep" have done and perhaps doing now.

### CONCLUSION.

There is a custom in parts of China to pay the doctor only when you are well. It is his business to keep you well or his pay ceases. In conclusion I would therefore suggest to those without experience going into pecans for profit that before doing so they consult experienced men, the best authorities and those who have made a long study of the subject and who are not afraid to give unbiased opinions. If the prospective pecan planter cannot afford to hire an experienced man familiar with all the "ins and outs" of the work it is prudent to make arrangements with some competent person to periodically visit their orchard, who will advise them what to do and what not to do as many cautious orchard owners are now doing.

## JONES' BUDDING TOOL

Designed and manufactured specially for budding nut trees. An entirely new principle. With this tool Pecans, Walnuts, Chestnuts, etc., can be budded almost as rapidly as in ordinary shield budding, and, as it is practically impossible to make anything but a perfect fit, even a novice can use it with satisfactory results.

Made from aluminum with cutting blades of the finest razor steel, such as is used in the finest safety razor blades.

If interested write for descriptive circular, or send \$2.00 for sample tool by mail, postpaid. Your money back if it is not perfectly satisfactory.

**J. F. JONES,**

JEANERETTE, - - LOUISIANA.

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and ten other superb Texas Pecans. Big stock of trees of standard varieties of eastern and Texas Pecans.

We will plant for you 1,000 grafted and budded pecans, and let you pay for the trees that are alive and established at the end of the first season.

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ALBANY, GA.

# CLASSIFIED

## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

### A Department for the Buyer and Seller

In this column we give place to advertisements from subscribers who have orchard, Farm Products, Live Stock or Improvements to sell or exchange, as well as make inquiries for things wanted. The rate is One Cent a word for each insertion. Patrons are urged to make liberal use of this space, as it will be found convenient and profitable.

**1,200** or more bushels of pecans for sale. Address J. J. Domas, New Roads, La.

**Cement Sidewalks, Buildings, Etc.**—Portland cement sidewalk construction; concrete block buildings; making and laying concrete blocks; estimating, profits, etc. Practical book for contractors giving details in full. Second edition. Postpaid 5 c. De Graff Pub. Co., Peoria, Ill.

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**SAMPLE NUTS**—Of many leading varieties for study or exhibition purposes supplied at reasonable rates. Seed nuts furnished only in limited quantities. THE NUT-GROWER COMPANY, Poulan, Ga.

**Wanted**...Copies of the November and December 1909 and January 1910 issues of the Nut-Grower. Parties having duplicates or copies not needed will oblige by notifying The Nut-Grower Co., Poulan, Georgia.

**FOR SALE**—A bearing grove of the best varieties, four hundred trees. Good reason for selling. Ask for particulars of THE NUT-GROWER, Poulan, Ga.

**The Buckeye Subscription Agency**—For many years we have secured and forwarded subscriptions to many publishers for local patrons, and the facilities at command enable us to serve others who order by mail. Write for quotations on any periodical desired. J. F. Wilson, Agent, Poulan, Ga.

**Barnwell Pecan Groves** Has 10,000 Budded and Grafted trees of the leading varieties. First-Class Grafting Wood for sale at reasonable prices. Address

**CHAS. M. BARNWELL,**  
**BACONTON, :: :: GEORGIA.**

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is my Specialty. . . .

### Budded and Grafted Trees

of the best varieties for sale.  
Write for prices of trees and information as to growing and care of groves.

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**H. S. GRAVES, PROPRIETOR,**  
Gainesville, Florida.

## VARIOUS NUTS

**PISTACHE.** (Pistachio vera)—Pistache nuts are raised in large quantities on the Pacific coast, and they bring fancy prices. We do not know what the species will do elsewhere. I am trying it. —Morris.

\* \* \*

**Schley.**—Prof. Miller claimed this to be the best nut on earth. Conceded to be an early bearer. One report showed 17 nuts in 1908 on a tree planted in 1906. One member from Georgia said it was the best among 24 varieties. It is in great favor in Jefferson county, Florida.

\* \* \*

The successful setting of pecan buds by any and all methods is a work of painstaking and careful attention to details. Not only must this detail work be done properly, but weather conditions, the condition of the tree and of your budding must all be favorable. And when careful work fails, there is just one thing to do: Try again. No quitter will ever make a successful nut grower, nor a successful grower of any other fruit.

\* \* \*

The Butternut is not planted for timber as the Black walnut is, as the tree seldom grows large enough to make its timber an object. The shape of the nut is different from the Black walnut, being long and narrow and easily cracked, splitting lengthwise in whole or in half kernels. The flavor is very much like that of the Black walnut, except that it is less oily and not so rank. It has a peculiar aromatic spiciness that a great many like. The tree bears heavily when quite young.

\* \* \*

Under the caption, "The Lumber Tree of the Future," George C. Roeding, Fresno, Cal., describes a hybrid walnut tree as follows:

"Of all the forest trees adapted to the making of high-grade lumber in this country, not one possesses a greater commercial value than the Black Walnut (*Juglans nigra*.) nor is there another tree which has so ruthlessly been cut

away from the landscape of its native habitat. The rich forests in the upper Mississippi Valley are practically exhausted, with the result that its lumber now possesses the highest value of the American markets. Indeed, its value makes it prohibitive to a large extent for the purposes to which it was originally used in the manufacture of furniture and interior house finishing. The result is that it is now extensively used as a veneer face to other and cheaper woods. The tree is a slow grower, which fact has somewhat retarded reforestation and planting for purposes of lumber.

\* \* \*

"Experience has already shown that in the native California black walnut we have a more hardy root than that of the English walnut, one that is more capable of flourishing under unfavorable conditions and one with a much wider range of soil. The native walnut varies, however, in individual tree almost as much as the cultivated species, so that there is room for careful selection and discrimination in growing a root stock. The California walnut is also divided more or less distinctly into two separate species. It may be classed as the southern California and northern California types. The tree which grows wild in the southern part of the State has its favorite habitat upon dry, somewhat elevated hillsides, with occasional trees in the valleys at the foot of these hills. It is distinctly a hillside rather than a valley tree, however. The tree itself has quite a shrubby rather than a tree-like form, and even in large specimens grown on good soil, with abundant water, the tendency is still toward abundant branching rather than the formation of a tall, clean trunk. The nut of this type is a very small one. The northern California nut averages fully twice as large, and the tree has typically a tall, regular form, approaching that of the eastern black walnut."

"The careful planter should see to it that his plantings are rooted upon some of these hardy and satisfactory native black walnut seedling."



## THE NUT-GROWER

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

The NUT-GROWER COMPANY

Entered as second-class matter at the Postoffice at Poulton, Georgia, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

Subscription, 50 cents per Annum.  
Advertising Rates on Application.

## NOTICE

When this paragraph is marked it means that your subscription has expired and that you are requested to renew promptly, as postal regulations do not permit us to mail to delinquents at second-class rates.

The subscription price is 50 cents per annum, but if you will send \$1.00 your account will be credited for three years.

AUGUST, 1910

In our news items column, there is frequent reference to the formation of new pecan companies, and the purchases of large tracts of land for orchard purposes. Operations in these lines seem to be most active in the Georgia-Florida district but various other sections are moving rapidly.

The August Nut Notes Bulletin has much information about the coming convention. This plan for keeping the work constantly before the members, and the general press, will doubtless have a powerful effect, not only on the convention but also on the public, which is rapidly showing a lively interest in the business.

We are glad to announce that, as complete an exhibit as practical, of pecan varieties, will be made at the Monticello Convention. All those who are in a position to furnish specimens, of old or new varieties, are requested to communicate with Mr. C. A. Reed, Chairman of the Committee on Varietal Adaption, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., or with any member of the Committee.

New members have been enrolled by the Secretary of the N. N. G. Ass'n., since the Albany convention, as follows: Dr. E. Lindholm, Chicago, Ill.; Merrill Orchard Co., Monmouth, Ill.; Elizabeth Higgins Sullivan, Grand Bay, Ala.; Edward S. Cleveland, Hampton, Conn.; L. B. Dukes, Moultrie, Ga.; Alexis Voorhes, New Iberia, La.; Thos. P. Littlepage, Washington, D. C.; C. W. Carr, Fort Deposit, Ala.; J. M. McKenzie, Greenville, Ala.; A. Clarke Snedeker, Wheeling, W. Va.; J. B. Dryer, Birmingham, Ala.

In another column will be found a brief outline of new work in interest of nut culture, undertaken by the Department of Agriculture. This is an important move, and will doubtless be productive of valuable results as well as be a great aid in solving many of the problems which confront the growers. It is also a recognition, by the department, of the rapidly developing public interest in this horticultural specialty.

The fact that there are bogus pecan propositions, and fraudulent dealers, is one of the strongest arguments that there is a valuable and legitimate business in this line. There would be no counterfeit money if there was no genuine currency. There would be no fake pecan if there were no genuine investments. It is up to the people to distinguish the true from the false, and to aid them in doing this, is the work of the Nut-Grower and the National Nut Growers' Association.

It would hardly be kind for the south to refer to the great state of Texas with its millions of pecan trees and hundreds of car loads of nuts supplying all the markets, as "Missionary ground in pecan culture," but when some of the most progressive and able advocates of the industry, in that state call it a missionary movement, it must be true. The following clipping taken from a Texas paper tells the tale:

"I meant to write just a line and say that I like to publish letters that have been written unawares. They sound so natural and honest. I attach one just received from Judge Edwards, the unselfish missionary to the unpeccaned of Texas. F. T. R.

"My Dear Sir—The Oliver budding wood reached me in best condition. Thank you. Now let me ask another favor: When you send the Kincaid buds, kindly put in a stick or two of your best and hardest soft-shelled walnut—French, Persian or whatever you think best suited to this climate and latitude.

"Within the past two months I have traveled considerable in East Texas. The pecan microbe is working on those citizens to an extent that promises dislodgement of their hook-worms. Oddly enough, those fellows are more interested in budding hickories with pecans than those of the prairie section are in top working their wild pecans. I do believe our association is doing some good construction work.

Yours very truly,

Chas. L. Edwards."

Two years ago the following was penned and published by the noted Texas leader. No one questioned the truthfulness of the prediction. The same can be said of the prospective 1910 convention. However it might be remarked that there will be several times as much to see by way of exhibits at Monticello and from four to six times as many of the "most cheerful and companionable people in all this part of earth in attendance."

"The approaching meeting of the National Nut Growers' Association in Chattanooga, Tenn., October 27th-29th, will be an occasion fraught with opportunities of rare value—opportunities to see specimens and meet people who are skilled and trained to give out knowledge and experience which can be obtained in no other way, except by attending this meeting. Those who desire to meet some of the most progressive workers and most cheerful and companionable people in all this part of earth, should attend this session of Nut Growers.—E. W. Kirkpatrick."

The August Nut-Notes has the following pertinent reference to the 1910 Badge Book:

"The Convention Badge Book will be an interesting and useful feature of the Monticello Convention. In addition to the official program, and various notices, it will contain information about orchards, nurseries and arrangements for visiting them

"A full list of names of officers, standing and special committees, will add much to the efficiency of convention work.

"Then the name and post office address of all the members, is the crowning characteristic of the book.

"The badge number, which enables anyone to identify the wearer, is a great convenience and rare pleasure.

"It is not only at the Convention, that the badge book is serviceable and interesting. It may not be well known that the demand for it is from all parts of the country, and that many copies are used in various ways.

"Be sure that your name appears, and do not neglect the advertising opportunities it offers.

"As a business proposition, it is worth many times the cost of membership, to thus have your name given public recognition.

"Another business feature of the book is, the advertising privileges it extends to members, and deserving firms. This patronage is a source of needed revenue to the Association, and merits liberal patronage."

Dixie Pecan Orchard Company, Albany, Ga., \$25,000; Henry J. Ernest, Chicago, and others.

# FOR SALE!

Two Fine Pieces of Property  
in Alachua County, Florida.

One 40-acre tract, with 12 acres in cultivation and set in pecan trees, of best varieties, 2 years old.

One 20½-acre tract, with 10 acres in cultivation and set in pecan trees, of best varieties, 2 years old.

This property lies on a large lake and is well drained. Both places adjoin my grove that will bear 5,000 lbs. of fine pecans this season.

For further particulars, address,

**T. S. MCMANUS,**

WALDO, FLORIDA.

## Nuts for Profit

A BOOKLET OF 158 pages; 60 illustrations. Propagation, cultivation, etc., of nuts best adapted to the various sections. Interesting and instructive. Price, by mail, 25 cents. JOHN R. PARRY, PARRY, N. J. From Jan. 1 to April 15, ORLANDO, FLA.

## WHITE'S BUDDING TOOL

*A Scientific Instrument for the Propagation of Pecans, Hickories, Walnuts, Chestnuts, Persimmons and all other Trees, by the Annular, Semi-Annular, Patch and Veneer Methods.*

Several hundreds of this Tool in use in United States and abroad.

Budding and Grafting Wood of best varieties of Pecans.

For particulars and prices, write

**HERBERT C WHITE,**

DeWitt, Georgia.

## News Items.

Weather records at Piney Park for July show: Maximum temperature, 96 degrees; minimum, 62; mean, 80. Rainfall, 8.22 inches.

\* \* \*

Additional land purchases have been made in the Albany district for pecan planting, by Prof. Craig and associates. They now have four thousand acres in a solid body.

\* \* \*

A meeting of the convention and local committees will be held during the latter part of this month, at Monticello, for completing arrangements for the November Convention.

\* \* \*

The Almond Growers' Exchange considered bids and quotations on July 1 and issued a circular concerning its action. All bids were rejected and the Edmund Peycke Company of Los Angeles was appointed sales agent at prices to be named by the exchange. Up to this writing, quotations have not been made public.

\* \* \*

E. H. Laing president of the Robert Crooks Company, New York, who has been making inquiries by cable regarding the 1910 crop of Brazil Nuts, reports: "The general feeling appears to be that we are going to have a short crop in 1910, particularly so as the crops of 1908-09 were fairly large, last year's crop being approximately 12,000 tons."

\* \* \*

Pomna ranch, including 100 acres of bearing apple orchard, in the

Touchet Valley in southeastern Washington, has been sold by J. L. Dumas, of Dayton, former president of the Washington State Horticultural Association, to Dr. C.F. Schlitz, of Wenatchee, Washington, formerly of Canton, O., and L. M. Vannice and E. S. Hubbard, of Dayton, for \$150,000. In addition to the bearing orchard the sale covers 140 acres of land, 30 acres of which are in young trees. The fruit ranch eventually will cover 200 acres.

## Makes Pecan Trees Grow.

Pecan trees usually make slow growth on upland. This adaptation to soils containing more moisture is shown by their natural selection of homes in the lowlands. After proving up and trying out this system of underground watering on fruit trees and garden, I put in several young pecan trees early in 1907. Most of them were set about midway between lines of tile. They are now 10 to 12 feet high, well branched, and some of them have several clusters of nuts, with every prospect of carrying them to maturity. Other young trees transplanted later are making a good showing—decidedly better than trees of the same age that have been compelled to contend without the aid of water against successive dry seasons. Later along I hope to have some photographic illustrations showing the extent and symmetrical growth of these young trees.

## NO TROUBLE WITH ROOTS.

This method of applying water below the surface is growing in favor in and around Dallas. It is also finding acceptance among those having windmills, and good accounts of it have come in from as far west as Stamford in Jones county. No trouble need be feared from the intrusion of roots. Two lines of it alongside rows of fig trees and another between two rows of muscadine grapes have been in service for years. Water still flows through these lines freely, doing its work as well as ever. Last season it became necessary to take up part of one line to make a new connection. There was no appreciable evidence of corrosion and this insures a good long life-time. The interference of roots has been the besetment of other modes of sub-irrigation. Experienced horticulturists have pronounced it too expensive and difficult to be practical. It may be that the freedom of this method from root intrusion is due to the slits in the tiles which permits all the water to go into the ground, or it may be that there is something in the galvanized coating of the metal that repels the roots.

# Perfection Nut Cracker.

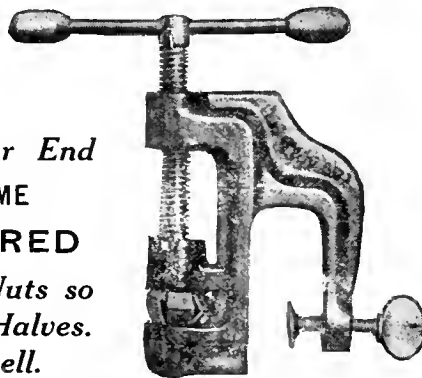
PERFECTLY SIMPLE

SIMPLY PERFECT....

Allows Use of Bowl Under End  
NECESSARY IN EVERY HOME

PRICE \$1.00 DELIVERED

Cracks Pecans and other Nuts so  
Meats come out in Perfect Halves.  
Does its work quickly and well.



Send us your order TO-DAY. Money  
: : Refunded if not Satisfactory. : :

**The DeWitt Supply Company,**  
DeWitt, Georgia.

## Personal Mention.

Mr. Victor Labadie, of Dallas, Texas, has sent the editor a small supply of budding wood of the Just pecan, for use in his test orchard.

\* \* \*

"The Pecan Industry, from a Laymen's view point," is one of the topics selected for the convention program. Hon. J. H. Merrill, of Thomasville, Ga., has been assigned this subject.

\* \* \*

As Prof. W. A. Orton says in the current Year Book of the Department of Agriculture, "When we can introduce into our agriculture varieties possessing a degree of natural immunity and thereby avoid both the loss from disease and the necessity for the more or less expensive treatment by sprays and other means, a double economic gain will be secured."

## Adaptation of Soil.

Right here it may not be amiss to say a word concerning the natural adaptation of the soil of any given locality to a proposed venture in the direction of a new field or orchard crop. Mother Nature does not always tell us what the soil of a particular section is good for, but sometimes she does. For instance, when our prairies in the long ago produced only grass, there was little to suggest the fitness of the soil for the production of cotton and grain crops. But when a careful observer notes blackberries and strawberries growing wild, it requires no strain upon his intelligence to reach the conclusion that the soil in which they grew would be a good place for the cultivated varieties of berries. In like manner, when grapevines, fruitful and luxuriant in growth are found in the woods, Mother Nature is saying in her way that a vineyard might be planted there. In language just as plain, and in eloquent language, too, she has been telling the people of East Texas that they have a nut-growing soil. Hickories of all ages and sizes are abundant in the woods; walnuts and wild pecans are thick and threefold along the water courses. More yet, the peanut is prolific in fruitage wherever it is planted and cultivated. Those very elements in the soil that go to fill and fatten the kernels of the peanut enter into the kernels of the other nuts.

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## PRESIDENT PECAN



**SEE THE  
ROOTS  
SUCH  
TREES  
LIVE**



**Pecan Growing  
MADE EASY**

by planting trees dug with entire Tap Root and well developed lateral roots. Few Nurseries sell such trees.

**Made Profitable**

By planting only genuine budded or grafted trees, of best quality and best producing varieties. Some of the biggest, thinnest-shelled nuts don't bear. Beware of them.

**Griffing's Trees**  
are Models  
**ROOT and TOP**

**Our Varieties are Best**  
Gold Medal awarded our Pecans at Jamestown Exposition

Handsome Pecan Catalog Free

**THE  
Griffing Bros. Co.**  
Nurserymen  
Jacksonville, Florida

We also grow Orange on hardy roots, all kinds Fruit, and Ornamental Trees. Shrubbery.

**ROSES**

## Budded and Grafted . . . Pecan Trees

*We have them in all the Varieties Worth While.*

The demand for the best sizes and varieties of BUDDED AND GRAFTED PECAN TREES is far greater than the supply.

### ORDER NOW TO SAVE DISAPPOINTMENT

#### 1909-1910 PRICE LIST:

|                                     |                 |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1 to 2 foot size, 55 cents each, or | \$45.00 per 100 |
| 2 to 3 foot size, 60 cents each, or | 55 00 per 100   |
| 3 to 4 foot size, 70 cents each, or | 65.00 per 100   |
| 4 to 5 foot size, 80 cents each, or | 75 00 per 100   |
| 5 to 6 foot size, 90 cents each, or | 85 00 per 100   |

#### OUR GUARANTEE

If our planting instructions and advice as to the care of the trees are followed we will replace, free, all over 7 per cent. that die from natural causes, provided they are set out before February 15th.

**Orders Booked now for Fall and Winter Delivery.**

DELAYS PAY NO DIVIDENDS---ACT NOW---ORDER TO-DAY.

**The G. M. Bacon Pecan Company,**  
DeWitt, Mitchell County, Georgia.

**Mere Mention.**

The twig girdler often girdles the young twigs of pecan trees and causes them to fall. To hold this insect in check the dead twigs should be promptly gathered up and burned.

\* \* \*

To succeed with pecans plenty of humus must be applied to the soil and the soil moisture conserved. Hot, dry summers are very trying on the trees, and for the best results irrigation is recommended.

\* \* \*

The Ohio Valley Exposition, at Cincinnati, August 29th to Sept. 24th, 1910, will celebrate progress and improvement of the Ohio river navigation and present to the world the vast resources and industries of the Ohio Valley and of the South.

\* \* \*

Elbert Hubbard has given a good deal of valuable advice in his books and otherwise, and among his best in a business way is the following:

"The only man who should not advertise is the one who has nothing to offer in the way of service, or of one who cannot make good. All such should seek the friendly shelter of oblivion, where dwell those who, shrouded in Stygian shades, foregather gloom and are out of the game. Not to advertise is to be nominated for membership to the Down-and-Out-Club." True, isn't it?

\* \* \*

Up to a comparatively recent date nuts were considered by most people either a luxury or as tidbits to be eaten out of hand at odd times. They had no fixed standing as to food value, often being unjustly blamed for indigestion brought on by other causes.

During the last two decades, however, both from a dietetic and an economic standard, they are becoming more appreciated, as evidenced by their increased consumption.

With this greatly augmented demand the Southern States are much concerned, for two of the principal nuts, the peanut and pecan, are largely Southern products.

# QUALITY TALKS

In Pecan Trees, as well as other commodities,

**WE HAVE THE QUALITY.**

Our stock for the coming season's delivery is Budded and Grafted from **Known Trees**. All being of the very best varieties. Orders are being rapidly booked.

Get in touch with us; we have the goods. A "SQUARE DEAL" guaranteed. Write for booklet and get acquainted

**JEFFERSON NURSERY CO.,**

MONTICELLO, : : FLORIDA.

(Mention The Nut-Grower.)

FOR INFORMATION AS TO LANDS IN

**--The Nation's Garden Spot--**

*That Great Fruit and Truck Growing  
Section along the : : : :*

**Atlantic Coast Line Railroad**

In North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama  
and Florida, write to

**WILBUR McCOY, Agricultural and Immigration Agent**

Atlantic Coast Line :--: Jacksonville, Fla.

N. O. Tyler, manager of the Humboldt Pecan Co., has acquired 300 acres near Jackson, Tenn., which will be planted entirely to pecan trees. This industry has been greatly increased in this country.

\* \* \*

The flavor of nuts depends principally on the oils they contain, though in some there are specific flavoring agents. Some of these oily constituents easily become rancid, imparting a most disagreeable taste or odor. The peculiar flavor of the roasted peanut is due to browned oils and starches. The pungent or bitter taste of almonds, as well as peach and plum pits, a family botanically allied, is due to a cyanic acid yielding glucosid. The chestnut, especially when roasted, has a characteristic starchy taste betokening its main ingredient. The flavor of nuts as well as their size, can be greatly improved by judicious cultivation, as can be easily demonstrated to you by those who have intelligently studied this branch of horticulture.

**Fruit Trees,      Shade Trees**

—AND—

**Ornamental Shrubbery**

—ALSO—

**Field Grown Rose Bushes**

Before you place your order write us for prices and one of our : : :

**DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUES****TURKEY CREEK NURSERY**

Box 21, McClenney, Fla.

C. F. BARBER, Pres.

J. E. BARBER, Sec'y.

**Grafted Pecan Trees**

Of Select Paper Shell Varieties

**Not the Most---Only the Best**

For Descriptive List write

**BAYVIEW NURSERY**

C. FORKERT, Prop. Ocean Springs, Miss

**Pecan Trees *Root Grafted***

THE LEADING VARIETIES.  
PRICE LIST. . . . .

**R. T. RAMSAY,** *Ocean Springs  
Mississippi.*

## LETTERS

## A Few Figures.

There are few men in the world who have not had the saving of money preached to them. Many have been discouraged by the thought, that a thousand dollars would require, not only a great deal of hard work to accumulate, but would take some care and thought to invest safely, and that after all it would be easy to lose.

I want to see a few pecan trees about the home of every southern farmer, and I believe that they are the greatest heritage that any farmer in any land could have.

Get acquainted with the work of the National Nut Growers' Association. Subscribe to the Nut-Grower. Plant five pecan trees of the best varieties in your garden, and give them a few minutes care when they need it, and see if my figures are wrong.

Five choice pecan trees can be bought and planted for \$5. You can leave them out in the rain and forget them for weeks at a time, no one will steal them or try to induce you to part with them. Go ahead and make your garden just as if they were not there. Protect them from harm, and in a few years they will begin to pay liberally for their keep.

In twenty years each one of them should be worth \$1,000, and should be giving nuts that would sell for enough to pay you more interest than any bank would pay on a thousand hard earned dollars. Then go on leaving them out in the rain and don't be afraid any one will steal them.

It won't take as much time or energy to take good care of five pecan trees as it would to go to the bank once a month and deposit your savings until you had accumulated five thousand dollars, and while your trees are growing you will have nut crops for most of the twenty years and can spend \$4,995 and still have your trees left.

If my friend the farmer, can't see the point, won't some good wife take up the proposition and see if it won't work out?

C. A. VAN DUZEE.

## Are Nuts Replacing Meats?

Nut foods have become as firmly established among the better class of people of the United States as has the beef diet among Englishmen. Each year witnesses the decreasing use of animal fats and all kinds of meats and the corresponding increase in the consumption of nuts, says a writer in the National Horticulturist.

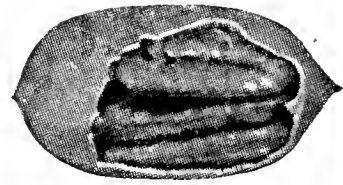
With jungle stories of packing house filth and horrors and virulent contagious diseases developing among cattle and hogs with a rapidity that leaves less than one-half of the farm animals free from infection, the cost of meats has steadily risen. This has checked the use of meat in thousands of homes where perhaps nothing but the high prices could have induced an attempt to find a substitute. The thousands thus forced away from a meat diet have been added to the many other thousands who have abandoned animal food from much higher motives. Just what percentage of the people of the United States have wholly abandoned the meat diet cannot be definitely stated at this time, but it is somewhere between 15 and 25.

The nut is the ideal carbonaceous food. It is richer in all of the food elements than the best beefsteak. Folded in the cells of the nut is slumbering life energy that becomes a part of the vitality of the person who eats it. Nuts and fruits full of the imprisoned energy caught from the sun, are the strongest and most healthful diet for man, and must lead to higher levels of intellectual and moral life.

Nut culture is strong enough to rest its claims on actual facts and well founded conclusions. Our purpose is to make everyone happier who touches the business, because it will make him financially more independent. We aim to beautify every farm home (and city home as well where there is room) by supplying shade trees that are the equal in beauty and stateliness of any in the land. We want to make a little heavier the pocket book of every one who grows a nut tree. We will not be satisfied until our people become a nut-growing people, and thus are stronger in body and clearer in mind than those who live on heavier and coarser articles of diet.

J. B. WIGHT.

New  
Plan



For growing Pecans, Peats, Peaches, etc., at a profit—Free. 50 per cent. reductions in price of trees. Sure to live. No agents.

B. W. STONE & CO., Thomasville, Ga.

— LET US SEND YOU —

## "PECAN MEATS PICKED OUT"

For Those Who Want to Know  
By Those Who Know

All the essential information "Out of a Nut Shell." Investigate Pecans for pleasure, Pecans for profit. Our plan of free expert superintendence in planting large size pecans assures live trees and quick profits. WRITE TODAY.

**Clingman Nursery and  
Orchard Company, Ltd.**

Keithville, La.

## PROCEEDINGS

The following volumes of Proceedings of the National Nut Growers' Association can be obtained at prices which were established at the Albany Convention:

St. Louis, 1904, 25c per copy  
Scranton, 1906, 25c per copy  
Norfolk, 1907, 50c per copy  
Albany, 1909, 50c per copy

**J. F. WILSON, Sec'y**  
POULAN, :: GEORGIA

## THE NUT-GROWER

TRIAL SUBSCRIPTION

**Three Months for - 10c**  
**One Year for . . . 50c**  
**Three Years for - \$1.00**

Farmers; Fruit Growers, Nurserymen and investors can read it with profit.

As an advertising medium it is particularly valuable, as no padding of circulation figures fixes the rates. Descriptive circulars sent on request.

**The Nut-Grower Co.**

Poulan, :: Georgia

## REPORTS

### Additional Nut Investigations by the Dept. of Agriculture

Information comes to the Nut-Grower that, on July 1st of the present year, a new project "Miscellaneous Nut Investigations" was inaugurated by the Department of Agriculture. As with "Pecan Investigations" the work is now being carried on in the office of Field Investigations in Pomology, with Mr. William A. Taylor, Pomologist in charge of Field Investigations leader, assisted by C. A. Reed, Special Agent.

The new project provides that so far as possible, a comprehensive collection of the different species of nuts grown in the United States shall be put in the herbarium, and that the work of identification, judging, and giving instructions to growers already in practice shall be continued.

The collection referred to already contains specimens of a number of the leading varieties of Almonds, Chestnuts, Hazle-nuts, Filberts, Hickory-nuts, Chinquapins, Walnuts, Butternuts and a great many others of foreign origin.

An attempt is being made to secure authentic specimens of all named varieties of each species. No field investigations will be possible during the present fiscal year.

### Membership Dues.

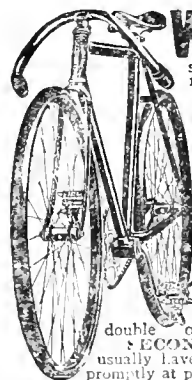
The regular payment of annual dues, on the part of members, is important, both to the Association and to the individual. This is the main source of revenue for meeting the increasing expenses the growing work entails. Regulations provide, that names shall be dropped from membership list when the annual fee of two dollars has not been paid for the current and previous years. This means the omission of names from the Badge Book, which is a valuable feature of membership. The convention badge also, is a necessary passport to the entertainments and various functions, so generously provided by the Monticello members, and these badges belong only to those in good standing.

As work will begin on the badge book at an early date, it will be well to send in the dues soon, to the treasurer, M. B. McNeely, Little Rock, Ark., or to the Secretary, at Poulan, Ga.

### Nut Interests.

The past five years has seen the development of a great pecan industry in South Georgia and North Florida. This nut leads all fruits in point of interest. Large areas are being planted and exploited in different ways. Some of this exploitation is reasonable, and some of it is unreasonable and unsafe. Those best qualified to judge, believe the interest in pecan culture to be well founded. We have no doubt that it will prove very much the same with the pecan as has been found to be true with the other fruits, that judgment, intelligence, and right practices will be rewarded with reasonable, and perhaps large profits, but in the great mass of planting and in the large number of schemes being exploited we can always count upon a certain per-

centage of failure. We saw seven-year-old trees of grafted varieties, 25 to 30 feet in height, which bore 30 lbs. of high grade nuts in 1909. We saw a block of 80 acres of five-year old trees which the owner refused to sell for \$80,000 a few weeks ago. These instances are quite in line with the glowing reports which come to us of the success in apple growing on the Pacific Coast. At any rate, large blocks of pecans are going out and many of the orchards are being cared for intelligently and thoroughly. It would appear that this business is just as stable as Oregon or Washington fruit growing, where much larger prices are now being paid for land upon which to grow a product of a perishable character, which must be shipped at least three thousand miles before reaching the home of the consumer.



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sample Latest Model "Ranger" bicycle furnished by us. Our agents everywhere are making money fast. Write for full particulars and special offer at once.

**NO MONEY REQUIRED** until you receive and approve of your bicycle. We ship to anyone, anywhere in the U. S. without a cent deposit in advance, *prepay freight*, and allow **TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL** during which time you may ride the bicycle and put it to any test you wish. If you are then not perfectly satisfied or do not wish to keep the bicycle ship it back to us at our expense and *you will not be out one cent.*

**FACTORY PRICES** We furnish the highest grade bicycles it is possible to make at one small profit above actual factory cost. You save \$10 to \$25 middlemen's profits by buying direct of us and have the manufacturer's guarantee behind your bicycle. **DO NOT BUY** a bicycle or a pair of tires from anyone at any price until you receive our catalogues and learn our unheard of factory prices and remarkable special offers to rider agents.

**YOU WILL BE ASTONISHED** when you receive our beautiful catalogue and study our superb models at the wonderfully low prices we can make you this year. We sell the highest grade bicycles for less money than any other factory. We are satisfied with \$1.00 profit above factory cost. **BY CYCLE DEALERS**, you can sell our bicycles under your own name plate at our prices. Orders filled the day received.

**SECOND HAND BICYCLES.** We do not regularly handle second hand bicycles, but usually have a number on hand taken in trade by our Chicago retail stores. These we clear out promptly at prices ranging from \$3 to \$5 or \$10. Descriptive bargain lists mailed free. **COASTER-BRAKES,** single wheels, imported roller chains and pedals, parts, repairs and equipment of all kinds at half the usual retail prices.

**\$8.50 HEDGETHORN PUNCTURE-PROOF \$4.00**  
**8 SELF-HEALING TIRES A SAMPLE PAIR 4**  
The regular retail price of these tires is \$8.50 per pair, but to introduce we will sell you a sample pair for \$4.00 (cash with order \$4.55).

### NO MORE TROUBLE FROM PUNCTURES

**NAILS, Tacks or Glass** will not let the air out. Sixty thousand pairs sold last year. Over two hundred thousand pairs now in use.

**DESCRIPTION:** Made in all sizes. It is lively and easy riding, very durable and lined inside with a special quality of rubber, which never becomes porous and which closes up small punctures without allowing the air to escape. We have hundreds of letters from satisfied customers stating that their tires have only been pumped up once or twice in a whole season. They weigh no more than an ordinary tire, the puncture resisting qualities being given by several layers of thin, specially prepared fabric on the tread. The regular price of these tires is \$8.50 per pair, but for advertising purposes we are making a special factory price to the rider of only \$4.80 per pair. All orders shipped same day letter is received. We ship C. O. D. on approval. You do not pay a cent until you have examined and found them strictly as represented.

We will allow a cash discount of 5 per cent (thereby making the price \$4.55 per pair) if you send **FULL CASH WITH ORDER** and enclose this advertisement. You run no risk in sending us an order as the tires may be returned at OUR expense if for any reason they are not satisfactory on examination. We are perfectly reliable and money sent to us is as safe as in a bank. If you order a pair of these tires, you will find that they will ride easier, run faster, wear better, last longer and look finer than any tire you have ever used or seen at any price. We know that you will be so well pleased that when you want a bicycle you will give us your order. We want you to send us a trial order at once, hence this remarkable tire offer.

**IF YOU NEED TIRES** don't buy any kind at any price until you send for a pair of Hedgethorn Puncture-proof tires on approval and trial at the special introductory price quoted above, or write for our Big Tire and Sundry Catalogue which describes and quotes all makes and kinds of tires at about half the usual prices.

but write us a postal today. **DO NOT THINK OF BUYING** a bicycle or a pair of tires from anyone until you know the new and wonderful offers we are making. It only costs a postal to learn everything. Write it **NOW.**

**J. L. MEAD CYCLE COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL.**



Notice the thick rubber tread "A" and puncture strips "B" and "D," also rim strip "H" to prevent rim cutting. This tire will outlast any other make--SOFT, ELASTIC and EASY RIDING.



## SOCIETIES

### Texas Nut-Growers.

(By F. T. RAMSEY)

The fifth annual meeting of the Texas Nut Growers' was held at the A. & M. College on July 29th in connection with our Farmers Congress.

President M. Falkner presided, and Secretary H. B. Beck was at his desk.

Prof. E. J. Kyle talked on budding and grafting, the only sure way to reproduce choice varieties of pecans.

Mr. E. W. Knox, on the subject "Is there danger of over production?" said that only a very small part of the population of the world had ever tasted a pecan. Home consumption of them is increasing much faster than the supply.

Mr. Jno. S. Kerr, on "Dollars in Nuts" dwelt very fully on various phases of nut growing. He was optimistic on all points.

The writer read a paper on the best soils for pecans.

Mr. E. W. Kirkpatrick made one of his characteristic addresses on "The nobility of the pecan tree and he who plants one."

Prof. Kyle, the horticulturist of the college, took about 50 members out three miles to his own farm where he showed a lot of pecan buds one and two years old growing on hickory trees, and he also put in some buds to show those who were not familiar with the work how it is done.

The state society was organized six years ago that the value of our pecans might be impressed on the minds of our citizens, and that the value of any pecan tree for a stock on which to bud good varieties might be made known.

In-as-much as nearly all of the members are also members of the State Horticultural Society and also many of them members of the Nurserymen's Association, and as we had in a great measure completed the tasks for which the society was organized, the members decided unanimously to merge the society into the Horticultural Society, of which Murray Ramsey, of

Austin, is President and Prof. E. J. Kyle, of College Station, Secretary.

A hearty invitation to the National Society to meet in 1911 in Texas was the last act of the society.

This consolidation had been talked of for a year. A separate society seemed to put some unnecessary work and expense on the old faithful members.

Nut growing will be kept well to the front by the Horticultural Society.

A good delegation from Texas intend to go to the national meeting at Monticello, November 1st.

At this writing Texas promises at least a fair pecan crop—possibly a good one.

### President's Letter.

MR. SECRETARY:—

Push the Nut Growers' Convention at Monticello, both in the NUT-GROWER and Nut Notes. Correspondence every day indicates that interest in nut growing is increasing. It is very important that this increasing interest should be commensurate with reliable information as to how to grow and care for nut trees. There is no better place to get this, as you know, than a National Convention of the Association where the most experienced nut growers from all sections meet. To see and talk with such men, is an inestimable privilege.

Such an opportunity twenty years ago would have been worth a small fortune to me. It would have saved much groping in the dark and some costly experiments.

Monticello is duly awake to the importance of this meeting. She proposes to give a royal welcome to all members of the Association. A most attractive program for this meeting is being prepared, and there is no doubt that those who go to Monticello next November to learn, will have abundant opportunity for doing so. The orchards, the nurseries and the men will be there. Indications point to the largest attendance in the history of the Association. Monticello is aware of this, and promises to take care of all comers in good shape.

Very truly Yours,  
J. B. WIGHT, Pres.

## Pecan Trees

In quality, Budded and Grafted Standard varieties, at the closest possible prices. Correspondence solicited.

## Arcadia Nurseries

Monticello, Florida.

We also carry a general line of Fruit and Ornamental Trees.

## CATALOGUE 1909-1910

Ready and will be sent on request. . .

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MASON BUILDING  
HOUSTON, TEXAS.

## Pecan Investments

Mr. J. B. Wight's Chattanooga address, four six by nine inch pages, with fifteen hundred words.

This is a careful and very conservative review of the commercial opportunities this nut offers, and supplies just the information prospective investors desire. Copies furnished at following rates:

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| 1,000 | ..... | \$4.50 |
| 500   | ..... | 2.50   |
| 250   | ..... | 1.50   |
| 100   | ..... | .75    |
| 50    | ..... | .50    |

Send orders to

**The Nut-Grower Co.,**  
Poulan, Georgia.

## BUY A PECAN GROVE

The Best Investment that can now be made in the United States or elsewhere. I will sell you one already established

### ON EASY TERMS

planted to the best known grafted standard paper shell varieties, one to three years old, located on the Gulf coast of Mississippi and in Jackson county, the native heart of the paper shell pecans and where ten or twelve of the best known varieties now being propagated by nurserymen were originated.

I now have four groves ready for delivery and several thousand acres of the finest pecan land in the South. I have a very special bargain in a forty-acre grove (Satsuma orange trees between the pecans) which includes 20,000 stocks for the coming season's grafting, a splendid opening for a combination grove and nursery, on the L. & N. railroad, and a half mile front on a running stream.

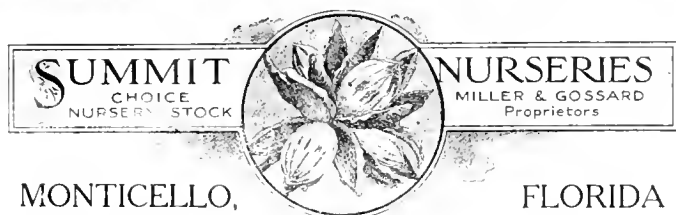
Will also furnish trees, superintend the planting of groves anywhere in South Mississippi and Alabama west of Mobile.

The Satsuma orange planted between pecans when desired. Young grafted trees, grafted wood and fancy and commercial nuts in any quantity. Thanksgiving and Holiday orders for nuts given special attention. All grafting wood and trees grown from bearing trees in my own groves, hence absolutely true to name. No guess work—you get exactly what you order. Pecans this season especially fine. Send your orders early.

**F. H. LEWIS,**

Jackson County, SCRANTON, MISS.





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FLORIDA

Nut Trees--Satsuma Oranges--Roses

--OUR SPECIALTIES--

The Admiral Schley Pecan The Pecan of the Future

OUR CATALOGUE WILL INTEREST YOU.

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Season 1910-1911

Will be pleased to book orders  
now for Grafted Pecans

No Seedlings

Send for Price List

CHAS. E. PABST, Prop'r, OCEAN SPRINGS,  
MISSISSIPPI.

## THE LOUISIANA NUT NURSERIES

J. F. JONES, Manager and Proprietor.

JEANERETTE. - - LOUISIANA.

Headquarters for Budded and Grafted Pecan Trees in the South-  
west Illustrated and Descriptive Catalogue for the asking.

Those wishing to engage in pecan culture would do well to investigate the advantages offered by this section. We will gladly help any wishing to locate here to get a good location, and if wanted, will plant the orchard and guarantee the trees to live, or arrange to care for the same for a period of years.

## The Increase Pecan Co.,

Lamont, Jefferson County Fla.,

OFFERS A VARIETY OF

Desirable Opportunities for Investors in  
Individual or Co-Operative Nut Orchards

This Company has suitable Land, Skilled Horticultural and Business Management and ample Capital for carrying out in spirit and letter such contracts as they accept.

A. A. RICH, Superintendent.

For Particulars and Easy Terms, write to

J. F. WILSON, POULAN, GA.

### Books and Catalogues.

SPECIAL PECAN CIRCULAR—By the Austin Nursery, Austin, Texas, eight pages illustrated.

\* \* \*

UP-TO DATE FRUIT GROWING—With the Thomas Phosphate powder is a twelve page pamphlet by the Coe-Mortimer, Co., of Charleston, S. C.

\* \* \*

THE AMERICAN REVIEW OF TROPICAL AGRICULTURE—Published at Mexico City, Mexico, is a recent arrival at our exchange table. It is an interesting monthly of 40 pages.

\* \* \*

HAUPT BERRIES—In summer and fall by the Austin Nursery, Austin, Texas, is an eight page circular exploiting the Haupt berry, said to be a cross between a blackberry and a dewberry.

\* \* \*

MINERAL RESOURCES OF GEORGIA—By S. W. McCallie, State Geologist, Atlanta, is Bulletin No. 23 of the Geological Survey of the State. It is a handsomely illustrated volume of 200 pages, and contains much information of interest and value.

\* \* \*

PAINTER'S FLORIDA ALMANAC, for 1910 is compiled for the purpose of giving farmers, fruit growers and others of Florida and Cuba, a ready reference to information, tables and articles of special importance, as well as advertising the line of fertilizers, materials and implements offered by the E. C. Painter Fertilizer Co., of Jacksonville, Fla.

\* \* \*

BOOKS ON FARMING—The number of books published relating to various phases of farming is very extensive; so much so, in fact, that the farmer is at a loss to know what books to buy. He can secure much valuable advice on this point by corresponding with the agricultural colleges and the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

\* \* \*

Send in your subscriptions to "NUT NOTES" as they are needed in order to obtain second class postage rates.

# Rood Pecan Groves

Albany, Georgia.

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## MEMBERS

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National Nut Growers' Association  
Georgia-Florida Pecan Growers' Association

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*Standard Varieties of Budded and Grafted  
Trees for Sale. Planting and caring for  
Groves given careful and up-to-date attention*

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We Buy and Sell Pecan Nuts. 100,000 Trees in  
Nursery; 12,000 Trees in Grove; 400  
Acres in Grove.

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## Top-Working Pecan Trees our Specialty

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Estimates Furnished on Application.  
Results Guaranteed.

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We sell Buds, Budding Cloth, Grafts, Black Walnuts, Black Walnut  
Trees, English Walnuts, grafted on our native Black Walnut  
stock. Florida and California Pomegranates.

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We also sell Peach Trees, Plums, Japanese Persimmons, Japanese  
Walnuts, Almonds, Texas and California Grapes, Straw-  
berries, Raspberries, Cultivated Blackberries,  
Cultivated Dewberries and other Fruits.

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General Nursery Stock and Nurserymen's Supplies furnished

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Write for our Catalogue or any Information.

# ROOD PECAN GROVES

ALBANY

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GEORGIA.

# THE NUT = GROWER

Volume IX  
Number 9

Whole No. 98.

Poulan, Ga., September, 1910.

5c per Copy  
50c per Year

## What Varieties of Texas Soils are Best Adapted to Pecans?

[Paper by F. T. Ramsey, of Austin, Texas, read before the Nut Growers at the Farmers Congress, College Station, July 28, 1910.]

Answer: Very nearly all of them.

Ten years ago I would have said the valleys of our rivers and creeks. I suppose if we must name the surest best, that is the answer yet. If one wants the very best, he wants the lowest, richest bottom land; so low that lasting pure water can be reached in from ten to twenty feet.

Brother Risien says it ought to overflow once a year. I have an idea it is good enough without the overflow, if it is just low enough to overflow.

The underground water seems almost a guarantee of good pecan land.

I know trees in different places growing away up in the heads of small branches that are very large, perfectly healthy, and bearing well. I believe that in such cases there is shallow water under them.

So far I have spoken with the black prairie section in my mind. Pecans seem successful in nearly all land that is or has been covered naturally with timber.

Over in Mississippi pecans grow right down to the beach of the Gulf. I see no reason why they will not do so in Texas.

They are doing well in New Mexico at an elevation of 5,000 feet. The soil of the Plains of Texas is more nearly like our valley soils than any other. With irrigation, the Plains will become dotted with green groves of profitable pecans.

Over two-thirds of the state lying east of the Edwards Plateau there is hardly a farm on which may not be found a bit of real good land for pecans.

In our nursery we grow part of our pecans on black prairie land.

In the rows of seedlings occasionally there is a tree that grows twice as fast as the average of the row, and it is a luxuriant green. They never french, or show the yellow of chlorosis, or the influence of over much lime in the soil. We are selecting some of these, and some day one of them will produce a nut as good as the best, and then we shall have a pecan for any black prairie.

Writers on pecans usually estimate that Texas produces three-fourths of the nuts of the world. If they were carefully saved, the amount would easily reach nine-tenths.

A novice is astounded as he travels up one of her good pecan streams, like the San Saba. He can find what may well be called one solid grove seventy or eighty miles long, and from one-eighth mile to two miles in width.

Pecans in Texas bear oftener than they do farther east, and are little or never bothered with any of the diseases that may possibly have to be considered over there.

There is so much extra good pecan land in Texas that it is unnecessary to talk about the best.

Right near Austin is a tree from which were weighed in one crop fifteen bushels. This has been surpassed by other trees in the different parts of West Texas.

One day a good, well posted citizen decided he would go and buy a certain farm of about 400 acres. He estimated the price would not be over \$60.00 an acre. It runs about half in cotton and the other half in pasture, pretty well set in wild, seedling pecans. They could not agree on a price. The owner informed him that the pecans had for years paid what was good interest on a valuation of \$500.00 an

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 130)

## Nut Trees for Florists and Nurserymen.

The use of nut trees for ornamental purposes, is deserving of much more attention than it has been receiving. There is no section of the country but has some edible nut tree adapted to its particular climatic and soil conditions. Aside from the utilitarian consideration these trees are beautiful, hardy, and adapt themselves readily to planting on home and public grounds, street and parks. When given plenty of room they make spreading tops of symmetrical form, grow rapidly under cultivation and generous fertilizing and in the main, are long lived. In foliage, they are graceful and clean and not dense enough to interfere seriously with plants or grass grown in their shade.

To all their desirable qualities as an ornamental tree, the crops produced adds, not only a charm but lends a hand at food production as well.

The purpose of this sketch is to encourage the more extensive planting of nut trees, so that the masses, as far as practical, may share in the pleasures and profits they afford. Florists and nurserymen have a wide and inviting field for operations in this line. What they do in producing and planting nut trees, becomes a permanent improvement, which increases in value and beauty as the years go by.

Probably no kind of nut tree is available to as great an extent as the walnut. It is native in many sections of the country and the recent success in budding and grafting nut stock enables the growing of the English and other varieties on the native stock, thus adding much to the prospect for growing these finer nuts over a much wider area than is practicable on their own roots. In the New

England and Central states, in the Mississippi valley and on the Pacific Coast, the walnut should be liberally planted.

The hickory, which includes the pecan of the South, is found over a large area of country. While the pecan is a commercial crop in the South, it grows well much farther north than was formerly supposed to be practicable. Many choice varieties have been propagated and the same line is now being followed in selecting and propagating the finest varieties of hickory which can be found.

The chestnut is more circumscribed in its native habitat and may be more subject to insect injury and diseases than the hardy walnuts and hickories, but all along the eastern mountain ranges it flourishes.

All of these species make majestic trees and the native forests are disappearing so rapidly on account of their great economic value in industrial operations that it seems desirable to plant them largely for growing timber, even if there were not other reasons for their being planted.

Nurserymen and florists can, by enlarging their production and pushing the sale of nut tree stock, accomplish much for the general good as well as build trade for themselves. Strong agencies are now at work which promise to popularize nuts as staple food, and the rapid increase of the importation of nuts in recent years shows a largely increased consumption every year.—Florist's Exchange.

### **Fruit Trees,      Shade Trees**

—AND—

### **Ornamental Shrubbery**

—ALSO—

### **Field Grown Rose Bushes**

Before you place your order write us for prices and one of our :

**DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUES**

### **TURKEY CREEK NURSERY**

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C. F. BARBER, Pres.

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### **Pecan Trees      Root Grafted**

THE LEADING VARIETIES.  
PRICE LIST.

**R. T. RAMSAY,** *Ocean Springs  
Mississippi.*

### **What Varieties of Texas Soils are Best Adapted to Pecans.**

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 129)

acre. The would-be buyer pondered and went and talked in Spanish to the Mexicans who had helped gather the pecans. Then he went home, and figured some more and pondered some more.

When this owner tops her poorest trees and buds into them fine, sure bearing sorts, she will more than double her income.

This farm fronts on the Colorado river a few miles below Austin. Austin is the center of the pecan world. The basin of the Colorado river, commencing at its mouth 200 miles below Austin and running to the heads of the Llano, San Saba, Concho, and other tributaries 200 miles above Austin, has more pecan trees and more fine varieties than any other stream on earth.

Some of the splendid varieties found in Texas do not think of recognizing any competitors. We have evidence on the annual crops of three or four sorts that makes us believe they will have no off years.

These travelers who speak with egotistical complacency of owning an orange grove in California make me "laugh out in meetin." They pay a thousand an acre, and then cultivate, and fertilize, and spray, and pay for ice and rush out a perishable product.

They just do not know about pecans. A glorious light is dawning on Texas.

The insurance companies have a rival. Instead of paying \$100.00 a year premium, borrow \$11,000 on long time and buy 25 acres of land and plant it in pecans. The interest will be \$100 a year. The rent on the crop grown between the rows of pecans will pay taxes, and in some years the interest. Soon the nuts will pay the loan and then for many years before you die, you collect the full amount of your insurance each year and have no premium to pay. And you leave your heirs something very much better than an insurance policy.

The big insurance companies can't head us off on this.

### **Timber Decay.**

Millions of feet of timber and finished lumber rot every year in railroad ties, bridges, trestles, piles, farm buildings, fences, poles and mine props. The lumber consuming public of the United States pays perhaps thirty or forty million dollars a year to make good the losses from wood decay.

These great drains are a source of more and more concern each year. Chemists and engineers who have to do with the uses of wood are working unceasingly on the problem. The U. S. Forest Service has men who devote their whole time to it. The importance of the problem can not be overestimated. Millions of dollars are annually saved by preservative treatment of timbers, but much yet remains to be learned.

Wood decay is caused by fungus a vegetable growth sometimes so small that it can be seen only with the microscope. Its roots or branches, like minute hairs, force their way into the wood tissues and absorb or eat away the solid parts. The collapse which results is called decay. Timber is artificially preserved by forcing into its cells and pores certain substances which prevent the growth of fungi. As long as this substance is present in sufficient quantity, the germs of decay—the threads and spores of fungus—can not enter, and the wood is preserved. This often means doubling and sometimes trebling the life of the timber.

The United States government considers the investigations of the preservative treatment of timber of such importance that the business of one office of the United States Forest service, that of wood preservation, with new headquarters at Madison, Wis., is given over entirely to the work of experiments in co-operation with railroad companies and other corporations and individuals in prolonging the life of railroad ties, mine props, bridge timbers, fence posts and transmission poles.

The lengthening of the life of timber means the saving of thousands of dollars annually through doing away with the heavy expense of labor and cost of materials for renewals.

**GEORGIA.**

## WALNUTS

### The Walnut Curculio.

During the month of July the ground beneath bearing black and white walnut trees will frequently be found well covered with little nuts that have recently fallen from the branches above. An examination of these nuts will show a crescent-shaped scar on the side of each and on cutting the nut open a small whitish larva with a brown head will be found usually on the discolored tissue. A snout beetle known as the walnut curculio is responsible for this condition of the nuts.

The beetle is about one-fourth of an inch long and the snout, which hangs down or is folded back beneath the thorax, is less than half as long as the body. The back has a rough appearance which is due to several humps and ridges. The body is thinly covered with short, dingy-yellow hairs which form indistinct bands on each side of the prothorax and across the wing covers just behind the middle.

The first eggs of the season are deposited usually in young black walnuts about June 10th to 15th and oviposition continues for more than a month. In preparing a place for her egg, the beetle hollows out a cavity or pocket in the walnut about one-tenth of an inch deep which extends obliquely beneath the skin. In this cavity the egg is placed and the beetle then proceeds to pack the space about the egg with bits of husk which she tears from the surface near where the opening was started. When the egg is well sealed in she enlarges the place from which she has torn the packing into a crescent shaped incision, a little over an eighth of an inch long, which partly surrounds the egg.

As the beetle works she freely voids liquid excrement which forms a dark stain on the surface of the nut about a fourth of an inch from the wound. This stain on the nut is often more conspicuous than the wound.

Before the beetles have finished

their egg-laying the walnuts are nearly half grown and the husk is so solid that excavating, as carried out so elaborately at first, becomes so difficult that the beetle, evidently to avoid labor, changes the form of her puncture and deposits the last of her eggs in shallow pits on the side of the nut. These eggs are placed in groups of three or four and have no crescent marks about them and are not protected with the plug of chips.

The egg is oblong-oval in shape, the color being creamy white. The surface is finely granular, and has a ground glass appearance, Length .04 inch, width, .025 inch. Specimens that were observed hatched in four, five and six days, the average time being five days.

The larvæ are dirty white with brown heads and are less robust and more active in their movements than those of the weevils. After the larvæ have fed for about ten days or two weeks the nuts drop and the larvæ complete their growth in from one to two weeks thereafter. They then abandon their feeding place, enter the ground for a short distance and soon pupate in small cells which they fashion in the earth. The beetles issue from the ground during August and September, and, presumably spend the interval of warm weather about the trees. When fall approaches they hibernate, and reappear the following spring in time to attack the walnuts soon after the blossoms have dropped from the trees.

Walnut planting has not been "boomed" in any particular year, but there has been a steady increase in the acreage set out, while many orchards originally planted in poor soil and undesirable locations have been taken out. For years the importations of foreign walnuts have exceeded the production in California, and with the increase in the population of the country and the increase in consumption, there is no branch of industry that promises a better future than walnut-growing in the right location.

## JONES' BUDDING TOOL

Designed and manufactured specially for budding nut trees. An entirely new principle. With this tool Pecans, Walnuts, Chestnuts, etc., can be budded almost as rapidly as in ordinary shield budding, and, as it is practically impossible to make anything but a perfect fit, even a novice can use it with satisfactory results.

Made from aluminum with cutting blades of the finest razor steel, such as is used in the finest safety razor blades.

If interested write for descriptive circular, or send \$2.00 for sample tool by mail, postpaid. Your money back if it is not perfectly satisfactory.

**J. F. JONES,**  
JEANERETTE, - - LOUISIANA.

## The Austin Nursery

A GREAT STOCK OF

**Fruit and Shade Trees, Evergreens and Native Ornamentals.**

INTRODUCERS OF THE

### HAUPT BERRY

A cross between a blackberry and a dewberry. You can plant Haupt any time during the year. Our favorite time is in August and September. Write for our **Special Circular** on this berry.

Introducers of the . . .

### OLIVER

and ten other superb Texas Pecans. Big stock of trees of standard varieties of eastern and Texas Pecans.

We will plant for you 1,000 grafted and budded pecans, and let you pay for the trees that are alive and established at the end of the first season.

Write for new CATALOG and SPECIAL CIRCULARS ON BERRIES and PECANS.

**F. T. Ramsey & Son**  
Austin, : Texas.

## For Sale!

Standard Varieties of

**Budded and Grafted Pecan Trees and Nuts. . . .**

Also Budding and Grafting Wood from bearing trees. Contracts taken for top-working seedling trees and caring for groves. Our groves contain over 4,000 budded trees of the best standard varieties and is the oldest budded grove in Georgia.

**Gillgrove Pecan Nurseries**

J. P. GILL, Mgr.

ALBANY, GA.



## CHESTNUTS.

## The Middleman.

The cry against the middleman must be taken with allowances. We can't get along without him. There is no such thing as the producer selling direct to the consumer. They are not neighbors in the sense that they can trade directly. The middleman is as much of a necessity in trade, as the good roads and wagons to get over the distance between them; they have grown up because they were needed ever since civilization began to divide the occupations of mankind into different lines of specialties and proficiency. The farmer can raise pork and beef, but he can't butcher; at least the widow and children could not kill and peddle the meat they raised, but would have to call on the middleman, the butcher. Neither would the farmer grind his wheat into flour, but must call on another middleman; nor could he market his grain without calling on the middleman with his warehouse and his touch with markets. A little bit of local peddling would be a poor excuse for the tremendous energies now needed to gather up and distribute the wonderful crops to the consumers of the world. It is not the middleman alone who takes all the traffic will bear. Who doesn't? While we think the high prices are not a necessity of fair dealing in trade, we can't help thinking of the old Scripture caution, "Let him that is without blame cast the first stone." And we are not ready to agree that it will be better for each of us to begin to dick-er with our neighbors for an exchange of pills for potatoes, religion for rutabagas, or whiskey for wheat.—Ottawa Gazette.

## Natural Enemies.

The nut-infesting snout beetles are preyed upon by several kinds of insects and larger animals, but these natural enemies are not sufficient to keep them within the bounds of inoffensiveness.

The habits of these snout beetles are such that it seems improbable

that we will ever be able to carry on a very successful warfare against them, and, since we can do so little in the way of holding them in check, it is interesting to know what nature is doing to retard their multiplication.

One of the most important of their enemies is a medium-sized, four-winged fly, a bracon parasite, known technically as *Urosigalphus armatus* Ashm. This parasite is a foe of the nut weevils and issues from the ground along with the beetles in the summer. It seems especially fond of the larger chestnut weevil and while the beetles of this species are laying their first eggs in the young chestnut burs the parasites fairly swarm among the branches. On August 28th, 1906, from a low-hanging chestnut branch that bore about seventy-five burs, I collected, in thirty minutes, 24 of the weevils and 26 of the parasites. Since that time they have been seen in equal abundance on numerous occasions.

Perhaps the most important enemy of these snout beetles, especially of the nut weevils, is the short-tailed shrew, a little, insectivorous mammal that lives in the ground. These little shrews are not often seen but they are exceedingly abundant, especially in the woods and in the shady and weedy places in the fields. They are very fond of the fat, juicy grubs of the snout beetles, and while these grubs are in the ground undergoing transformation or hiding for the winter, they are found by shrews and devoured by thousands. In the ground beneath nut-bearing trees a labyrinth of burrows will be found frequently that have been made by the shrews in their search for insects. In such places not more than 10 per cent of the larvae that enter the ground in the fall can be found the following spring. That the shrews are chiefly responsible for their disappearance is shown by the numbers of the mammals that can be trapped in such places and by their fondness of the larvae when in captivity. It has been found that a shrew in 24 hours will eat a quantity of the larvae greater in weight than its own body. On one occasion, I saw a shrew devour 70 large "chestnut worms" within a space of 5 minutes.



THE SIDE NEEDLE SPINE



## THE PLAIN TRUTH

about your Sewing Machine has never been told you; if it had you would never use it, no matter how badly you might want to.

The ordinary family sewing machine is an instrument of torture.

It is a nerve destroyer and a health destroyer, and every woman who uses it makes a serious mistake, and injures her nervous system to an alarming extent.

If you will look at your machine, the reason for all this is plain. The construction of your Sewing Machine is wrong, the needle is away 4½ inches to the left, calling for a three-quarter twist of your body in order to operate it. Think of it, twisting your spine, stomach and all internal organs seventy-five per cent. out of plumb. Is it any wonder doctors recognize the disease of *Side Needle Spine*.

Now for a moment, compare this with A **STANDARD CENTRAL NEEDLE** machine, built to enable you to sit with back straight, with your work right in front of you, **central, directly** over the treadle.

You can sew on this new-style machine all day, without feeling tired, or getting a pain in your back or a stitch in your side.

You can expand your chest and breathe naturally and freely while sewing, your heart will be normal, your stomach will be in its right position and there will be no strain on your back or your muscles or nerves.

And the beauty of it all is, this **STANDARD CENTRAL NEEDLE MACHINE** costs no more and is just as easy to purchase as any other well-made machine.

If you value your health and the health of your growing daughters, don't hesitate, quit using your back-twisting, disease-breeding, nerve-racking machine today.

Write us and we will gladly send you **FREE** a book which illustrates and explains in a simple way the difference between the right and wrong in sewing machines.

The book is called "**A STITCH IN THE SIDE.**" A postal brings it to you **free.** Send for it, you'll never regret it.

**The Standard Sewing Machine Co.**  
6451 Cedar Ave. Cleveland, O.

## HICKORY

### Facts About a Pecan Tree.

The statement that a twelve-year-old pecan tree bore a crop of nuts which sold for \$40 may sound like a story; it is, however, the plain truth. Though this be an exception rather than a general rule, it does show what care and attention will do. I will try in the following to give the facts in detail: In the early spring of 1892, 75 grafts were made by the party owning this tree, and only two grew. In 1893 one of the trees was planted about 25 feet from the owner's residence. For two or three years it made a scant growth, but when once well established it made up for lost time. The tree has had the best of care since planted and has borne for five years. This its sixth crop, amounted to 100 pounds of nuts, 80 pounds of same were sold to a party for \$40.

In regard to saying that such a tree and its crop beats trucking. I do not want to say that one shall give up this line of business and plant pecan trees only; not at all; but plant pecan trees and raise crops between them, and by fertilizing and making the crop, the trees will get the benefit, and as they grow and shade the soil further every year, let them have the ground to themselves. Do not disturb the ground by deep plowing close to the trees or you will injure them and check their growth. Suppose you plant an acre; plant the trees 50 feet apart; that would take only 17 trees. The cost of the trees is insignificant compared with the returns in compared period. If they bring you 40 pounds of nuts when ten years old, which they will surely do if you give them care, and sell those nuts at 25 cents a pound, that would be \$10 a tree or \$170 for seventeen trees. This is a low estimate and the trees will grow up to that, and with good care will do considerably better, and all that while you use the ground between for something else.

C. FORKERT, Miss.

### First Hickory Budded With Pecan.

This tree will go down to history as the pioneer in a new field of human endeavor, and I venture the prophecy that it will inaugurate a new era in the horticulture of the South. More than that, I hazard the further prediction that if this same tree survives and lives out its expectancy of tree life it will one day be revered as a monument to Mr. Lyendecker, more honorable than any that could be chiselled from marble by human hands. This tree, which unfolds possibilities and opportunities that will make it historic, was budded in the spring of 1903 and bore a few nuts two years later. In 1907 it bore a crop of eight pounds, but failed to bear the next year. It took on a full crop last season, but a severe wind storm during the summer blew off most of the nuts. As I am informed, the tree is now above twenty feet high with fifteen feet spread of branches. It was a mere sprout when budded.—C. L. Edwards.

### The Hickory Nut Weevil.

This enemy of one of our favorite nuts has been known for more than a quarter of a century but has come into special prominence since the development of the pecan industry in the southern states. In the states farther north the insect attacks shellbark and other varieties of hickory nuts and seems to be more numerous than formerly. Dr. Chittenden has recorded that in some of the southern states the loss to pecan nuts amounted to 75 per cent of the crop in 1903 and 1904. The greatest injury to these nuts has probably occurred in Georgia, Mississippi and Texas.

The shellbark is the only native hickorynut that is used extensively as food in West Virginia, and this variety is seldom more than 20 per cent affected by the weevil. Other varieties, such as the pignut and mockernut, are often destroyed to the extent of from 50 to 75 per cent of the crop. The large, circular holes frequently found in the shells of hickorynuts are made by the larvae of this weevil in escaping.

## THE PAPER SHELL PECAN NURSERY

**FINEST BUDDED AND GRAFTED TREES FOR SALE**

30,000 TREES IN NURSERY

**WHOLESALE—RETAIL**

W. M. ELLISON, Manager.

LAFAYETTE, LA.

**NUT TREES, SATSUMA ORANGES, FIGS  
OUR SPECIALTIES.**

**Write for Illustrated Catalogue--It will Interest You.**

## QUALITY TALKS

In Pecan Trees, as well as other commodities,

**WE HAVE THE QUALITY.**

Our stock for the coming season's delivery is Budded and Grafted from **Known Trees**. All being of the very best varieties. Orders are being rapidly booked.

Get in touch with us; we have the goods. A "SQUARE DEAL" guaranteed. Write for booklet and get acquainted.

**JEFFERSON NURSERY CO.,**

MONTICELLO, : : FLORIDA.

(Mention The Nut-Grower.)

## CLASSIFIED BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

### A Department for the Buyer and Seller

In this column we give place to advertisements from subscribers who have orchard, Farm Products, Live Stock or Implements to sell or exchange, as well as make inquiries for things wanted. The rate is One Cent a word for each insertion. Patrons are urged to make liberal use of this space, as it will be found convenient and profitable.

**1,200** or more bushels of pecans for sale. Address J. J. Dumas, New Roads, La.

**Cement Sidewalks, Buildings, Etc.**—Portland cement sidewalk construction; concrete block buildings; making and laying concrete blocks estimating, profits etc. Practical book for contractors giving details in full. Second edition. Postpaid 5 c. De Graff Pub Co., Peoria, Ill.

**BABY CHICKS 8 CENTS**—Shipped safely anywhere. CULVER POULTRY FARM, 1034 Reed, Benson, Neb.

**SAMPLE NUTS**—Of many leading varieties for study or exhibition purposes supplied at reasonable rates. Seed nuts furnished only in limited quantities. THE NUT-GROWER COMPANY, Poulan, Ga.

**Wanted**—Copies of the November and December 1909 and January 1910 issues of the Nut-Grower. Parties having duplicates or copies not needed, will oblige by notifying The Nut-Grower Co., Poulan, Georgia.

**FOR SALE**—A bearing grove of the best varieties, four hundred trees. Good reason for selling. Ask for particulars of THE NUT-GROWER, Poulan, Ga.

**The Buckeye Subscription Agency**—For many years we have secured and forwarded subscriptions to many publishers for local patrons, and the facilities at command enable us to serve others who order by mail. Write for quotations on any periodical desired. J. F. Wilson, Agent, Poulan, Ga.

**For Sale**—Pecan Orchard. 130 grafted trees, best varieties, between five and twenty years old. 100 have attained bearing age. For particulars write P. O. Box 263, Amite, La.

**Wanted**—Cosmopolitan Magazine requires the services of a representative in all good towns to look after subscription renewals and to extend circulation by special methods which have proved unusually successful. Salary and commission. Previous experience desirable but not essential. Whole time or spare time. Address, with references, H. C. Campbell, Cosmopolitan Magazine, 1789 Broadway, New York City. It

**Nuts for Profit** A BOOKLET OF 158 pages; 60 illustrations. Propagation, cultivation, etc., of nuts best adapted to the various sections. Interesting and instructive. Price, by mail, 25 cents. JOHN R. PARRY, PARRY, N. J. From Jan. 1 to April 15, ORLANDO, FLA.

## PECAN TREES

That are properly grown  
is my Specialty.

### Budded and Grafted Trees

of the best varieties for sale. Write for prices of trees and information as to growing and care of groves.

**J. B. WICHT,** CAIRO, GEORGIA.

## VARIOUS NUTS

### Gathering Almonds in Glenn Co.

The editor of the Orland Register makes an interesting paragraph from a visit to the Bane almond orchard during the nut gathering:

In the orchard we noted a force of some eight or nine men gathering the almonds. A sled about 24 feet in length and 4 feet wide is used for this work. Nailed to one side of the sled is a large canvas in two sections, the division being in the center of the sled. A team pulls the sled down the center of the rows of trees, and when the center of the sled is opposite a tree, a stop is made and two large sections of canvas spread beneath the tree covering a space of 24 feet square. Two men with bamboo poles then beat the limbs and knock off the nuts 'till no more can be seen on the tree. Then the canvas upon which the nuts have fallen is gathered up at the edges, working the nuts to the center and finally on to the sled. Only a few minutes are required to clear each tree of its nuts. When the sled has become loaded the nuts are shoveled into a sack and left for a wagon to pick up and take to the hulling and processing plant. Four of these sleds are kept busy at the Bane orchards, yet they can hardly keep the huller busy.

Now we have come to the most interesting part—the work of the hulling. The plant at the Bane orchard is said to be the most complete one in the state, although there are many larger orchards. The greater part of the plant was contrived by Mr. Sievers and shows a high degree of mechanical ingenuity.

When the almonds are brought to the plant, they are dumped into a large hopper and an elevator carries them up to the huller. After passing through the machinery that rubs the hulls off, the almonds and all the refuse, such as hulls, leaves, etc., drop into a shoe and are separated on about the same principle grain is separated from the chaff and straw. From this shoe one draper passes out through the end of the building and carries the refuse matter. However, it is impossible to prevent some of the nuts going with it, and a boy or girl is kept busy on the outside picking out such nuts as come along and dropping them on a smaller draper, which carries them

back to the machine. Another draper carries the hulled nuts from the separator on to still another large draper which is about two feet wide and about sixteen feet long, and which moves very slowly. At this draper sit three women who pick out the pieces of hulls which have come through with the nuts and by the time the nuts are dropped onto the tray at the end of the draper they are thoroughly clean. The hulls thus picked out are dropped into a trough at the edge of the draper, and a small carrier at the bottom takes them out through the end of building, where all the refuse is carried into an elevator which dumps it into a wagon.

At the end of the large draper which carries the nuts are trays about thirty inches wide by eight feet long, and when a tray is full it is placed on a car. The trays of almonds are stacked upon the car some eight feet high and then the car is pushed out of the yard and the trays are placed on a scaffold and exposed to the sun until they are thoroughly dried. Beside the track is a tank and the almonds must have a bath before going into the sulphur smoke. An empty tray is placed on top of the almonds and the whole is submerged in the water. It is necessary that the shells of the almonds be wet so that the sulphur smoke will take effect. The trays are again stacked on the car as they are dipped in the water, and when the car is loaded it is pushed into the sulphur house, the door of which is then closed, and the almonds are then subjected to a strong sulphur smoke from 20 to 45 minutes to give them a bright golden color. During the smoking the almonds remain on the car and when finished the smoke house is opened and the car pushed on through and the almonds are then unloaded and emptied into sacks ready for the market. A tray holds from 35 to 40 pounds of almonds and the sacks into which they are emptied hold from 80 to 85 pounds.

A gasoline engine furnishes the power to run the machinery, and the many ingenious devices that Mr. Sievers has added to the plant has reduced and lightened the labor of processing to a large extent. About ten persons are employed at the plant, and a large number gathering almonds. At the plant the greater part of the work is of a character that women and girls can do.

A ton of almonds is about an average day's work at hulling.

## THE NUT-GROWER

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

The NUT-GROWER COMPANY

Entered as second-class matter at the Postoffice at Poulan, Georgia, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Subscription, 50 cents per Annum.  
Advertising Rates on Application.

## NOTICE

When this paragraph is marked it means that your subscription has expired and that you are requested to renew promptly, as postal regulations do not permit us to mail to delinquents at second-class rates.

The subscription price is 50 cents per annum, but if you will send \$1.00 your account will be credited for three years.

SEPTEMBER, 1910

The regular demand for copies of J. B. Wight's paper on Pecan Investments requires the publication of the third edition which is recently from the press.

Our readers will be glad to know that the important paper on the essentials of Commercial Pecan Growing, which recently appeared in successive issues of the Nut-Grower, is to be revised by the author, Herbert C. White, and printed in permanent form.

The editor acknowledges the receipt of an invitation to attend the Twenty-First Annual Banquet, given to Gardeners, Florists and Nurserymen by the Missouri Botanical Gardens, at the Southern Hotel, St. Louis, Mo., August 11th.

The Pecan Orchard promoters as a rule do not send their literature to the Nut-Grower for examination. Another particular thing is that but few of them are members of the National Nut Growers Association, but practically all of them who are in search of authoritative data and arguments in favor of the industry subscribe for the Nut-Grower. In fact it is the work of the Association and the Nut-Grower which has made the promotion of orchards a commercial proposition. We learn about the projects in various ways and have frequent inquiries about companies with headquarters in distant states and prospects to develop in Southern Territory. Some of these on examination indicate sound business organization with reliable horticulture supervision. Others have not yet reached the point where they recognize what they need besides money to make their propositions attractive to those who know.

The promoters of pecan orchards who are trying to do well for their patrons as well as for themselves, are taking pains to inform themselves thoroughly as to the status and prospects of the business. This naturally sends them to the Nut-Grower and it is a common occurrence for orders for a copy each of all the back numbers we can furnish to be received.

If some subscriber or advertiser can help the Kansas State Agricultural College to a copy of our Jan. 1910 issue, they will oblige. The following letter tells why it is wanted. Our supply of this issue was long ago exhausted:

The Nut Grower Co.,

Poulan, Ga.

Gentlemen:—Kindly send us the January, 1910 number, of the Nut Grower, as we lack this number in making our file complete.

Yours very truly,

Gertrude A. Barnes, Librarian.  
Manhattan, Kansas, Aug. 18, 1910.

The third edition of "Pecan Investment," the reprint of Mr. J. B. Wight's Chattanooga address, has recently been printed and copies are now to be obtained from the Nut Grower. This paper is conceded to be a careful and conservative review of the prospects the industry offers as an investment, and, while it does not color the situation, still it shows a safe and profitable field provided the proper skill is exercised in planting and due care is given afterwards. He said that while granting that some varieties would begin to bear at four to six years still the tenth year is about as soon as they become profitable.

Referring to the recent final meeting of the Texas Nut Growers Association, we are reminded of the fact that pioneers and faithful laborers in new lines of human endeavor are rarely given substantial support or even encouragement, but have to contend with difficulties which should in many cases not exist. It is possible that our Texas brethren have had their full share of such negative encouragement they have temporarily been side-tracked. Possibly the state may within a few years make up to an appreciation of the value of the work and service which that body of progressive and able men were willing to render their beloved state.

In investigating the pecan proposition it is simply good business to look at the prospects from other view points than that of the promoters, get the opposite extreme and if it still shows up well take the pessimistic view of what it will pay. In this particular it is likely to be nearer right than the optimistic data now so generally furnished the public. The same optimistic promoter, however, serves a good purpose provided those he interests take the trouble to investigate thoroughly the true situation and requirements for success.

The older some men become the more business acumen they display. We like to see men of mature years engaging in pecan planting, as it indicates a spirit which is willing for others to profit by their labors. Years ago, when the editor was still young in the pecan specialty, we were occasionally visited by a noted Presbyterian minister, then some past the meridian of his active career. In to-day's mail we found a letter from him, making inquiries about soil and pecan nuts, as he is arranging to plant an orchard. Young men should profit by such examples.

In the report of the Texas Nut Growers meeting in our August number it was noticed that their State Nut Growers Association was merged with the State Horticulture Society. The reasons assigned for this step being that the association had fulfilled its mission and that it would reduce the number of state organizations which demanded support from the nut growing members. We must confess that this action based upon the considerations mentioned is rather surprising. If it is true that the association has fulfilled its mission then it was time to disband, but not a reason for merging with another body. If there were too many organizations to support then it was up to the nut growers to choose which they would serve. If the Horticultural Society is more important and useful to the nut growers themselves than a good working body devoted to the greatest specialty with which their great state is blessed, they should support it without relinquishing fealty to their particular work of nut culture. If the mission of Texas Nut Growers Association has been accomplished it

## Extensive Experiments and Work

— I N —

### Nut and Forest Tree Culture

— BY —

**DR. ROB'T. T. MORRIS**

Fully described and  
pictured in

# THE GUIDE TO NATURE

**Arcadia,**

South Beach, = Connecticut.

Send \$1.00 for One Year, or 10c  
for Single Copy.

This magazine is also publishing interesting editorials and contributions on "Luther Burbank," and the action taken by the Carnegie Institution in relation to him.

## Grafted Pecan Trees

Of Select Paper Shell Varieties

**Not the Most—Only the Best**

For Descriptive List write

### BAYVIEW NURSERY

C. FORKERT, Prop. Ocean Springs, Miss.

### GAINESVILLE NURSERIES,

GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA.

Specialists in Budded and Grafted Pecan Trees of reliable known varieties. Our catalog contains information on selecting, planting, culture, etc., and is free for the asking. Graftwood for sale; our orchards contain over forty named varieties.

**H. S. GRAVES, PROPRIETOR,**  
Gainesville, Florida.

must have been organized on a very circumscribed basis. The work accomplished in the few years of its existence has been of inestimable value to the state and as the years go by there will be increasing evidence of the fact. There is certainly a great field in Texas for just such work as the nut growers have been performing and from our view point it seems as though it was only getting well started instead of having completed its chosen work.

The Atlanta Constitution has the following editorial comment to make on the pecan situation, based on a news dispatch from Albany, which is published in our news column:

"A dispatch from Albany, published recently in the Constitution, indicated that within the last four months 15,000 acres of pecan lands had been sold in and around Dougherty county.

"Preparations are under way for planting this tremendous area in the toothsome nut that promises so large revenue to Georgia.

"The problem regarding this special industry has lately changed from one of a selling nature to one of getting lands to sell.

"At present it is said there is an actual famine of pecan lands readily available.

"To be sure, there are still large unoccupied tracts in the pecan belt, but the owners foresee the possibilities of tremendous development, and are in no hurry to rush their holdings on the market.

"Within only comparatively recent years has the country awakened to Georgia's potentialities with regard to pecans.

"Now, it is common knowledge among investors, that orchards, properly tended—and the expense of so doing is small—return dividends beside which many other crops are negligible.

"It is logical that, in course of time, the pecan will become one of the state's best revenue producers.

"The pecan, moreover, is only one item. Georgia has plenty more such at her back, to inspire the activities of the Greater Georgia Association, and other organizations engaged in the mission of development."

## Pecan Trees

In quality, Budded and Grafted Standard varieties, at the closest possible prices. Correspondence solicited.

### Arcadia Nurseries Monticello, Florida.

We also carry a general line of Fruit and Ornamental Trees.

## To Experiment With Pecans.

Interest in the cultivation of the pecan nut in this State has engaged the attention of the faculty of the department of agriculture of the State University, and a series of investigations in pecan culture has been commenced by Prof. Ralph E. Smith, head of agricultural stations in the southern part of the State. In a bulletin issued from the University Prof. Smith says:

"The growing importance of pecan culture in the southern states has awakened considerable interest in the possibility of the production of these nuts in California. The subject was brought to the attention of this station through its work with walnuts, and being of a similar nature, has been given some attention. Pecan trees are growing in various parts of California and thrive well. Their production is a matter of much variation in different sections and with different trees.

"In general, however, the interior valleys of the State, where the summers are hot and the winters fairly cold, seem better adapted to pecan culture than the coast regions. Many trees in the state fail to produce, or ripen their nuts very irregularly, on account of the mild climate and lack of definition of the seasons.

"Of the many improved varieties of pecans which are now being grown in Texas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, etc., very few have been tested in California, and none for a long enough time or generally enough to demonstrate their adaptability to the State"—California Ft. Grower.

A grove of four pecan trees of varying sizes was pointed out near Pineora, Ga. All four of the trees were planted at the same time, but one of them verged upon a garden and was cultivated as the soil was cultivated for trucking crops. The second year the garden was enlarged to take in the second tree. The same procedure continued the third year. The fourth tree—the smallest of the four—has never been cultivated at all. The trees show in their growth and development what a little work in the soil at their roots will do for them. The trees cultivated three years although the same age as the others, are a size larger than the others. The same ratio maintains with the other three.

### Personal Mention.

W. W. Carroll, of Monticello, Fla., reports a yield of 62 pounds the seventh year from the long Moore pecan and 72 pounds from the round Moore of the same age.

\* \* \*

Mr. F. K. Freeman, of Athens, was on the Pacific coast last season when convention time arrived, but he has already notified the Secretary of his intention to be at Monticello.

\* \* \*

M. E. Jaffa, professor of nuciculture of the University of California, in a recent letter, says:

"The more we can discuss in public the nutritive and an economical value of nuts, the better it is for all."

\* \* \*

Dr. S. E. Sanchez, of Barwick, Ga., writes:

"I have about 50 bearing trees, all about 5 or 6 years old, and the majority of them have been bearing over three years. I wish to say that I know of no better investment for the young or old than a well cared-for pecan grove."

### News Items.

Weather at Piney Park for August was: Maximum, 96; Minimum, 66; Mean, 80. Rainfall, 1.84 inches.

\* \* \*

Pittsburg, Pa., is preparing to hold a "Land Show," October 17th to 20th. This will be a good place to exhibit some of the fine pecans.

\* \* \*

Among new advertisements for this issue will be found those of the Clear Lake Pecan Company, of Lafayette, La., of which Mr. W. N. Ellison is manager.

\* \* \*

The Ware-Progress Company, of Chicago, which has large peach orchard interests near Americus, Ga., have decided to plant 400 acres in pecans.

\* \* \*

The Florida Home Development Co., of Tallahassee, Florida. This is a new project of offering five-acre tracts of pecan orchard. Their prospectus is an elaborate pamphlet of 30 pages, elegantly illustrated.

\* \* \*

The growing of pecans is becoming something of an industry in Effingham county, Georgia. The cultivation of these trees has been found to be profitable. They are being planted in larger and larger groves each year. Effingham also claims recognition as a trucking county.

The pecan season in the vicinity of San Antonio begins about the 15th of October, and ends with the holidays. The market of San Antonio is declared to be the most demoralized and irregular market in the state. Why this should be is a mystery, as the city is surrounded by the best pecan country in the south, that is, the finest nuts and the widest producing territory.

\* \* \*

New York.—The nut market is showing greater strength every day. Cable advices from Spain denote that old stocks of Tarragona almonds are practically cleaned up and stocks are also very light here. What few are left abroad shippers are quoting 15½c, duty paid, delivered in New York. No prices have yet been made on new crop foreign nuts. Mail advices state that the production in Spain will run about 75 per cent of last year's crop. Some time ago it was reported that the French crop was killed. No information to the contrary has come from France since the report was circulated. Receivers here do not look for California prices until the middle of August. Walnuts are very scarce, and the tendency is decidedly higher.

Nut Meatose.—One cup of pecan butter, one and one-fourth cup of peanut butter, two cups of water, two tea-spoons salt, one cup corn starch. Dissolve the starch in the water, add the salt and nut butter, and mix well. Pour into tin cans and steam from three to five hours.

—LET US SEND YOU—

### "PECAN MEATS PICKED OUT"

For Those Who Want to Know  
By Those Who Know

All the essential information "Out of a Nut Shell." Investigate Pecans for pleasure, Pecans for profit. Our plan of free expert superintendence in planting large size pecans assures live trees and quick profits. WRITE TODAY.

**Clingman Nursery and Orchard Company, Ltd.**

Keithville, La.

### Pecan Investments

Mr. J. B. Wight's Chattanooga address, four six by nine inch pages, with fifteen hundred words.

This is a careful and very conservative review of the commercial opportunities this nut offers, and supplies just the information prospective investors desire. Copies furnished at following rates:

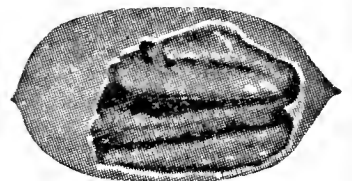
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| 50 .....    | .50    |

Send orders to

**The Nut-Grower Co.,**

Poulan, Georgia.

New  
Plan



For growing Pecans, Pears, Peaches, etc., at a profit—Free. 50 per cent. reductions in price of trees. Sure to live. No agents.

**B. W. STONE & CO., Thomasville, Ga.**

### CATALOGUE 1909-1910

Ready and will be  
sent on request. . .

### Alvin Japanese Nursery

MASON BUILDING  
HOUSTON, TEXAS.

### PROCEEDINGS

The following volumes of Proceedings of the National Nut Growers' Association can be obtained at prices which were established at the Albany Convention:

St. Louis, 1904, 25c per copy  
Scranton, 1906, 25c per copy  
Norfolk, 1907, 50c per copy  
Albany, 1909, 50c per copy

**J. F. WILSON, Sec'y**  
POULAN, GEORGIA

### BUY A PECAN GROVE

The Best Investment that can now be made in the United States or elsewhere. I will sell you one already established

### ON EASY TERMS

planted to the best known grafted standard paper shell varieties, one to three years old, located on the Gulf coast of Mississippi and in Jackson county, the native health of the paper shell pecans and where ten or twelve of the best known varieties now being propagated by nurserymen were originated.

I now have four groves ready for delivery and several thousand acres of the finest pecan land in the South. I have a very special bargain in a forty-acre grove (Satsuma orange trees between the pecans) which includes 20,000 stocks for the coming season's grafting, a splendid opening for a combination grove and nursery, on the L. & N. railroad, and a half mile front on a running stream.

Will also furnish trees, superintend the planting of groves anywhere in South Mississippi and Alabama west of Mobile.

The Satsuma orange planted between pecans when desired. Young grafted trees, grafted wood and fancy and commercial nuts in any quantity. Thanksgiving and Holiday orders for nuts given special attention. All grafting wood and trees grown from bearing trees in my own groves, hence absolutely true to name. No guess work—you get exactly what you order. Pecans this season especially fine. Send your orders early.

**F. H. LEWIS,**

Jackson County, SCRANTON, MISS.



**Mere Mention.**

One or two trees growing on a city lot will furnish shade and also an ample supply of pecans for family use the year round. The farmer who puts out a grove on his own land and cares for it in person, has the ideal conditions for success.

\* \* \*

Briefly putting it, there is money in pecan growing for the one who knows his business and takes care of his trees. The careless and ignorant man, who thinks that a pecan tree should be set and cared for as a post, can find other methods for throwing away his money that are just as satisfactory.—Wight.

\* \* \*

The names by which the different methods of grafting are known refer, in part, to the actual manner in which the work is done, and in part to the place on the tree where the union is made. The names most commonly used in reference to grafting and the methods, are whip-grafting, cleft-grafting, top-grafting, crown-grafting and inarching.

\* \* \*

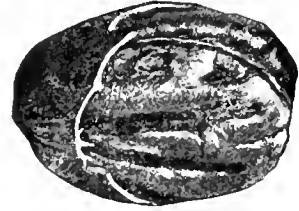
When trees or shrubs are propagated by grafting, a scion with three or four buds is used instead of a single bud as a budding. The scion should preferably be in a perfectly dormant, though it may occasionally be advantageous to have it started in growth very slightly, consequently, all grafting must be done during the winter or early spring before growth begins. For early spring work the scions should be cut during the winter or dormant season, and some time before the buds begin to swell. They may be stored in slightly damp sawdust. Twigs or branches of the previous season's growth are best. These should be firm, solid and free from large amounts of pith.

\* \* \*

Well cared for, a tree may begin bearing the third or fourth year after setting, but not much of consequence should be expected until the seventh or eighth year (an occa-

sional over-enthusiastic promoter to the contrary notwithstanding.) After the twelfth year a thousand pounds per acre should be realized; and by the twentieth year it is not unreasonable to expect from two thousand to three thousand pounds per acre. And this can be done as easily as a bale of cotton per acre is produced. But the nervous and impatient man ought not to grow pecans; they are too long coming into profitable bearing—onions and turnips are sooner harvested, and will suit him better.

These are a few of the things I have learned since I started to grow pecans. Had I known what I do now, many mistakes would have been avoided; and I should by this time been able to buy an easy chair and rested a bit. As it is, I am still very busy correcting old errors, and trying to avoid new ones. But if you want to visit my nursery and orchard, to see what is to be seen, and to learn to avoid some of the holes into which I have stumbled, I shall be glad to take the time to show what is there.

**SUCCESS****NATURAL SIZE**

The nut that has never failed to bear and never failed to fill at both ends with kernels of best quality.

**BECHTEL PECAN NURSERIES**  
OCEAN SPRINGS, MISS.

**WHITE'S BUDDING TOOL**

*A Scientific Instrument for the Propagation of Pecans, Hickories, Walnuts, Chestnuts, Persimmons and all other Trees, by the Annular, Semi-Annular, Patch and Veneer Methods.*

Several hundreds of this Tool in use in United States and abroad.

Budding and Grafting Wood of best varieties of Pecans.

For particulars and prices, write

**HERBERT C WHITE,**

DeWitt,

:::

Georgia.

## *Budded and Grafted . . . Pecan Trees*

*We have them in all the Varieties Worth While.*

The demand for the best sizes and varieties of BUDDED AND GRAFTED PECAN TREES is far greater than the supply.

**ORDER NOW TO SAVE DISAPPOINTMENT****1909-1910 PRICE LIST:**

|                                     |                 |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1 to 2 foot size, 55 cents each, or | \$45.00 per 100 |
| 2 to 3 foot size, 60 cents each, or | 55.00 per 100   |
| 3 to 4 foot size, 70 cents each, or | 65.00 per 100   |
| 4 to 5 foot size, 80 cents each, or | 75.00 per 100   |
| 5 to 6 foot size, 90 cents each, or | 85.00 per 100   |

**OUR GUARANTEE**

If our planting instructions and advice as to the care of the trees are followed we will replace, free, all over 7 per cent. that die from natural causes, provided they are set out before February 15th.

**Orders Booked now for Fall and Winter Delivery.**

DELAYS PAY NO DIVIDENDS---ACT NOW---ORDER TO-DAY.

**The G. M. Bacon Pecan Company,**

DeWitt, Mitchell County, Georgia.

## LETTERS

## Another Test Fruit Orchard.

EDITOR NUT GROWER:—

My young orchard of 100 trees, not quite 2 years since planting, are doing well. Am testing 12 of the leading varieties. The growth of all are satisfactory, with the possible exception of Van Deman. Stuart is leading. Frotscher, next; Pabst and Alley about the same.

Have 6 trees top budded on hickory (young) 10 to 12 feet high. They are making a wonderful growth. I find the chip bud the best method. If at any time you desire any information of the varieties in my test orchard it will be cheerfully given. I enjoy your paper. Only wish it could be printed oftener. Hoping continued success to the Nut-Grower,

Yours truly,

DR. N. D. SMITH,

R. F. D. 1, Jonesboro, La.

Mr. J. F. Wilson, Sec'y,

National Nut Growers Assn.,  
Poulan, Ga.

Dear Sir:—As the undersigned are investors in the Albany-Georgia Pecan Co., and thinking that it might be to our interests to join the National Nut Growers Association, we are writing you for the necessary information to enable us to do so.

We are more than pleased with "Nut-Grower," as we are getting much valuable information from its columns, and can say that if there are other investors in pecan orchards who have not subscribed for your Journal they are surely making a great mistake.

We enclose stamps and thank you in advance for the information asked for. Very truly yours,

C. H. WYCOFF,

Aurora, N. Y., Aug. 19, 1910.

No commodity produced in this or any other state is more closely controlled by growers' organizations than walnuts in California and the broad-gauged spirit of the directors, who have guided the destinies of these associations for so many years, is largely responsible for the success of their plan of marketing.

## To Fight Chestnut Blight.

Philadelphia, Sept. 2—The Pennsylvania Railroad officials have determined to ascertain the cause of the chestnut blight throughout the State. Arrangements have been made for a month's tour of investigation to be conducted from the main line of the road by State Commissioner of Forestry, Robert S. Conklin. The work began Tuesday, and headquarters were opened at Haverford College. A force of men who have made a special study of the blight will be assembled and actual field work will begin in a few days.

The walnut may still be found in the bottoms and along the creeks of Southern and Eastern Arkansas. So dear is the wood, that the stumps are often dug out and used for furniture. With care and protection our bottoms would soon be reforested with black walnut for there are young trees in abundance. The tree is a tap rooted plant, hence can best be grown from nuts planted.

## HARDY PECAN TREES

FOR planting in Northern States get Hardy Pecan trees. We make a specialty of these and have varieties that are hardy as far North as New York, Connecticut and Illinois.

Write for Booklet and Prices.

Arrowfield Nurseries,

Petersburg, Virginia.

## FOR SALE!

Two Fine Pieces of Property  
in Alachua County, Florida.

One 40-acre tract, with 12 acres in cultivation and set in pecan trees, of best varieties, 2 years old.

One 20½ acre tract, with 10 acres in cultivation and set in pecan trees, of best varieties, 2 years old.

This property lies on a large lake and is well drained. Both places adjoin my grove that will bear 5,000 lbs. of fine pecans this season.

For further particulars, address,

T. S. MCMANUS,

WALDO, FLORIDA.

FOR INFORMATION AS TO LANDS IN

--The Nation's Garden Spot--

That Great Fruit and Truck Growing  
Section along the

Atlantic Coast Line Railroad

In North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama  
and Florida, write toWILBUR McCOY, Agricultural and Immigration Agent  
Atlantic Coast Line Jacksonville, Fla.

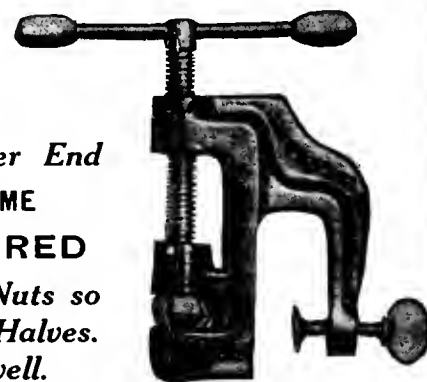
## Perfection Nut Cracker.

PERFECTLY SIMPLE

SIMPLY PERFECT....

Allows Use of Bowl Under End  
NECESSARY IN EVERY HOME

PRICE \$1.00 DELIVERED

Cracks Pecans and other Nuts so  
Meats come out in Perfect Halves.  
Does its work quickly and well.Send us your order TO-DAY. Money  
: : Refunded if not Satisfactory. : :The DeWitt Supply Company,  
DeWitt, Georgia.

## REPORTS

### Growing Demand for Pecan Land

Albany, Ga.—Within the past four months several new pecan development companies have been chartered in Albany, and others are in process of formation. Within six months some 15,000 acres of land in the vicinity of Albany have been sold for pecan development, and the investments in this marvelous new industry now mounts into hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Few persons who have not taken the trouble to investigate pecan development in this part of the state have the faintest conception of what is being done, and what it means for the section's future. The head of a Chicago firm which has been instrumental in selling thousands of acres of pecan lands in the Albany district to small investor's during the past two years said to the correspondent of the Constitution:

"Although we have developed many thousands of acres of lands into young pecan groves, we have not to-day a single acre for sale. The trouble we have is not selling pecan lands in the vicinity of Albany, but in getting the lands, and getting the orchards under way. This accomplished, selling to the most desirable class of purchasers at prices entirely satisfactory to all parties is the simplest matter in the world. The people west and east are deeply interested in the future of the pecan industry. They want lands which will produce nuts of the highest grade, and it is generally understood now that this is only possible in a restricted area, of which Albany happens to be the center. I think the discovery of that fact is the greatest thing which has happened to Southwestern Georgia in an agricultural way in many years, because hundreds of those who are buying pecan lands, in tracts of five to fifty acres, will go to make their homes on their new possessions, either farming or building winter homes."

Thousands of acres will be planted to budded and grafted trees during the coming winter.

### Texas Pecan Crop.

AUSTIN, TEXAS, Sept. 1.—The Texas pecan crop is almost a fail-

ure. Austin has been for many years one of the largest marketing and concentrating points for pecans in the state. It is claimed by pecan buyers that an investigation shows that the crop which was so promising early in the season has been almost ruined by the protracted drouth. The unmaturing nuts have been dropping off the trees in great numbers during the last few weeks. There are a few localities where the yield may be up to the average, but from the present indications there will be few carlot shipments to points outside of Texas. In good crop years hundreds of cars are shipped from Austin, San Antonio, Llano, Brownwood, Uvalde and other places in the pecan growing district.

Many Texas buyers are looking to Mexico to furnish this country with its chief supply of pecans this year. The crop in that country is said to be good and contracts have

already been made for the out-put of many groves. During the last few years the Mexican field has been invaded each season by American pecan buyers and enormous quantities of the nuts have been shipped to the markets of the United States from that country.

### Drouth Cuts Pecan Crops Short.

San Angelo, Texas, Aug. 25—From present indications the Texas pecan crop is going to be short. Continued dry weather has caused about half the crop to fall from the trees. This is one of the biggest shipping points for pecans and annually contributes many carloads. Dealers are discouraged. Last year hail and high winds played havoc with the nuts and the crop was only about 50 per cent. This year the budding was exceptionally heavy and hope was entertained there would be a bumper crop until the drouth came.

## The Secret of Success Is Self-Development....

Prepare for future success—greatness, prosperity, and happiness—by developing yourself NOW. Your circumstances are only the expression of your mental development and habits, and it is impossible to improve your surroundings unless you FIRST IMPROVE YOURSELF.

### The Science of Success

covers every point of necessary development. It will show you HOW TO WIN in the simplest and clearest manner. Every word, thought and scientific discovery for quickly developing the faculties have been included; and no one who will take up the study of the course in the proper manner and persist to the end will fail in life UNLESS HE OR SHE DOES SO DELIBERATELY.

### You Can Become More Successful

and we prove it beyond all reasonable doubt in our free booklet. The right application of the simplest powers of the normal mind insure the greatest success in all things. Every man and woman known to be successful in life has directed these SIMPLE powers in the same general manner, and our course of instruction is formed for the one purpose of creating this successful, conquering attitude of mind in the individual student, together with the full development of every faculty necessary for success.

Send in this Coupon today  
and receive our Free  
Booklet

"The Science of Success"

The Progress Self-Help  
University,  
Rand-McNally Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

#### FREE BOOKLET COUPON

THE PROGRESS SELF-HELP UNIVERSITY,  
Rand-McNally Bldg., Chicago.

Gentlemen:—Without obligation on my part,  
send me your free booklet, "The Science of Success." In The Nut-Grower.

Name .....

P. O. Box  
St. No. ....

Town .....

State .....

## SOCIETIES

The next annual meeting of the American Association of Farmers' Institute Workers will be held at Washington, D. C., November 14 to 16, 1910. At the same place and beginning November 16 will be held the annual meeting of the Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations.

### Important Notice.

The local committee at Monticello announces that special pains will be taken to care for all members and friends who attend the convention November 1, 2 and 3. All who expect to be present are urged to write to Mr. H. A. Barrows, Monticello, Fla., or to the Secretary at Poulan, Ga., in order that places may be arranged for their entertainment in advance of their arrival.

When this is done the visitors will be advised of arrangement, and the local committee will meet all trains and conduct those wearing their membership badges to the places assigned to them.

The committee advises that the rates at the St. Elmo hotel, the headquarters, and at other places where members are assigned will not exceed \$2 per day.

All who follow these suggestions and retain the assignment card sent them, are guaranteed prompt attention.

### New Members.

The large list of persons who contemplate going to the National Nut Growers Association, should not wait until the convention date, but send in their names and two dollars fee at once.

This will secure the publication of names in the Badge Book and entitle them to a badge and assignment of entertainment as soon as they notify the local committee or the secretary.

Membership badges will be mailed to all who are in good standing fully ten days in advance of convention. Good standing means that annual dues are not more than two years in arrears.

It is suggested that these badges

be worn from the time members leave home for the convention until they are at home after the meeting.

This will bring members and interested parties together in going and coming, thus adding much to the pleasure of trip. It will also publicly advertise the convention all over the country. Be sure to have some fine pecans or other nuts handy, to show when occasion presents.

Old settlers remember when our forests had many giant walnut trees and little was thought of their great value for timber. The tree was admired chiefly for the nuts, and the country lads and lasses spent many happy holidays gathering nuts under these spreading trees. Now the price of walnut timber is fabulously high, but the best of our timber has long since fallen before the woodman's axe.

The botanical name of black

walnut is *Julus nigra*. *Julus* is contracted from "Jove's" and "glans" a mast, or acorn, meaning "Jove's acorn." This name was given to the walnut because of its excellent nut compared with other species.

The black walnut when growing alone is one of the grandest trees of our flora. It is dense with broad boughs, rich green leaves, making a dense shade and massive appearance. However, when crowded in the forest, it pushes up in the struggle for existence and its branches are short, scrubby and its form greatly differentiated.

The Greeks as well as the Romans admired the walnut, and dedicated the tree to Diana, whose festivals and shrines were dedicated beneath its shade. It was the custom among the Greeks and Romans to strew walnuts at their weddings. Spencer tells us that walnuts were formerly highly prized for Christmas games.



## WANTED--A RIDER AGENT

sample Latest Model "Ranger" bicycle furnished by us. Our agents everywhere are making money fast. Write for full particulars and special offer at once.

**NO MONEY REQUIRED** until you receive and approve of your bicycle. We ship to anyone, anywhere in the U. S. without a cent deposit in advance, *prepay freight*, and allow **TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL** during which time you may ride the bicycle and put it to any test you wish. If you are then not perfectly satisfied or do not wish to keep the bicycle ship it back to us at our expense and you will not be out one cent.

**FACTORY PRICES** We furnish the highest grade bicycles it is possible to make at one small profit above actual factory cost. You save \$10 to \$25 middlemen's profits by buying direct of us and have the manufacturer's guarantee behind your bicycle. **DO NOT BUY** a bicycle or a pair of tires from anyone at any price until you receive our catalogues and learn our unheard of factory prices and remarkable special offers to rider agents.

**YOU WILL BE ASTONISHED** when you receive our beautiful catalogue and study our superb models at the wonderfully low prices we can make you this year. We sell the highest grade bicycles for less money than any other factory. We are satisfied with \$1.00 profit above factory cost.

**BICYCLE DEALERS**, you can sell our bicycles under your own name plate at our prices. Orders received the day received.

**SECOND HAND BICYCLES.** We do not regularly handle second hand bicycles, but usually have a number on hand taken in trade by our Chicago retail stores. These we clear out promptly at prices ranging from \$3 to \$8 or \$10. Descriptive bargain lists mailed free.

**COASTER-BRAKES,** single wheels, imported roller chains and pedals, parts, repairs and equipment of all kinds at half the usual retail prices.

**\$8.50 HEDGETHORN PUNCTURE-PROOF \$4.80**  
**SELF-HEALING TIRES** A SAMPLE PAIR TO INTRODUCE, ONLY

The regular retail price of these tires is \$8.50 per pair, but to introduce we will sell you a sample pair for \$4.80 (cash with order \$4.55).

### NO MORE TROUBLE FROM PUNCTURES

**NAILS, Tacks or Glass** will not let the air out. Sixty thousand pairs sold last year. Over two hundred thousand pairs now in use.

**DESCRIPTION:** Made in all sizes. It is lively and easy riding, very durable and lined inside with a special quality of rubber, which never becomes porous and which closes up small punctures without allowing the air to escape. We have hundreds of letters from satisfied customers stating that their tires have only been pumped up once or twice in a whole season. They weigh no more than an ordinary tire, the puncture resisting qualities being given by several layers of thin, specially prepared fabric on the tread. The regular price of these tires is \$8.50 per pair, but for advertising purposes we are making a special factory price to the rider of only \$4.80 per pair. All orders shipped same day letter is received. We ship C. O. D. on approval. You do not pay a cent until you have examined and found them strictly as represented.

We will allow a cash discount of 5 per cent (thereby making the price \$4.55 per pair) if you send **FULL CASH WITH ORDER** and enclose this advertisement. You run no risk in sending us an order as the tires may be returned at OUR expense if for any reason they are not satisfactory on examination. We are perfectly reliable and money sent to us is as safe as in a bank. If you order a pair of these tires, you will find that they will ride easier, run faster, wear better, last longer and look finer than any tire you have ever used or seen at any price. We know that you will be so well pleased that when you want a bicycle you will give us your order. We want you to send us a trial order at once, hence this remarkable tire offer.

**IF YOU NEED TIRES** Hedgethorn Puncture-Proof tires on approval and trial at the special introductory price quoted above, or write for our big Tire and Sundry Catalogue which describes and quotes all makes and kinds of tires at about half the usual prices.

**DO NOT WAIT** but write us a postal today. **DO NOT THINK OF BUYING** a bicycle or a pair of tires from anyone until you know the new and wonderful offers we are making. It only costs a postal to learn everything. Write it NOW.

**J. L. MEAD CYCLE COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL.**



Notice the thick rubber tread "A" and puncture strips "B" and "D," also rim strip "H" to prevent rim cutting. This tire will outlast any other make--SOFT, ELASTIC and EASY RIDING.



**MONTICELLO, FLORIDA**

**Nut Trees---Satsuma Oranges---Roses**

**--OUR SPECIALTIES--**

**The Admiral Schley Pecan** The Pecan of the Future

OUR CATALOGUE WILL INTEREST YOU.

## Ocean Springs Pecan Nursery

Season 1910-1911

Will be pleased to book orders  
now for Grafted Pecans

No Seedlings

Send for Price List

CHAS. E. PABST, Prop'r, OCEAN SPRINGS,  
MISSISSIPPI.

## THE LOUISIANA NUT NURSERIES

J. F. JONES, Manager and Proprietor.

JEANERETTE. - - LOUISIANA.

**Headquarters for Budded and Grafted Pecan Trees in the South-**  
**west. Illustrated and Descriptive Catalogue for the asking.**

Those wishing to engage in pecan culture would do well to investigate the advantages offered by this section. We will gladly help any wishing to locate here to get a good location, and if wanted, will plant the orchard and guarantee the trees to live, or arrange to care for the same for a period of years.

## The Increase Pecan Co.,

Lamont, Jefferson County Fla.,

OFFERS A VARIETY OF

**Desirable Opportunities for Investors in  
Individual or Co-Operative Nut Orchards**

This Company has suitable Land, Skilled Horticultural and Business Management and ample Capital for carrying out in spirit and letter such contracts as they accept.

**A. A. RICH, Superintendent.**

For Particulars and Easy Terms, write to

**J. F. WILSON, POULAN, GA.**

### Books and Catalogues.

**SOUTHERN TRUCKERS GUIDE**—Supplement for fall of 1910 by Amzi Godden Seed Co., Birmingham, Ala.

\* \* \*

**THE CHASE NURSERY COMPANY**—Huntsville, Ala., wholesale price list for fall of 1910. 32 pages illustrated.

\* \* \*

**A LITTLE POULTRY AND A LIVING**—By E. W. Philo, 50 pages. Issued by the Cycle Hatcher Co., Elmira, New York.

\* \* \*

The construction of concrete fence posts. Farmers Bulletin No. 403, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

\* \* \*

**PANSY AND OTHER SEASONABLE SEEDS**—Is fall price list of the New York Market Gardeners Association. Box 1423 New York.

\* \* \*

**PECAN INVESTMENTS**—Reprint of J. B. Wight's, Chattanooga. Address Third Edition revised. The Nut Grower Co., Poulan. A 2 cent stamp will secure a copy.

\* \* \*

The twenty-second annual report (1909) of the Tennessee Agricultural Experiment Station, at Knoxville, gives an interesting summary of work for the past year.

\* \* \*

**EXPERIMENTS ON THE APPLE**—With some new and little-known fungicides, by M. B. Waite. Circular No. 58 Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Twenty pages reporting experiments with results.

\* \* \*

**PROMISING NEW FRUITS**—By William A. Taylor, is an illustrated reprint from the 1909 Year Book of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Bradley, Claremont, Halbert, Mobile and Daisy pecans are described and illustrated.

## PECANS

**BEST VARIETIES**

Write for Price List.

**Nursery Established in 1882**  
S. W. PEEK, : Hartwell, Ga.

# Rood Pecan Groves

Albany, Georgia.

## MEMBERS

National Nut Growers' Association  
Georgia-Florida Pecan Growers' Association

*Standard Varieties of Budded and Grafted  
Trees for Sale. Planting and caring for  
Groves given careful and up-to-date attention*

We Buy and Sell Pecan Nuts. 100,000 Trees in  
Nursery; 12,000 Trees in Grove; 400  
Acres in Grove.

## Top-Working Pecan Trees our Specialty

Estimates Furnished on Application.  
Results Guaranteed.

We sell Buds, Budding Cloth, Grafts, Black Walnuts, Black Walnut  
Trees, English Walnuts, grafted on our native Black Walnut  
stock. Florida and California Pomegranates.

We also sell Peach Trees, Plums, Japanese Persimmons, Japanese  
Walnuts, Almonds, Texas and California Grapes, Straw-  
berries, Raspberries, Cultivated Blackberries,  
Cultivated Dewberries and other Fruits.

General Nursery Stock and Nurserymen's Supplies furnished

Write for our Catalogue or any Information.

# ROOD PECAN GROVES

ALBANY

::

::

GEORGIA.



# THE NUT = GROWER

Volume IX Whole No. 99.  
Number 10

Poulan, Ga., October, 1910.

5c per Copy  
50c per Year

## PECAN INVESTMENTS.

[REPRINT.]

There are few if any agricultural specialties or industrial openings which adapt themselves more readily to a great variety of circumstances than does the growing of pecan nuts. This industry invites patronage from all ranks, regardless of conditions or locality, and promises satisfactory returns to the small nonresident owner of an orchard as well as to the capitalist who finds it a safe and permanent line, provided a few cardinal principles are faithfully observed.

It is the purpose of this paper to show in part, but as far as the present status of the industry warrants, what these essential requirements are, and how they are within reach and at the command of all interested parties. An effort will be made to point out different plans which are available for different classes of investors, so that each may find one that will be not only to his liking, but adapted to his pecuniary circumstances and knowledge of—or even lack of—practical cultural experience, as well.

Briefly stated, to establish a nut orchard requires:

1. Suitable land in a practicable locality.
2. Good tree—budded or grafted—of recognized valuable varieties, suited to section where planted.
3. Competent horticultural experience and good business management.
4. Such cash capital as the work demands.

In the discussion of these fundamental principles, we take them up in reverse order, as the orchardist of the future will use them in this order. Before passing, however, we are warranted in regarding these points as corner stones, no one which can be omitted or even slighted without greatly handicapping the prospective orchard.

The better the foundation, the better and more permanent the superstructure, which in this case means more money.

These cornerstones, as they have been called, constitute the capital required, and this can be brought together as cash or by association of interests, to such an extent that the work is accomplished by a comparatively small amount of ready money. In round numbers the orchard will entail an investment of \$100 an acre. Approximately one-fourth of this represents the value of the land; another fourth is required for trees; still another fourth goes for the labor necessary while trees are reaching bearing age, while the remainder is absorbed by the buildings, implements, taxes and cost of administration. Thus it is readily seen that land, trees, etc., when put into an orchard for a relative interest, reduce the amount of the necessary cash outlay.

Presuming that the capital for a fixed acreage is at command, the next step involves the use of practical skill on the part of some one connected with the work, or employed, in selecting suitable land and location. Closely following this comes the very important matter of the selection of trees of known quality and bearing habits and the planting of the same.

These particulars are of the utmost importance and demand undoubted ability on the part of those directing them. Mistakes at this stage are permanent and fatal, because it requires years to demonstrate the errors.

With this understanding of the general foundations which should underlie all orchard operations, we come to the consideration of how different classes of investors can become possessed of a first class orchard.

1. Those who are able, and disposed, to have full control of the investment.
2. Those who prefer, or who

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 146)

## In Nursery and Orchard.

(By H. K. Miller, at Albany Convention.)

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

Sometime during the early fall I had a letter from our Secretary requesting that I would select some subject and prepare a paper to be presented on this occasion. Having a special desire to appear here merely as a learner, I failed to respond to this request, hoping that the time would be given to some one better fitted to interest those present. It was quite a surprise to me to find my name on the program only two days since, with no opportunity to make any special preparation for the subject assigned. Without further excuse I will impose on you an off-hand discussion of the subject assigned, free of any orderly arrangement.

The subject "In Orchard and Nursery" presents a wide latitude of ideas and as it is in the nursery that the orchard is properly started, the nursery will have first consideration. As just indicated, it is in the nursery that the trees are made ready for their permanent planting in the orchard, and its future usefulness depends in no small degree upon the manner in which the young trees are treated, from nursery the pecan manifests an individuality from the very start, and it is a common experience to find a great variation in blocks of seedlings; some germinate in advance of others, some grow more rapidly, some trees are inclined to be stocky, some will foliate weeks ahead of others, and some will shed their leaves and become dormant, while others are quite green. It is no wonder that old seedling groves prove unreliable and contain all manner of trees.

Grafted and budded trees have, in a large measure, overcome many of the objectional features possessed by seedlings, so much greater uniformity has been obtained. There is still something to be desired and perhaps always will be in the way of improvement, and without doubt advantage may be taken of selecting seed nuts from trees of known habits, studying

the young seedlings that result with a view to getting a source of seed that will produce stocks having those characteristics which will, upon being grafted, produce more dependable trees. To produce trees of such character could not be done and marketed at the prices trees now bring, but it would be economy to pay a much greater price for trees of dependable habits. Still further improvement may result from bud selection with the same varieties. I merely suggest this as an index to the trend that high quality stock production may take in nursery practice. In a block of well-grown grafted pecans one will see trees that have had the same treatment as far as possible, yet some will be a few inches high, some a foot high, and others ranging from one to five feet high. If we could only select the best of these trees and give them proper care half the trouble of the orchardist would be obviated. At best the nurseryman gets relatively small returns for his labor and to keep his business going it is necessary to market such stock as is salable, hence the inferior trees find their way to the orchard, and in most cases through the tree agent, who buys as low as he can and delivers poor trees at twice the price of good ones bought directly from a responsible nurseryman. The tree agent is in a measure a public benefactor, because most of his victims, or perhaps I might say beneficiaries, are people who would never plant a tree but for the suavity of the agent; and certainly he is doing good who causes a tree to be planted. Would that it were possible to market our best trees only, to agents as well as to planters and burn all trees that fell below a high standard of excellence.

Because a tree is small is no reason to class it as a runt. Age and condition of growth must be considered. A tree may be undesirable from over-growth. An eight-foot pecan two years from the seed is easily produced, but I would scarcely select such to be planted in an orchard of mine. A tree of this age three or four feet high or possibly five feet high would show ample growth and undoubtedly possess a much firmer texture and stand transplanting better.

The growing and handling of nursery stock is not a simple matter; innumerable details enter that make for the well being of the

trees, many of which may be neglected without any apparent effect at the time of delivery. Through stress of competition it is possible to make short cuts and deliver the same grade of stock at a much lower price than is possible when one takes all the precautions to preserve the vitality of his trees. But the planter most surely has the burden to bear in lost trees, slow growth and poor fruitage.

The great difference in the price of trees quoted by different firms is oftentimes only apparent and in many cases the higher priced tree yields less actual profit to the grower than the lower, and yet the added cost can well be afforded by the planter, even though he gets trees apparently alike for the two prices.

A simple illustration will suffice: A digs his trees and allows them to lie exposed for hours as the digging proceeds; B, at the expense of an extra hand, has the trees collected and properly protected as fast as they are gotten out of the ground. Which trees would you prefer? In considering the orchard, I might say that a pecan orchard does not differ essentially from other orchards. It is true that there are not so many problems to confront the pecan grower as confront the peach or apple grower, however, if one entertains the idea that the trees can be planted, and after waiting a period of years the planter will find himself in possession of a property that will yield large annual returns, let him rather invest in a wild cat gold mine; the chances of success are rather in favor of the latter. Gentlemen, I must say in all candor that one will get from a pecan orchard only in proportion as the orchard receives intelligent care.

[CONTINUED ON PAGE 158.]

### **Pecan Investments.**

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 145)

are obliged, to enlist the services of others as agents, or who patronize orchard companies selling individual holdings on installments or regular payments of fixed amounts.

3. Those who purchase the secured bonds of orchard companies.
4. Those who become stockholders in regular orchard companies.

All of these classes of investors desire sound business methods, skillfully handled and directed by horticultural experience and thorough knowledge of the business.

The last mentioned plan, that of

the stock company, provides for large or small investors who share in proportion to their paid up holdings of stock and reap their full share of all benefits without the responsibility of management, and regardless of whether they are experienced in the business or not. Their stock being transferable, it can be sold readily should a sale be desirable, and as the property becomes more valuable with added years and increased crops the value of the stock goes far beyond par.

In the purchase of secured bonds of orchard companies the rate of interest is fixed at a comparatively normal per cent, but sometimes a part of the profits go to the bondholder in addition to the agreed interest. The advantage of this plan is urged as eliminating the risk assumed by stockholders, while the bond security becomes more stable as the orchard attains age.

The installment plan, a paying for a specific acreage planted and cared for up to bearing age by some responsible company or individual, is at present a popular mode for obtaining such a property on easy terms without the care or responsibility which attaches to a private business. The patrons of this plan, however, contribute substantially to the profits earned by the company furnishing the orchard. At the same time the service rendered is most important and merits a liberal profit as the purchaser is ultimately the full beneficiary, while the promoter has only the compensation earned.

The first plan mentioned will always have a large percentage of investors in its class. Where the party engages in the business purely for profit he employs competent help, which is not abundant, and directs affairs according to his own ideas. When he makes it his business, he first learns what to do and how to do, and his success and profits will be measured by the ability, industry and perseverance he applies to its prosecution.

With all these various plans it seems as though almost anyone can get a foothold in the industry. It is now up to us, as practical and experienced growers, to furnish such opportunities as patrons may select, and give to them such encouragement, support and services as circumstances may require. This means direct and indirect benefits to us and to the industry, and profits for our patrons.

**Fruit and Nuts as Food.**

From Cal. Fruit Grower.

My attempt in life has been to discover the dietary best suited to the health and longevity of various classes of the community, writes Josiah Oldfield, in the *Monrovia News*. In this search and in the experiments I have conducted and from my personal observation of some four thousand people whom I have strictly dieted for various diseases, and from the records I have obtained from the four men I experimented on for a period of three months, I learned to have a regard for the value of fruit as food.

In the first place, the same dietary is not suitable to all persons. What is one man's meat is another man's poison. What is an excellent dietary for a brawny navy may be a most unsuitable one for a fragile, sedentary student. A selection of dishes which would be admirable in summer might be quite inadequate during a rigorous winter. There are some constitutions which have stomachs like portmanteaus, and though you fill them with lobster salad and pickled pork, washed down with sour wine and weighted with filberts, they will turn up smiling and ask for more, whereas to others the capacity to digest the weakest of foods is only kept up by the constant use of pepsin or similar digestive adjuncts. Some men live on beef and beer to a good old age and therefore they imagine that everybody should be able to do the same. If there is one thing more than another which experience has taught me, it is that personality plays an important part in dietary and that any proper application of the food problem requires us to recognize that there is large common ground to the human race in food; but that there is an equally important necessity for variation to meet the needs of individuals of that race. Many people have an idea that the dessert is only an afternoon dalliance, whereas, in effect, the best and hardest of work can be done on a fruit meal. The one redeeming feature of our dinner dessert is that children are allowed to come down for this, so that to them it becomes—and rightly is—a happy meal.

There are several reasons why fruit is important as a food. First. It is itself a food; a complete and full nutriment for the body and in every climate; indeed, every condition of work and of constitution

and of health, and of digestion, can be obtained from a fruit dietary. Second—Fruit is of essential value in assisting other foods to be digested. Third—Fruit is of the utmost value in helping the body to eliminate waste matters which produce debility and old age. Fourth—Fruit is almost the only food possible in some forms of disease and is largely curative as well as nutritive.

In the first place fruit, when rightly selected, forms a complete nourishment for the body in a most assimilable form. The ingredient for bodily sustenance divides food into the following: Aqueous, saccharine, oleaginous, albuminous and saline matters.

Milk and the yolk of eggs, both of which provide complete nutrition for embryonic and early life, are composed of the above substances. Are these substances found in fruits in a proportion suitable for human digestion? Again and again I have advised my nerve patients to eat more fat, and they reply: "Oh, but I don't like fat," and I always answer: "Don't you like butter?" "Oh yes," they glibly reply, "I like butter." "Well then," I ask, "did you ever see any lean butter?" The fruit world is full of fat. The olive groves always formed one of the foremost pictures in the sweet memories of the land of Canaan, and now the markets are full of olive oil.

I am growing daily more and

more convinced of the great importance of nuts and nut-butter and nut oils for food. It is often objected that nuts are indigestible, and this is true of all food that is swallowed without mastication; but now-a-days the difficulty is entirely obviated by the process of putting the nuts through a nut mill and using them malted. A nut mill will at once transform shelled walnuts and almonds into a fluffy, snowy meal dainty, digestible and full of nutrient fat.

The two classes of fruits I have mentioned—the sweet fruits and the fat fruits—make an ideal combination, and I know few dishes more delightful than some good dates with the stones removed and the spaces filled up with walnut meal. The result is a sandwich of exquisite flavor and a great nutritive value in a small compass.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 155)

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## WALNUTS

### Nut Exhibit at Monticello.

Plans are well under way for the exhibition of some 30 to 50 varieties of pecans during the convention.

While specimens of many of the leading varieties have already been promised, it is earnestly desired that others will be forthcoming. Parties having nuts of this season's crop, grown in their localities, will confer a great favor upon the Association by sending from one to two pounds of unselected specimens to Monticello in time to reach that place not later than November 1st.

Named varieties are especially desired but promising new seedlings will be gladly received and given attention. The Association will bear the necessary expense for specimens of named varieties. Address all specimens to

C. A. Reed,  
Monticello, Fla.

### Walnut Trade of France.

Writing in regard to the walnut trade of the Bordeaux district during 1909, Consul Alfred K Moe says that the crop was, in the main, of excellent quality and the yield an average one. He continues:

The total exports during the fall season of 1909 are estimated at 175,000 bags, or 19,250,000 pounds. The whole crop was pretty well cleared up before the season ended, and in April, 1910, there was no stocks to speak of. The average prices per bag of 110 pounds, commission and freight, New York, were as follows: Marbois, \$8.49; Cornes, \$7.33; Cahors, \$7.05.

In walnuts suitable for shelling purposes the crop was a fair average in the district, but owing to a shortage in the Grenoble district the demand for this variety from the United States has been greater than the supply, and the prices have been continually rising; in fact, they are higher than they have been in 25 years. The April price on perfect halves was \$47.29 per 220 pounds, commission and freights, New York, whereas broken ones brought \$37.63.

Of shelled walnuts there is gen-

erally a fair carryover during the summer months to meet the early fall demand from the United States, but this season there will be very little left for that purpose. The making of advance sales, together with the impossibility of estimating probable cost has led in recent years to a much disturbed market as well as a rise in prices. Local traders think this avoidable if the American importers would not urge sales before October, by which time the trade is in a position to know about the crop and quality.

Systematic effort to cultivate and protect the walnut trees ought to meet with the hearty co-operation of every boy and girl that has been in the woods in the fall. Let the school children be appealed to and let them be set to work all over the country to see that the walnut shall not disappear. It will prove educational as well as preservative, for what a lesson for the child is the simple planting of a tree! It is first a lesson in unselfishness, in kindness and in love, because it teaches thoughtfulness for others. It is a lesson in good citizenship, because it looks forward to the needs of the future. It is a lesson in economics, a lesson in the realm of wonderful Mother Nature, a lesson in art, a lesson in details—in all these things and others, because the act is making the world more beautiful, more comfortable, more useful, more delightful, and therefore, a better world to live in.—Exchange.

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## ALMONDS.

## Nuts and Fruits of Sicily.

Almonds and filberts are exported from Palermo and Catania. Walnuts are exported from Sicily in considerable quantities, reports Vice-Consul Giovanni Paterniti, Palermo, Italy. The production of almonds in the rest of Italy is in the Province of Bari, that of filberts in the Province of Naples.

Shipments of almonds and filberts from Palermo are generally made direct. No need is felt in this port, except on rare occurrences, to send the goods via some other port, as an average of 16 steamers or more per month bound for New York touch Palermo. It is different at Catania. The American Consul there states that, owing to the limited number of steamers which sail from there for the United States, most of the shipments are made via some other port, generally Naples or Genoa. Possibly some of the shipments made from Catania are certified to by the consulates at Naples or Genoa on the ground that the seller is located there and that the contract is made there. Thus considerable amount of nuts grown in Sicily may be credited to the rest of Italy on account of appearing among the declared exports of the consulates mentioned.

I am informed that the general crop of nuts this year is excellent and larger than that of last year. The production of filberts in 1909 was about 60,000 bales of about one quintal each (metric quintal: 220.46 pounds), while this year it is estimated at 80,000 bales.

Regarding citrus fruits, the earthquake of 1908, which destroyed entirely the city of Messina, did not produce great damage to lemon crop or groves. However, few of the fruit shippers at Messina survived, and the packinghouses there were all destroyed. Consequently the fruit is now purchased by shippers established at Palermo and Catania.

On account of storms in Sicily last winter and spring, by which many flowerbeds were destroyed,

the production of lemons this year was probably one-third less than that of the preceding several years. The quality, however, is good. Only a limited quantity of lemons remained in August for export, and probably none will be exported during the last months of this year, contrary to the practice in the past two or three years, in which lemon shipping never stopped throughout the entire year.

After the increase in 1909 of the America duty on lemons, shippers offered very low prices to producers. Thus a considerable number of producers shipped direct. This caused a temporary hostility between shippers and producers. The price, however, is high at present on account of the scarcity.

## Nut Markets.

Almonds rule steady at unchanged values in California, with eastern markets firm under the short supply and high prices abroad. There is not much almond business passing just at the moment from California, so far as can be learned. Considerable early business was however done at lower prices by dealers in nuts outside of the Exchange. Present quotations of the Exchange are just the same as opening prices, with other dealers quoting about  $\frac{1}{8}$ c under. The Almond Growers Exchange in California controls a considerable proportion of the unsold almonds remaining here.

Walnut prices, which are expected to rule high this year, will probably not be named until October 1, as the consensus of opinion of the managers of the walnut associations seems to be for naming prices on that date.

The present walnut crop in California is smaller than last year, and while some sections are materially shorter, others will show about the same tonnage as last year, so that the best estimates now are for about 500 to 1,000 tons below the 1909 output. New York advises report of constantly advancing prices on walnuts in France and a very short crop there.

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## HICKORY

### How to Get the Best Prices for Pecans.

F. T. RAMSEY, Austin, Texas.

First. Do not be in a hurry to sell; pecans will keep.

Second. Talk and write about the intrinsic value of pecans as a diet. Nothing is more enjoyed. Nothing of equal bulk or weight contains more nourishment and nothing is more easily digested if eaten at meal time—in order that this may be done there is an urgent demand for a hand sheller, through which the children of a family could run a peck of pecans in the same time it takes to grind coffee. There is already a machine that will grind the kernels into butter, but I have not heard of a family sheller. It need not be complicated or expensive—let some inventive Texan get it up for us.

If farmers, who have pecan trees, had such a machine they could shell their pecans and sell their kernels and this machine, like death, would make all things equal, for the kernels out of average small pecans are of slightly better quality than kernels out of the average large pecans.

The kernels, I believe, wholesale at from 40 to 60 cents a pound, which means from about 15 to 30 cents a pound for pecans, less cost of shelling.

The Americans are getting too busy to take time to crack pecans in the good old way, but they will buy a good thing at any price, and who knows of anything better than fresh pecan kernels?

A large part of the canned fruit of the future will be put up by the grower at the orchard home, and to be sold at his leisure and his pleasure, and the quality will be better because the fruit will be ripe when pulled. It can not be fully ripe, if it is to be hauled or shipped to a cannery.

There is no use in paying freight on 200 pounds of pecans to New York when there is only eighty or one hundred pounds of meat. If the grower is not entitled to this saving and to the increased value of shelled pecans, who is?

### Dr. Morris on Classification of Varieties.

Mr. Secretary:—

There are a few suggestions for the Monticello convention which I have in mind. I think it very important to have the work of the committee on nomenclature and classification well tabulated and put in form for ready reference at all times, perhaps even printed in pamphlet form and obtainable by members.

Year by year we are going to have more named varieties of nuts and more questions about the classification of each one, and when we get to including hickories and chestnuts and walnuts, besides various other nuts, it will become such an elaborate matter, that well organized procedure at the outset will simplify matters very much.

There is no telling whether I can be present or not, as the convention meets at a very busy time of the year for me. In case I can get away I shall certainly do so, and will bring up some topic for discussion at my arrival.

Yours truly,

Robert T. Morris.

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## Nut Oils and Oil-Cake Meals.

In some parts of Europe almond oil, walnut oil and beechnut oil are manufactured and prized as salad oils, and in South America Brazil-nut oil is used for table purposes. Coconut oil is an important oil in the Tropics. Peanut oil finds a large technical application and is also used in large quantities as a salad oil and for culinary purposes. Oils are also made from the kernel or nut of the peach and apricot, but these, like most nut oils except those mentioned, are used for medical or technical purposes.

The various nut oils, which are practically pure fats, have a very high fuel value, and, like olive oil and other oils, may constitute an important energy-yielding constituent of the diet. It is commonly assumed that, like olive oil, these oils are readily assimilated when properly combined with other food materials, as in salads, as "shortening" for various dishes, and in similar ways.

The oil-cake meals, as the ground products remaining after the expression of the nut oils are called, are much used as food for live stock and all kinds of poultry, and this is especially true of the peanut and coconut oil cakes. It has been suggested that such oil-cake meals might be valuable dietary articles if properly manipulated, as they of course contain a higher percentage of protein than the original nut. Some attempts have been made to thus utilize peanut-cake meal, but the results have not been very satisfactory.—M. E. Jaffer.

## The Pecan as an Ornamental Tree.

The pecan tree has a habit of growth which clearly distinguishes it from other trees. It attains considerable size, lives for a number of years, is symmetrical, of clean, upright habit, with a clean, straight trunk. The branches are strong and grow well up from the ground. The forking is wonderfully graceful and even in winter, the sharp lines of the tree are prettily sil-

houetted against the sky. In summer the compound leaves are so light and airy that grass can readily be grown under the trees. Movement of the leaves in the slightest breeze tends to console the person suffering from heat as he realizes some air is present.

The merits of the pecan tree in the home yard are unquestioned. It affords not only pleasure to the children who love to climb, but furnishes an abundance of delicious and nourishing food for them in the fall. The leaves do not fall until very late in the season and make very little litter.

As a street tree the pecan should prove very valuable. As stated before, it is an erect and handsome grower and makes a pleasing shade tree. For shade trees the seedling trees should be planted at least fifty feet apart. When these crops mature there is danger, of course, of their being injured by boys trying to knock off the nuts. With the rapid strides now taken to inspire "Young America" with a love for the beautiful, it is doubtful if the unthoughtful boy will be a very great menace to even nut trees for street shades in ten or fifteen years to come.—Southern Orchards and Homes.

## Short Texas Pecan Crop.

San Antonio, Sept. 1.—Advance reports on the pecan crop are not flattering. From present indications there will be but half a crop, owing to the continued drouth. Every year this city ships about 125 cars of pecans. Nearly every village and hamlet in Southwest Texas produces a few hundred dollars worth of nuts, but practically nothing is done to develop the industry. It has now been three years since there has been a heavy crop of pecans in this section of the state, and the fact that prices are higher has led those who have trees in the river bottoms to take better care of them.

Pecan nuts which produce 60 per cent kernel have from 60 to 80 nuts to the pound. These statistics have been gathered by the United States department of agriculture. Very few of the large varieties running about 40 or 50 to the pound, yield over 50 per cent kernel.

## THE NUT-GROWER

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

The NUT-GROWER COMPANY

Entered as second-class matter at the Postoffice at Poulau, Georgia, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

Subscription, 50 cents per Annum.  
Advertising Rates on Application.

## NOTICE

When this paragraph is marked it means that your subscription has expired and that you are requested to renew promptly, as postal regulations do not permit us to mail to delinquents at second-class rates.

The subscription price is 50 cents per annum, but if you will send \$1.00 your account will be credited for three years.

OCTOBER, 1910

Remember the 1910 Convention at Monticello, Fla., November, 1-2-3.

Mr. C. Forkert, of Miss., who has been prevented from attending several Conventions, hopes to be on hand at Monticello.

Attention to detail is essential in any line of business. This applies to pecan growing in general, but particularly in the starting and early care of the orchard. In due time the eternal vigilance can be relaxed more safely, than in any other calling.

During the month of September we had several brief business trips to different sections of Georgia, and on one of them we were shown a young orchard, planted the past season with three foot trees. It was remarkable in several respects, particularly in its vigorous and uniform growth, and complete stand. As far as we observed, not a tree was missing. The horticulturist who furnished the trees and directed the planting, simply understood the business and gave the trees proper care and attention.

Model farms are being established in various sections of the country, principally by railroad companies. There is a fine opening for lumber firms, who have cut over lands, to engage in work of this kind. The man from Missouri has many who follow his lead, and want to be shown what the land will produce. All such farm movements in the South should have a pecan orchard, started by a competent nurseryman. In a few years it would make a show that would mean dollars to the promoters of the farm.

Every well organized movement, from an international exposition to selling goods, lands or industrial stocks, have their publicity department, which keeps the public informed as to their work and claims to public patronage. This line of work by the National Nut Growers Association has steadily been spreading information, much like seed sowing, and the beneficial results are to be recognized in many ways. The monthly bulletins now being sent out have served to advertise the forthcoming convention widely and efficiently and indications are favorable for the largest gathering of nut growers thus far held.

While the Committee on Varietal Adaptation has been industriously gathering information for their report at the Convention, we have been making a few observations as business occasionally puts us in the way of seeing things. Some days ago we were shown through an orchard of ten-thousand top-worked trees now of an age to begin bearing. There are blocks of all the more popular varieties, and several of them have a fair showing of nuts, but one particular variety was far ahead of all others, in fact, every tree having apparently from one to five pounds of nuts, nearly mature at time of our visit. However, this variety was not selected by the owner of the grove, and the budding wood came to him under another name. It seems to have been a mistake, which improved the actual early returns. Sometime, we may have something to say about this early and abundant bearing variety.

Two or three years ago the Editor of the Nut-Grower urged the Association to modify the work, so as to give to all sections of the country, and to all kinds of nuts the same general attention that the pecan receives in Southern territory. His plan was to organize sections devoted to all the leading edible nuts, with head-quarters for each in the locality most convenient for those growing that particular variety. The measure was discussed in committee, but never reached the floor of the Convention.

Recently, several parties in the Middle and Eastern States have been sounding the prospects for a local organization of nut growers in their locality. The interest in pecan cul-

ture has created a marked movement in favor of nuts in general, and the time may have arrived when local organizations could be maintained with interest and profit in various sections of the country.

It is the duty of the National Association to encourage, foster and aid in organizing such bodies, when a tangible nucleus can be obtained.

## Convention Notes.

Mr. C. A. Reed, Special Agent Department of Agriculture says: "There is a great deal of interest in the convention everywhere I go. It should be a successful meeting."

\* \* \*

The Atlantic Coast Line will furnish a special coach from Albany to Monticello the morning of November 1st. At Thomasville a large addition to the party will occur.

\* \* \*

Hon. J. Hansell Merrill, of Thomasville, Ga., will not be able to make the address expected, owing to the pressure of official duties. He has recently been appointed to fill an important position.

\* \* \*

The Committee calls especial attention to the very great assistance it will be to them at Monticello, if all those expecting to be present at the Convention, November 1st, 2nd and 3rd, will notify the chairman, so that reservations can be made for their accommodation, and thus save confusion upon their arrival.

\* \* \*

At this writing we are not yet informed as to special local railroad rates, which are expected for the convention. Parties from the North and West are advised to use the Homeseekers rates which are available on the third Tuesday in October. This will give a few days for looking over the section and prospects, to get acquainted with southern members before the convention and enjoy it more by this kind of preparation.

\* \* \*

H. K. Miller, in a letter to President Wight, advises that he can assure all who contemplate coming to the meeting in November that ample provision has been made for taking care of them upon their arrival at Monticello. Matters will be greatly facilitated by members paying their dues and thus having a badge to show upon arrival, so that our committee can readily distinguish members from ordinary travelers.

## General Directions For Pecan Culture.

E. W. Kirkpatrick, McKinney, Texas.

The importance of pecan growing can not be overestimated. The pecan tree is one of our greatest natural resources and this fact is being recognized by some of the foremost men of the South. To a certain degree the planting of pecans in some localities is supplanting the orange, yet our Texas people do not manifest sufficient interest in this great industry. Thousands should engage in this great work which affords so much pleasure and profit to the growers and the country. The pecan, unlike other trees, endures hundreds of years, and becomes more valuable with age. He who plants a pecan tree confers a blessing which can not be equalled by any other calling. Great profits are being reaped from pecans in other States, but Texas has advantages over all of them. More pleasure and profit can be gotten from one acre of fine

pecans than can be had from ten, twenty or more acres of other crops, but it takes labor and patience to succeed in pecan growing. We should not be deterred from planting pecans on the ground that we have to wait for results because he who does not plant at all waits longer than he who plants. Growing fine pecans is elevating and satisfying and has the greatest future owing to its natural adaptability. This industry has everything which is pleasing and is in harmony with God's laws.

One of the distinguishing features of the pecan is the cracking quality. The ideal nut for some growers is one having as thin a shell as the San Saba, an excellent pecan grown in Texas. The term papershell or eggshell pecan is given to most any nut which can readily be cracked in the palm of the hand. Where the variety cannot be determined this term is often given and causes considerable confusion to those interested.

## The Pecan.

The Pecan stands out pre-eminent today as the best and most profitable of all the fruit or nut-producing trees for permanent profitable returns, where climatic and soil conditions combine to favor its best development. This is true whether we take it from the standpoint of the investor or the man who wants to plant a few trees to produce nuts for home consumption or local market. It is pleasant to note that this long neglected industry is beginning to assume the importance which its real merit deserves. It is only in very recent years that the propagation of the Pecan by budding and grafting was begun, and a systematic effort made to improve the varieties. When we began the propagation of the Pecan by budding and grafting, one desiring to engage in the industry could not have bought more than a few hundred budded or grafted trees of the finest varieties and the price was almost prohibitive. In this comparatively short space of time we have seen a remarkable growth and development of the industry, and today a number of nurseries are propagating the trees very extensively, and Pecan culture is engaging the attention of capitalists and investors as well as the planter or farmer—Ex.

## BUY A PECAN GROVE

The Best Investment that can now be made in the United States or elsewhere. I will sell you one already established

### ON EASY TERMS

planted to the best known grafted standard paper shell varieties, one to three years old, located on the Gulf coast of Mississippi and in Jackson county, the native hearth of the paper shell pecans and where ten or twelve of the best known varieties now being propagated by nurserymen were originated.

I now have four groves ready for delivery and several thousand acres of the finest pecan land in the South. I have a very special bargain in a forty-acre grove (Satsuma orange trees between the pecans) which includes 20,000 stocks for the coming season's grafting, a splendid opening for a combination grove and nursery, on the L. & N. railroad, and a half mile front on a running stream.

Will also furnish trees, superintend the planting of groves anywhere in South Mississippi and Alabama west of Mobile.

The Satsuma orange planted between pecans when desired. Young grafted trees, grafted wood and fancy and commercial nuts in any quantity. Thanksgiving and Holiday orders for nuts given special attention. All grafting wood and trees grown from bearing trees in my own groves, hence absolutely true to name. No guess work—you get exactly what you order. Pecans this season especially fine. Send your orders early.

**F. H. LEWIS,**

Jackson County, SCRANTON, MISS.

Do You  
Want a

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of

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FRUIT  
AND VEGETABLE GROWING  
IN  
MANATEE COUNTY,  
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SEABOARD  
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## WE WILL SEND IT TO YOU FREE!

This handsomely illustrated, fifty-page booklet containing a most interesting description of the famous Manatee Section, being a reproduction of a series of articles written by the editor of one of the leading agricultural papers in the United States after a personal investigation by him. The articles were run in serial form in his publication during the last four months, and we have embodied same in an attractive pamphlet, illustrating it with dozens of interesting and instructive scenes from actual life. This handsome piece of literature will be sent free, together with pamphlet containing a list of properties available in the Land of Manatee upon receipt of five cents in stamps or currency to cover cost of mailing. Our supply of this book is limited, and if you want a copy you should not delay, but write at once.

**J. W. WHITE,**

General Industrial Agent,

**Seaboard Air Line Railway,**

Norfolk, Virginia.

### Mere Mention.

So far as my information goes, the first among Texas horticulturists to put pecan buds upon hickory was the late J. F. Lyendecker, then of Frelsburg, in Colorado county. His daughters, Mrs. E. J. Brune and Miss Carry Lyendecker, have been carrying on the work of their father since his death.—C. L. Edwards.

\* \* \*

J. B. Wight, in "Pecan Investments," says: "There is money to be made in pecan growing when judiciously conducted in a business-like manner. When the long life and healthfulness of the tree, and also the abundant time in which the nuts can be gathered and marketed, I do not know a more attractive field in all the realm of horticulture than this. The farmer or land owner living anywhere in the pecan belt who fails to grow enough nuts for his own use and also a surplus for market, is neglecting an exceptional opportunity.

\* \* \*

Will the industry be overdone? We do not think so. Has apple orcharding been overdone? Some of us recall the prediction that when the immense acreage of apple trees were planted throughout the West their product would hardly be worth the gathering. But the demand for that fruit has always been far ahead of the supply and will doubtless so continue. The consumption of nuts is fast increasing per capita, and besides we have the world for a market where the pecan has no acquaintance as yet. We should be exporting nuts instead of importing.

H. S. GRAVES.

\* \* \*

It is almost safe to predict that twenty-five years hence the meat eaters will be reduced to less than 25 per cent. The nut is the ideal carbonaceous food. It is richer in all of the food elements than the best beef steak. In the slain carcass of our dumb animal friends the presence of death and decay is to be found in every tissue. Folded in the cells of the nut is slumbering life energy that becomes a part of the vitality of the person who eats it. Nuts and fruits full, of the prisoned energy caught from the sun, are the strongest and most healthful diet for man, and must lead to higher levels of intellectual and moral life.—The National Horticulturist.

### News Items.

Weather at Piney Park for September was: Maximum, 89; Minimum, 65; Mean, 77. Rainfall, 2.97.

\* \* \*

The South Orchards Company, of Mobile, Ala., planted 485 acres the past season in pecans and Satsuma oranges, and contemplate planting 600 acres more the coming season. Their aim is, to have their entire tract of 2,500 acres, planted within two or three years.

\* \* \*

### The Texas Crop.

Parties at Tyler, Texas, under date of Sept. 15 say:

After a careful inspection of trees in different sections, we have come to the conclusion that Texas will produce an average crop of 350 carloads. The pecans are undoubtedly short in some places, but at other points the trees are heavily loaded. Louisiana will also have an average crop, and Oklahoma promises a bumper crop.

### JONES' BUDDING TOOL

Designed and manufactured specially for budding nut trees. An entirely new principle. With this tool Pecans, Walnuts, Chestnuts, etc., can be budded almost as rapidly as in ordinary shield budding, and, as it is practically impossible to make anything but a perfect fit, even a novice can use it with satisfactory results.

Made from aluminum with cutting blades of the finest razor steel, such as is used in the finest safety razor blades.

If interested write for descriptive circular, or send \$2.00 for sample tool by mail, postpaid. Your money back if it is not perfectly satisfactory.

J. F. JONES,  
JEANERETTE, - - LOUISIANA.

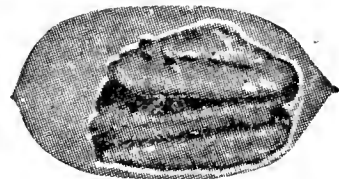
### PROCEEDINGS

The following volumes of Proceedings of the National Nut Growers' Association can be obtained at prices which were established at the Albany Convention:

St. Louis, 1904. 25c per copy  
Scranton, 1906. 25c per copy  
Norfolk, 1907. 50c per copy  
Albany, 1909. 50c per copy

J. F. WILSON, Sec'y  
POULAN, - - - GEORGIA

### New Plan



For growing Pecans, Pears, Peaches, etc., at a profit—Free. 50 per cent. reductions in price of trees. Sure to live. No agents.

B. W. STONE & CO., Thomasville, Ga.

### CATALOGUE 1909-1910

Ready and will be sent on request. . .

### Alvin Japanese Nursery

MASON BUILDING  
HOUSTON, TEXAS.

### PECAN TREES

That are properly grown is my Specialty. . . .

### Budded and Grafted Trees

of the best varieties for sale. Write for prices of trees and information as to growing and care of groves.

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A GREAT STOCK OF

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A cross between a blackberry and a dewberry. You can plant Haupt any time during the year. Our favorite time is in August and September. Write for our **Special Circular** on this berry. Introducers of the . . .

### OLIVER

and ten other superb Texas Pecans. Big stock of trees of standard varieties of eastern and Texas Pecans.

We will plant for you 1,000 grafted and budded pecans, and let you pay for the trees that are alive and established at the end of the first season.

Write for new CATALOG and SPECIAL CIRCULARS on BERRIES and PECANS.

F. T. Ramsey & Son  
Austin, Texas.

**Fruit and Nuts as Food.**

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 117)

The immense value of the fat as a food is shown by the fact that ten grains of fat will, by combination with oxygen, develop enough heat to raise 23.30 pounds of water one degree Fahrenheit; that is equivalent to the power of raising 18,003 pounds one foot high.

I know of few combinations in the whole range of foods more perfect than almond meal or walnut meal and raisins. The prophet of old who did his forty days' walk on a handful of parched corn and a cluster of raisins was a scientific dietist. The Japanese who followed these lines proved themselves better commissariat officers than the Americans, who fed their soldiers in Cuba on beef.

Fresh ripe fruits may be used by young and old alike during the summer, but juicy fruits and nuts should be eaten with a fatty addition, e. g., strawberries and cream. Sweet dried fruits should be eaten all the year round and should be eaten with nut meal. Raisins stand at the head of all fruits, and if soaked for twelve or twenty-four hours before eaten are the finest of fruits for curing anaemia and debility, and for supporting the needs of the body in old age as in youth. Tomatoes, walnuts, peanuts, malted peanuts, are rich in proteids and produce most meaty matters when wisely prepared. Apples and grapes should be in every house in the land all the year round, and when they cannot be obtained, raisins should be used, so that every adult eats four pounds of apples or grapes or one pound of raisins per week. Nuts are far too little known, nevertheless are of great importance. Pine kernels and butternuts are readily digestible, while most of the other nuts can be used if put through a mill, and the remainder can be eaten by nearly everybody if used in their malted form, while the nut butter should replace all the other animal fats for those who love purity, daintiness and freedom from disease. Fruits and nuts may be taken at any time of the day if due

care be taken in mastication, but if taken with cereals they are better taken early in the day rather than at night. The best adjuncts to fruit are cream, clotted cream, curds and whey, milk puddings, fresh cheese and honey.

— LET US SEND YOU —

**"PECAN MEATS PICKED OUT"**

For Those Who Want to Know  
By Those Who Know

All the essential information "Out of a Nut Shell." Investigate Pecans for pleasure, Pecans for profit. Our plan of free expert superintendence in planting large size pecans assures live trees and quick profits. WRITE TODAY.

**Clingman Nursery and  
Orchard Company, Ltd.**

Keithville, La.

**Pecan Investments**

Mr. J. B. Wight's Chattanooga address, four six by nine inch pages, with fifteen hundred words.

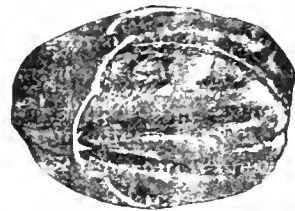
This is a careful and very conservative review of the commercial opportunities this nut offers, and supplies just the information prospective investors desire. Copies furnished at following rates:

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| 1,000 | \$4.50 |
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| 100   | .75    |
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Send orders to

**The Nut-Grower Co.,**

Poulan, Georgia.

**SUCCESS**

NATURAL SIZE

The nut that has never failed to bear and never failed to fill at both ends with kernels of best quality.

**BECHTEL PECAN NURSERIES**  
OCEAN SPRINGS, MISS.

**WHITE'S BUDDING TOOL**

*A Scientific Instrument for the Propagation of Pecans, Hickories, Walnuts, Chestnuts, Persimmons and all other Trees, by the Annular, Semi-Annular, Patch and Veneer Methods.*

Several hundreds of this Tool in use in United States and abroad.

Budding and Grafting Wood of best varieties of Pecans.

For particulars and prices, write

**HERBERT C WHITE,**

DeWitt, Georgia.

**Budded and Grafted . . . Pecan Trees**

*We have them in all the Varieties Worth While.*

The demand for the best sizes and varieties of BUDDED AND GRAFTED PECAN TREES is far greater than the supply.

**ORDER NOW TO SAVE DISAPPOINTMENT****1909-1910 PRICE LIST:**

|                                     |                 |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1 to 2 foot size, 55 cents each, or | \$45.00 per 100 |
| 2 to 3 foot size, 60 cents each, or | 55.00 per 100   |
| 3 to 4 foot size, 70 cents each, or | 65.00 per 100   |
| 4 to 5 foot size, 80 cents each, or | 75.00 per 100   |
| 5 to 6 foot size, 90 cents each, or | 85.00 per 100   |

**OUR GUARANTEE**

If our planting instructions and advice as to the care of the trees are followed we will replace, free, all over 7 per cent. that die from natural causes, provided they are set out before February 15th.

**Orders Booked now for Fall and Winter Delivery.**

DELAYS PAY NO DIVIDENDS---ACT NOW---ORDER TO-DAY.

**The G. M. Bacon Pecan Company,**

DeWitt, Mitchell County, Georgia.

## REPORTS

### Importation of Nuts.

During the past three years ending with June 30th, 1910, the figures on almonds and walnuts are given as follows:

Almonds, lb. 1908, 17,144,968; 1909, 11,029,421; 1910, 18,556,356.

Walnuts, lb. 1908, 28,887,110; 1909, 26,157,703; 1910, 33,641,466.

### Pecan Crop is Average.

The Texas pecan crop this year will range from 5,000,000 to 7,000,000 pounds, according to San Antonio commission men. While the crop is a little late, it will be about an average.

Uvalde will ship about twenty cars, or 500,000 pounds, and the the Brady-Brownwood section will ship about forty cars or 1,000,000 pounds. The rest of the crop will come from various sections of the state, many cities shipping a car or two.

The Colorado and Nueces River Valleys are the greatest pecan producing regions in the State. The banks of these two rivers are lined with magnificent pecan trees. Some of the larger trees will yield as high as \$15 worth of the nuts in one season, although the average is only from \$3 to \$5 a tree.

Last year the crop in Texas was very short. This caused the dealers to go to Mexico for pecans. Twenty or thirty cars were imported, but found very poor market.

The market last season opened at 7 cents by the carload and the demand this year is so great, as a result of the short crop, the price will probably be the same. As picking pecans has not begun, dealers are not quoting figures on the new crop.

Reports received here indicate the yield will be a good average. In the past year two big pecan sections have been opened by railroads. The Uvalde & Crystal City Railroad taps one of the best sections of the State. Many carloads of the nuts will come from there. The extension of the railroad from Brady to Menard also goes through a section where there many pecans. SAN ANTONIO IS GREAT MARKET.

San Antonio is the greatest market in the world for shelled pecans.

Much of the pecan crop gathered in the State is sold in bulk here and then shelled. The shelled nuts are shipped to all portions of the United States and Europe. Shelling pecans gives many Mexicans employment during the winter. They have a union and are well organized. They work for so much a pound. Many of them are experts at shelling nuts, and a family, of boys and girls can work as adults, makes good money for several months in the year.

J. A. Simpson, who resides near Brady, was at the Menger Hotel Tuesday. He said the crop in his section this year is a good one and will reach 1,000,000 pounds.

In addition to the wild pecans, a number of Texas farmers have been setting out trees bearing a high-grade, soft shelled nut. Some of these are now yielding. Some of these trees demand a very good price. The only drawback to pecan orchards is the great length of time it takes the trees to mature. Yet when they once begin to bear they yield a very fine income a tree

a year to the owner. In Southwest Texas within the next few years there will be a number of pecan orchards in full bearing.

## PECANS

### BEST VARIETIES

Write for Price List.

Nursery Established in 1882

S. W. PEEK, : Hartwell, Ga.

## FOR SALE!

Two Fine Pieces of Property  
in Alachua County, Florida.

One 40-acre tract, with 12 acres in cultivation and set in pecan trees, of best varieties, 2 years old.

One 20½ acre tract, with 10 acres in cultivation and set in pecan trees, of best varieties, 2 years old.

This property lies on a large lake and is well drained. Both places adjoin my grove that will bear 5,000 lbs. of fine pecans this season.

For further particulars, address,

**T. S. MCMANUS,**

WALDO, : : FLORIDA.

FOR INFORMATION AS TO LANDS IN

--The Nation's Garden Spot--

*That Great Fruit and Truck Growing  
Section along the : : : :*

**Atlantic Coast Line Railroad**

In North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama  
and Florida, write to

**WILBUR McCOY,** Agricultural and Immigration Agent  
Atlantic Coast Line : : Jacksonville, Fla.

## Perfection Nut Cracker.

PERFECTLY SIMPLE

SIMPLY PERFECT....

*Allows Use of Bowl Under End*

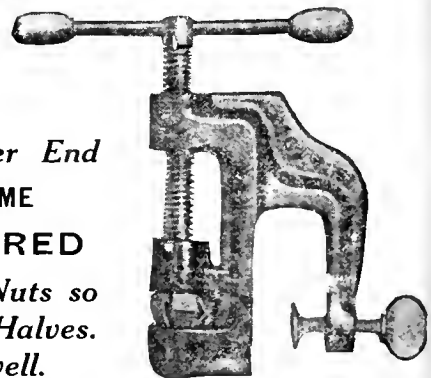
**NECESSARY IN EVERY HOME**

**PRICE \$1.00 DELIVERED**

*Cracks Pecans and other Nuts so*

*Meats come out in Perfect Halves.*

*Does its work quickly and well.*



Send us your order TO-DAY. Money  
: : Refunded if not Satisfactory. : :

**The DeWitt Supply Company,**  
DeWitt, - - Georgia.



## SOCIETIES

### Work of Nut Growers' Association.

One of the agencies which is attracting capital to the lower South, is the quiet but organized work of the National Nut Growers' Association. Arrangements are now well advanced for the holding of the 1910 convention at Monticello, Fla. Last year the convention was also held in this same section at Albany, Ga., and the activity in purchases of lands in that locality for planting in pecans is in a great measure attributable to the work of this body. During the past few months about 15,000 acres of land have been purchased in and around Albany for orchard use.—Industrial Index.

### Convention Committees.

The reports of fourteen different committees which are scheduled for the 1910 convention, gives some idea of the importance and extent of the business in prospect. Each one has well defined work in hand. The following is the list:

- Executive.
- Ways and Means.
- Nomenclature and Standards.
- Ethics.
- Publicity.
- Trade Publications.
- Co-operation with State and National Organizations.
- Publication of Proceedings.
- Varietal Adaptation.
- Markets and Marketing.
- Expositions and Exhibits.
- Place for next Meeting.
- Nominations.
- Resolutions.

### Monticello.

This convention point is especially attractive to nut-growers for several reasons. The pecan orchards, the extensive nut nurseries, the historic trees and the progressive, enthusiastic and hospitable members, all combine to make the place and occasion a memorable event in the history of the Association as also of the industry.

Two thousand three hundred acres of orchards, in budded and

grafted trees, eight nut nurseries with two hundred and seventy-five acres in growing stock, over a quarter of a million of trees ready for the trade, and a million more seedlings for future budding and grafting, furnishes an impressive and significant object lesson when it is remembered that all this has been developed since the Association was organized eight years ago.

Monticello is in west Florida and is reached by the Seaboard Air Line from points east and west, and by the Atlantic Coast Line from the north, being only twenty-five miles south of Thomasville, Georgia, an important railroad center.

A number of seedling trees of great size with authentic records of large yields, are to be seen at Monticello.

The convention program is substantially complete and the subjects and speakers will be published in the October Nut Notes.

### Badge Book Advertising.

Space in the Badge Book for advertising, should be reserved promptly by members, nurserymen, real estate agents, implement dealers, fertilizer manufacturers, promoters and other lines as well as reputable commission merchants.

Rates are as follows: Full page \$4.00. Half page \$2.75. Quarter page \$1.50.

Remember that this is an ideal medium for putting your name and business before an interested public. This patronage is one of the sources of needed revenue for the Association work. If you have sold out for this season, advertise the fact as it will help another season's trade.

Send orders for space to the Secretary, at Poulan, Georgia.

### Pecan Trees <sup>Root</sup> Grafted

THE LEADING VARIETIES.  
PRICE LIST.

R. T. RAMSAY, <sup>Ocean Springs</sup> <sub>Mississippi.</sub>

## The Secret of Success Is Self-Development....

Prepare for future success—greatness, prosperity, and happiness --by developing yourself NOW. Your circumstances are only the expression of your mental development and habits, and it is impossible to improve your surroundings unless you FIRST IMPROVE YOURSELF.

## The Science of Success

covers every point of necessary development. It will show you HOW TO WIN in the simplest and clearest manner. Every word, thought and scientific discovery for quickly developing the faculties have been included; and no one who will take up the study of the course in the proper manner and persist to the end will fail in life UNLESS HE OR SHE DOES SO DELIBERATELY.

## You Can Become More Successful

and we prove it beyond all reasonable doubt in our free booklet. The right application of the simplest powers of the normal mind insure the greatest success in all things. Every man and woman known to be successful in life has directed these SIMPLE powers in the same general manner, and our course of instruction is formed for the one purpose of creating this successful, conquering attitude of mind in the individual student, together with the full development of every faculty necessary for success.

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### In Nursery and Orchard.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 146)

In the first place, too large an acreage is to be avoided; it will take time and capital to develop an orchard along right lines, and one acre properly tended will prove better than five neglected.

The selection of a location is important, and if a mistake is made at this point it is apt to spell failure. A soil that will grow both cotton and corn can usually be depended upon with due attention given to fertilization and drainage. Low depressions that do not admit of both air and water drainage should be avoided.

The next in order is the selection of varieties; and here we meet a question that must be yet solved to a large extent for each locality, for pecans are not unlike apples, peaches and other fruits, in this respect. What is best at one section may prove worthless at another. We have much to learn in this line, and until our information is enlarged by actual tests, we can but select those kinds which have been found to do well under a wide latitude of conditions.

We must further bear in mind the objects in view, whether we desire to build up a private trade or sell to the wholesale trade, which requires a nut that can be cracked by machinery, without breaking the kernels. Then the vigor and vitality of the trees and the resistance to insects and diseases must have consideration.

These considerations to a large extent must be worked out by those who produce the stock. A responsible grower of stock will endeavor to eliminate such varieties as prove unsatisfactory.

A good grade of stock is important and if the tree has cost a good round sum, the chances are that it will be planted better than a cheap tree will be. After planting comes 7 or 8 years of care. Good cultivation is essential and if the land is poor commercial fertilizers combined with planting legumes among the trees is helpful. Crops between the trees the first five years is of benefit if attention is given to the needs of the trees, reserving more space for them each year. Mr. President, I feel safe in saying that pecan culture offers greater possibilities than any other line of horticulture. It offers the greatest returns, proportionately, to the small planter of a few acres where personal care can be given to each and force it to its fullest capacity.

To the larger planter who makes it a business and gives the necessary attention to details as they must be met, and is financially able to carry the load until the orchard is self-sustaining, there is without doubt a sure and handsome return awaiting his investment of means and time. The stock company with thousands of acres has an immense burden if it does justice to the trees as well as the investors, but with honest, capable management every indication is that good returns will reward those who engage in this line of investment. Formerly, it was thought that the pecan tree had no enemies, but this has been proved untrue, there are several insect pests, as well as fungus troubles, but still the apple or peach can boast more and yet people are still growing apples and peaches at great profit. It is the same with all plant life, new troubles arise with every new industry, but means are found for their control. I might say here that this

new fungus called "scab" is serious, but I firmly believe that some practice will be devised that will render its effects harmless.

Only three years since we had great fear of "Rosette" and it looked as if the pecan business was doomed, but now one scarcely gives this condition a serious thought, further than to right the soil conditions. Young trees planted less than ten years ago are now coming into bearing throughout the South and what these trees are doing at such early age increases our faith in the pecan for the South as a great commercial possibility, and with the interest that this has developed, increased plantings are being projected, so that it appears, a few years hence, vast accumulations of wealth will be concentrated here in exchange for the enormous quantities of unrivaled nuts which will find their way from the groves of Dixie to the markets of the world.



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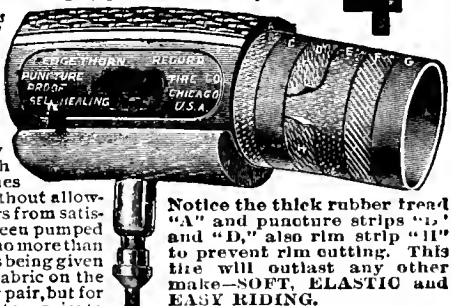
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Books and Catalogues.

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FIRST AID TO ROSE BUYERS—for 1910-11, is the trade list of the Leedle Floral Co., of Springfield, Ohio.

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ALFALFA—Bulletin No. 6 by the Amzi Godden Seed Company, of Birmingham Ala., is an 8-page pamphlet of interest.

\* \* \*

LAST CALL—A four-page circular, is the final offer of preferred and common stock in the Standard Pecan Company, of Bloomington, Ill.

\* \* \*

PLANTS USEFUL TO ATTRACT BIRDS—By W. L. McAfee. Reprint from 1909 Year Book, of Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

\* \* \*

CONTROL OF DISEASES OF FRUITS Etc.—Bulletin 141 Mississippi Experiment Station, Agricultural College, Miss., by H. C. Thompson. 32 pages.

\* \* \*

GAINESVILLE NURSERIES—Catalogue and price-list, 1910-1911. H. S. Graves, Proprietor Gainesville, Fla., Pecans, Roses and general Nursery stock, 36 pages.

\* \* \*

THE GUIDE TO NATURE—A monthly magazine edited by Edward F. Bigelow, Arcadia, Sound Beach, Conn., has an interesting article descriptive of the work of Dr. Robert T. Morris.

\* \* \*

AN UNUSUAL PROPOSITION—An eight-page folder by the Homestead Pecan & Nursery Co., of Wheeling, W. Va. It is a strong but conservative presentation of an up-to-date proposition. It stresses the importance and cost of everything being done in the best possible manner, and make charges for such work accordingly.

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Volume IX Whole No. 100  
Number 11

Poulan, Ga., November, 1910.

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## PECANS IN NORTH CAROLINA

By W. N. Hutt, Raleigh, N. C.

The pecan tree is not a native of North Carolina, though like many other introduced species, it shows itself to be very much at home in the eastern part of the state. It is a native of the southern Mississippi valley just across the Blue Ridge Mountains from us. In geographical distribution the pecan seems to thrive wherever cotton does. More recent observation and experience show that the pecan is more hardy than cotton and thrives considerably north of what is commonly considered the cotton country. The pecan is found growing wild in Iowa and Illinois and recent reports have been made of large trees found growing along the Wabash river as far north as Vincennes, Indiana. Last year at the meeting of the National Nut Growers' Association a fine collection of native nuts was exhibited from this region. In Virginia pecan trees are found growing all over the coastal region. Many large trees are to be seen that give evidence of having been there close to a century. In Virginia two seedling trees have been found of such exceptional merit that they are being extensively propagated as named varieties. These are the varieties Mantura and Appomattox. With such northern grown varieties it is probable that the northern limit of pecan production will be greatly extended. On the eastern shore of Maryland many pecan trees are found growing which have been produced from planted nuts. Some of these are of enormous size and produce small though well-formed nuts. The southern limit of the geographical distribution of the pecan tree is not definitely fixed though it is known to extend on into Mexico. In Texas the pecan is grown wild in great profusion, especially along the river bottoms of the numerous water courses flowing into the Gulf of Mexico.

It is in this region that the great bulk of commercial pecans is produced. In the deep alluvial soils of Louisiana the pecan grows wild in the forest and is one of the largest and finest timber trees. From the Mississippi valley trees and nuts have been carried to the east and the pecan has become naturalized throughout Georgia, Florida and the Carolinas.

### PECAN SOILS.

In the matter of soils the pecan is almost as cosmopolitan as the strawberry. It is found growing and thriving on almost every type of soil in the South. In its native habitat, in the Mississippi Valley, it is found on deep rich alluvial soils. It is on such soils that it makes its greatest growth. There are at Mound, Louisiana, some veteran pecan trees that measure 107 feet high and 19 feet in circumference shoulder high. They are still in vigorous condition, although they are considerably over a century old. There is at this place another veteran pecan tree that is 125 feet high and has a trunk measurement of 14 feet. The tree is as vigorous as a ten-year-old. In back alluvial soil at Jeanerette, La., there is a pecan tree that has grown up in the open which measures 16 feet around the trunk shoulder high. The branches of this tree have a spread of 110 feet. This tree bears immense quantities of small or pewee nuts. In the forests of Louisiana along the Mississippi river pecan trees are the largest timber trees. In rich alluvial soil the trees grow to be of large size but are usually long coming into bearing.

Probably an additional reason why the pecan tree grows to such great size and is so productive in alluvial soils, is that it finds there an abundance of moisture. Soils

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 162)

### Another Warning.

In a recent number of the Nut Grower I expressed a conviction, gradually growing from experience that danger lay in good natured recommendations of American raised English walnuts. Owners of a number of trees were pushing them commercially for propagation on the strength of the authority of well known men who stated that the nuts were of excellent quality. Most of these nuts were not really of excellent quality and their propagation will result in disappointment to the growers, and will interfere with establishing a reputation for American grown nuts of *Juglans regia*.

Another warning should be given in reference to propagation of hybrids, between the pecan and other hickories. I mean the accidental hybrids, which are being discovered in various parts of the country. On account of the rapid increase in interest in nut questions a great deal is made of these accidental hybrids by owners of the trees, which are for the most part little more than curiosities in fact. When we make hybrid nut trees, (or fruit trees or anything else) it is necessary to make a large number of hybrids between carefully selected parents, in order to obtain a small percentage of really valuable trees. Perhaps two per cent would be a liberal estimate. If two per cent of valuable hybrids is all that one may expect, when budding carefully, how many of the wild accidental hybrids are likely to be worth as much as their owners believe them to be?

Robert T. Morris.

EDITOR NUT-GROWER.

Dear Sir—I enjoy the Nut-Grower very much as it contains so much valuable information about the nuts and the production of them. Wishing you much success I remain,

Yours truly,

Dr. W. R. Munger.

### Pecans in North Carolina.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 161)

of an alluvial nature which have been deposited by the agency of water, are very apt to hold considerable ground water. As the pecan tree in its natural distribution follows the alluvial river land, it is evident that it is a lover of water. While this is true, it is also true that the tree cannot be considered in any sense of the word an aquatic. It will not grow on marshy lands or sour, water-logged soil. If one tries to plant pecan trees on low, ill-drained lands, he is sure to be utterly disappointed. The river lands on which pecans are found naturally are not the low, sobby land but rather the second bottoms where the drainage is good with the permanent water table somewhere in the region of ten feet below the surface. In times of flood these lands may be deeply but temporarily inundated. When in a few days or weeks the water assumes its normal level, these lands will be above water mark and be naturally well drained. Willow soils would be death to pecan trees.

While the pecan is native to alluvial soils it is found by this, that it will do well on loam soils, on light sandy soils, also on clay soils. It seems to be much more particular about its subsoil requirements than it is of the surface soil. This is doubtless on account of its enormous development of tap root. On one or two year old seedlings the tap root is larger than the entire top of the tree. If the subsoil is hard and impervious it is impossible for the tap root get down to water, and without this it seems impossible to grow pecan trees. In the loosest sandy soils pecans trees can be made to do well if the subsoil conditions are right, while on rich, fertile loams the tree will not do well if there is a hard-pan close to the surface. Some of the most precocious and productive pecan trees are found on light, sandy land where subsoil and drainage conditions are suitable. Many large and productive pecan trees are found on red clay soil. It is evident from this that more depends on subsoil and drainage conditions than on the nature of the surface soil.

#### HOW TO GET A PECAN GROVE.

The necessarily high price that

must be paid for good pecan trees should not deter the intelligent planter. Pecan trees should be set in the orchard double the distance at which other trees should be set. Forty feet apart on the square is the least distance at which pecan trees should be set and this should be done with the idea of cutting out every other tree when the trees begin to crowd. At this rate there would be 28 trees per acre at the start and 14 trees after the fillers were cut out. It is generally conceded that most planters in the south farm or try to farm too much land. A few acres more or less is neither here nor there to them so they do not need to crowd their trees. My experience and observation has led me to decide that 60 feet apart is the proper distance for setting pecan trees. The pecan tree is a very long-lived, large-growing tree and one should always consider what land a tree will require when it comes to its greatest growth and productiveness. Many well set and tended orchards have failed to give their best production because at the very time when they should be giving their greatest returns they found themselves starved for root and leaf space on account of too close planting. At 60 feet apart it would require but 12 trees per acre. At even \$2 per tree the cost of setting a pecan orchard would scarcely exceed the cost of setting an orchard of peaches or apples.

On account of the wide distance at which the trees are set a pecan orchard is more economical than orchards of other trees, because the nut trees take practically no room for a few years and the ordinary cultivated crops can be grown as usual. The pecans will not use much of the land until they are able to pay for its use. It is on account of this use of the land for maintenance crops that a planter in the South can get a very profitable orchard cheaper than in any part of the country.

#### HOW TO PLANT PECAN TREES.

The roots of nearly all nut-bearing trees are characterized by very large tap-roots. Those of pecan trees are simply enormous. I know of no other tree whose tap-root development anywhere compares with that of the pecan tree. From the very germination of the

nut the primary root of the little seedlings grows into the soil with a determination that would lead one to think it intended to clinch at the antipodes. During the first season the root will penetrate the soil to four or five times the depth that the leader will push up above ground. Like the ground hog the roots go directly down until they reach water. During the early history of the pecan business it was thought that owing to their prodigious tap-roots that it was impossible to transplant pecan trees and that the only way to get them was to plant nuts in the places where trees were desired. Later experience has entirely disproved this and it is found entirely practicable to transplant pecan trees, but of course, greater care must be used in digging and setting than with other trees. It used to be thought too that if the tap-root of the pecan was broken or cut, the tree would not produce nuts. This also has been found to be erroneous. With proper care they can be transplanted successfully like other orchard trees.

#### PLANT PECANS IN COTTON FIELD.

The best place for setting out pecan trees is in cultivated lands. Indeed it is practically a waste of time and money to plant them in any other than in cultivated ground. I have yet to see a pecan grove set in untilled or sod land that amounted to anything. The trees can be set successfully in the rows of any cultivated crop with the possible exception of corn, unless with the latter crop sufficient space is given about each tree. Cotton is an ideal nurse crop for a pecan orchard and I know of no one who can so readily and cheaply get a good pecan orchard as a cotton farmer. The trees can be set in the rows and the cultivation and fertilization given the cotton crop will be exactly what the trees need to start them in life. There is only one drawback to the cotton field pecan tree and that is "the nigger and the mule." Mr. J. B. Wight, President of the National Nut Growers' Association, says: "the negro who can plow along pecan trees and never skin one has not yet been born." On our State Test Farm we have found that injuries from "the nigger and the mule" can be safely avoided by



driving in four stakes about each tree and nailing to these a few slats. Land used for truck crops, such as melons, canteloupes, tomatoes, sweet or Irish potatoes, snaps, etc., or peanuts would be as good or better for pecan growing and the middles could be cropped successfully until the pecan trees needed all the land. As soon as the trees needed all the land they would be paying a revenue for it that would far surpass the profits from the annual crops. By this gradual transition from cotton, truck or peanut crops to the pecan orchard it is possible to change a precarious annual crop into a permanent paying investment without the loss of the land for a single season.

In setting pecan trees, cut back the tap-roots to about 2 or 2 1/2 feet in length. This can easily be done, for though large, the roots on pecan trees are almost as soft as a turnip. At the same time shorten back the side roots and with a clean smooth cut remove all broken, torn or dried roots. Even after this shortening back deeper holes will be necessary than for other orchard trees. As the lateral roots are slight, wide holes are not necessary unless the soil is very firm. One of the handiest tools I have found for making holes for pecan trees is a post-hole digger. The trees should be set in the holes not deeper than they stood in the nursery. Fill in the hole with surface soil, being careful to ram it in tightly so as to leave no crevices or air holes. If water rises in the hole when you are planting the trees you can make up your mind that the land is too wet for pecan trees, and unless the water table is lowered the planting will be in vain. Unless with large trees it will not be necessary to cut back the tops at planting time. I have found by experience that it pays better to set 3'-4' trees rather than the larger 5'-7' trees, provided of course that the trees are smaller by reason of youth and not because they are the "runts" from older stock. The younger trees, if they are vigorous, will give a greater number of living trees than the larger nursery grades. They also cost less, and I find that on the average, they do better in the end.

A planter who has not had experience with pecan trees will almost invariably be disappointed with his first planting. They do not all start off evenly, and make a uniform orchard like peaches, apples and pears. All pecan trees are notably slow in starting after trans-

planting. When established trees are leafing out the transplanted ones will not show a sign of budding. Some of the trees will start out later and make a vigorous growth, others will pass through the summer and even on to fall before leafing out. Still others will go right over into the next season without pushing a single bud, even though the inner bark may be fresh and green all the while.

These latter almost invariably die the second season.

### The Nut Industry in West Virginia.

The most important feature of the nut industry in West Virginia is the production of native chestnut. There are several counties that, during favorable season, market from 40 to 75 tons each of these nuts. A portion of this crop is gathered from forest trees but most of it probably comes from chestnut groves consisting of second-growth trees that have been allowed to stand in old fields. The nuts bring, in the local markets, an average of about four cents a pound, or \$80 a ton, and are a source of considerable income in many localities.

The improved varieties of European and Japanese chestnuts are beginning to be grown in several places in the State and given promise of great success providing they can be kept sufficiently free from insects.

Shellbark hickory trees flourish

in many sections and almost every neighborhood has its one or more famous old hickory trees that are noted locally for the nuts which they bear. Although no great quantity of hickory nuts are marketed, the nuts are, nevertheless, gathered very carefully, often being regarded as too good to sell, and are kept for home and local use. Walnuts, butternuts and hazelnuts are also furnished to the market in a limited way and are gathered in larger quantities for home use.

There is much land in the State that is at present put to little use but which is admirably adapted to the production of various kinds of nuts. As the demand of the market for this commodity increases there is no good reason, apparently, why West Virginia should not undertake to furnish its full share toward supplying the wants of this market.—From Bulletin 128.

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## WALNUTS

### Oregon Walnuts.

[By Thomas Prince at Oregon State Horticultural Society Meeting.]

The fact that I was one of the first to interest myself in this industry in Oregon, no doubt led your president to call upon me for a paper on this subject—"Oregon Walnuts." I only wish I could do this justice, as so many are already interested and thinking of engaging in this enterprise, and it would seem I should be able to give some valuable information, but I feel that I can only give you our experience and perhaps a few minor points which can hardly be questioned.

For a good many years there have been in this northwest a few walnut trees planted out and walnuts grown, and it seems to me strange, as these trees are bearing good quality and quantity of walnuts, that no one had gone into this branch of horticulture to any extent. Some of us who are interested in prunes believed a mistake had been made, and too many prune trees had been grown to the acre, 120 trees and upwards. We commenced about 12 years ago to thin them out, replacing the prunes by putting in walnuts every other tree in alternative rows—one-fourth walnuts, or 30 trees to the acre.

We believe by so doing that we have not very much decreased our prune product. We also planted out 27 acres by themselves and will say the walnuts with the prunes have made very near, if not equal growth with those planted by themselves, although for the first four years we raised crops between the walnuts.

They commenced to bear at seven years of age, and since then steadily increasing in the amount, this season from a little over 50 acres bearing trees we had at least 12 tons of walnuts. One cannot count on net profits until trees are eight years, at least, and perhaps nine years of age. We have good soil and suitable location, and have given our trees fairly good cultivation. No doubt some will be able to show better results and probably some not as good. We set out mostly seedling trees the French varieties Mayette, Franquette, Parisienne and Preparturians. Our Corvallis friends and many others who have given this subject much thought, recommend planting out grafted or budded trees. I can only state our seedling trees produce a

good commercial product. If it was thought best to grow the grafted trees, would it not be as well to wait until seedling trees were four years of age and commenced to branch, then limb-graft instead of putting nursery-grafted trees, as I think it will be found the seedling makes a more vigorous growing tree, which will produce a quantity of nuts quicker than the grafted tree? That has been our experience. If grafted trees, the question might arise whether to graft on the black walnut or French stock, and if black walnut whether California black or Eastern black. There is, and no doubt will be, a great deal of theory, which is all very well; at the same time we need some practical experience to vary this theory. First, in Western Oregon, the last half of October and early half of November, about the time our walnuts ripen, we are liable to have a great deal of rain, which makes harvest disagreeable and difficult. The nuts if left on the ground too long discolor, as has been the case this season, making them less attractive, and we have to dispose of them at a low price. Also we cannot depend upon the sun to dry, and if any considerable amount is grown, drying capacity will have to be provided. Second, the blight. This they have in all nut-bearing countries; also, we have it here; some years it is worse than others. It is not thought to be a fungous disease, but weather conditions.

Sudden changes of temperature and, it is thought, too much damp weather is unfavorable; whether we will be more or less favored than California growers remains to be seen. As near as I can learn, the blight affects their trees more than it does ours, killing the tender growth. I certainly think the walnut blight the worst drawback to the success of this industry. We understand the Government is studying this condition, and no doubt our experiment stations will be of profit to us.

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— I N —

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— BY —

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500 Pounds Japan Walnuts,  
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OUR SPECIALTIES.

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## ALMONDS.

## Marketing Almonds.

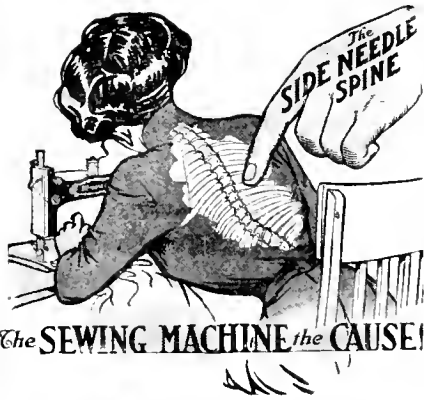
And now we come to the key-note of the whole matter. We may get lots of pleasure and satisfaction out of our orchards in producing a beautiful bloom and a splendid crop, but unless we can turn this into cold, hard cash it will never be considered as a commercial proposition. It must pay. We must be able to make a net profit over and above the cost of production or there will be no inducement to become or continue to be a producer. The last few cents per pound that the market warrants will be that net profit, and you should have it. Don't forget this. There are various efforts at co-operation among growers which are more or less successful, but there is no other line in which all might be enlisted as easily as the almond growers. The reason for this is the ease with which values may be determined. Just as long as the larger part of the almonds consumed are imported it is plain that the price of the foreign product must fix the price of the home product. When we have a plentiful crop on this Coast we have to ship some to the East. Therefore the price of foreign almonds, laid down at New York, duty paid, less the freight from here to New York, will determine the price on this Coast. When the crops are light here we consume all our product on the Coast, and then the price of foreign almonds landed at New York, plus duty and freight out here, will determine the price here. This is so fixed and definite that it should be easy to determine the market price, yet very few seem to know about it.

The present method of marketing in a haphazard way works a hardship on the grower because he does not always get a fair price for his product, the price the market warrants. As at present operated, the speculators learn about the foreign crop late in June or early in July, determine what the maximum price on this Coast will be and then endeavor to purchase from the grower just as much below the price as possible. The object is not to buy low and sell high, for they usually sell on a fixed margin above cost, but the aim is to undersell their competitors when they go to the jobbing trade, as this is the one method above all others which will bring them busi-

ness. The system is not to their real advantage, however, because they never know when the competitor may be able to buy still cheaper from some other grower and so undersell them or cause them a loss. The party who bought our almonds this year said he would just as soon pay 30c as 20c if the market was steadied so he knew just what he was doing. But when he buys on a 2c margin and some other buyer succeeds in buying from some other grower for 2c less, then the other buyer is able to depress the market to that extent in his quotations to the trade and my buyer as well as others who are inclined to deal fairly by the growers suffer a loss which ultimately falls on the growers themselves. Understand that if you sell below the market price you not only lose the net profit that should be yours, but you cause a loss to all other growers and fair dealers. It is absolutely a case where no grower stands or falls alone, but he necessarily carries his fellowmen with him. What we want is some method of marketing for almonds that will make the market steady for almonds as steady and stable as the market for flour or sugar. This will work no hardship to anyone, but will be universally beneficial. It is a plan that ought to meet the approval of every buyer and seller alike. Then why not?

## Time for Transplanting Pecan Trees.

I have found that the best season for setting pecan trees is early fall. They can be shipped from the nursery and set in the orchard just as soon as the leaves have fallen, showing that the buds are mature. Starting with the season, pecan trees can be set anywhere in the pecan area right on during the winter up to budding-out time in spring. Records of the growth of the trees at our different test farms have proved conclusively that the fall and early winter plantings give more living trees and better growth than those set at any other time. Since transplanted pecan trees are very tardy in budding out, those set late hardly get started into growth before the fall and winter overtakes them. The fall set-trees form calluses in the mild spells in winter and spring and are thus able to make an easier and more substantial growth. There will be many less blanks to fill after fall transplanting.



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Write us and we will gladly send you FREE a book which illustrates and explains in a simple way the difference between the right and wrong in sewing machines.

The book is called "A STITCH IN THE SIDE." A postal brings it to you free. Send for it, you'll never regret it.

The Standard Sewing Machine Co.  
6451 Cedar Ave. Cleveland, O

### The Walnut Market.

Some persons have shown more or less alarm in regard to the walnut market, claiming that it would be very easy to overstock it. Now nuts are becoming more and more staple of diet with the American people, due to several reasons—our increase in wealth, and the scarcity and increase in price of meat. The outlook now for beef is that it will tend to rise in price rather than to lower, and as our population increases the tendency will be for us to eat more and more fruit and nuts. The author of the bulletin can quite clearly remember when nuts were found on the table only at festive times; while at the present time the tendency is to have nuts nearly the season through. This means a great demand, and the figures given by the Government bear out this increase. In 1902 there were imported from Europe into the United States nearly twelve million pounds of walnuts, while in 1905 this figure had risen to over twenty million. These imported nuts are inferior to the nuts that we can grow. They are not graded as carefully. Many of the nuts are not true to name, being a grand jumble of varieties. In California the production is increasing but slowly—less than four thousand tons in nine years; and it has been estimated that if it should double that amount in the next ten years, or say, if the increase should be a thousand pounds a year for the next twenty years, that would mean only forty million pounds, or less than one-half pound for every person in the United States. This means that the population of the country is increasing more rapidly than the combined ratio of imported and native nuts. Again, let us consider the prices that California has realized. We find upon investigation that the price has steadily advanced. In 1896, seven cents was paid; in 1903, twelve and one-half cents; in 1906, thirteen to twenty cents. Even at the lower figure an orchard in full bearing would yield good profits, considering the amount of labor necessary, as at least six hundred pounds of nuts could be expected from an acre. It has been estimated in California that even a yield of three hundred pounds an acre would be profitable.

### Pecans on Black Walnuts.

Farm and Ranch:

In a late issue of your paper, Mr. Baylor recommends working the

English walnut on the hickory. Thinking that probably some people might try the experiment, I will give my experience—not in budding or grafting walnuts on hickory, but pecans on black walnut and Japan walnuts.

I inserted quite a lot of Russell and Stewart pecan buds in black walnut, and at the same time a lot of buds of Japan walnut in the black walnut. Nearly all the buds of both the pecans and Japan walnut seemed to take and unite with the black walnut, and some of the pecan buds made a small growth, perhaps one inch, but within two months time every pecan bud was dead, and a large per cent of the Japan walnuts are still living and some of them now bearing nuts.

We find upon investigation that the pecan, hickory and shell-bark belong to the *Carya* family, while black walnut, *nigra*, and the white walnut, *alba*, belong to the *Juglans* family; and we are sure that the Japan and English walnut belong to the *Juglans* family. The Japan walnut is perfectly hardy here, while the English walnut is too tender for this section. D. S. Warner.

Mills Co., Tex.

## Pecan Trees

In quality, Budded and Grafted Standard varieties, at the closest possible prices. Correspondence solicited.

### Arcadia Nurseries Monticello, Florida.

We also carry a general line of Fruit and Ornamental Trees.

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By planting only genuine budded or grafted trees, of best quality and best producing varieties. Some of the biggest, thinnest-shelled nuts don't bear. Beware of them.

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We also grow Orange on hardy roots, all kinds Fruit, and Ornamental Trees. Shrubbery.

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### Budded and Grafted Pecan Trees and Nuts. . . . .

Also Budding and Grafting Wood from bearing trees. Contracts taken for top-working seedling trees and caring for groves. Our groves contain over 4,000 budded trees of the best standard varieties and is the oldest budded grove in Georgia.

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In Pecan Trees, as well as other commodities,

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Our stock for the coming season's delivery is Budded and Grafted from **Known Trees**. All being of the very best varieties. Orders are being rapidly booked.

Get in touch with us; we have the goods. A "SQUARE DEAL" guaranteed. Write for booklet and get acquainted

## JEFFERSON NURSERY CO.,

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(Mention The Nut-Grower.)

## CLASSIFIED

## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

## A Department for the Buyer and Seller

In this column we give place to advertisements from subscribers who have orchard, Farm Products, Live Stock or Implements to sell or exchange, as well as make inquiries for things wanted. The rate is (one Cent a word for each insertion). Patrons are urged to make liberal use of this space, as it will be found convenient and profitable.

**1,200** or more bushels of pecans for sale. Address J. J. Dumas, New Roads, La.

**BABY CHICKS 8 CENTS**—Shipped safely anywhere. CULVER POULTRY FARM, 1034 Reed, Benson, Neb.

**SAMPLE NUTS**—Of many leading varieties for study or exhibition purposes supplied at reasonable rates. Seed nuts furnished only in limited quantities. THE NUT-GROWER COMPANY, Poulan, Ga.

**Wanted**—Copies of the November and December 1909 and January 1910 issues of the Nut-Grower. Parties having duplicates or copies not needed will oblige by notifying The Nut-Grower Co., Poulan, Georgia.

**FOR SALE**—A bearing grove of the best varieties, four hundred trees. Good reason for selling. Ask for particulars of THE NUT-GROWER, Poulan, Ga.

**The Buckeye Subscription Agency**—For many years we have secured and forwarded subscriptions to many publishers for local patrons, and the facilities at command enable us to serve others who order by mail. Write for quotations on any periodical desired. J. F. Wilson, Agent, Poulan, Ga.

**For Sale**—Pecan Orchard. 130 grafted trees, best varieties, between five and twenty years old. 100 have attained bearing age. For particulars write P. O. Box 263, Amite, La.

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## Grafted Pecan Trees

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## PROCEEDINGS

The following volumes of Proceedings of the National Nut Growers' Association can be obtained at prices which were established at the Albany Convention:

St. Louis, 1904 25c per copy  
Scranton, 1906 25c per copy  
Norfolk, 1907 50c per copy  
Albany, 1909 50c per copy

**J. F. WILSON, Sec'y**  
POULAN, GA. GEORGIA

## Nutritious Nuts.

Many new varieties of nuts have been introduced to the American markets from all parts of the world in recent years. Pine nuts, which grow in the cones of some pine trees, both native and foreign, are now to be had in some of our markets. They have always been popular with the American Indians, in India and in various parts of Europe, especially in Italy. In India there is a variety of pine nuts, which are pounded into a paste and mixed with honey. In this country where the pine nuts are to be had at all they are usually the small pinon nuts, which are shelled and sold by the pound. These are used for dessert in the usual fashion.

One of the popular nuts, which is the paradise nut of South America, is much like a Brazil nut. It is not as yet to be had everywhere. The South American cream nut is a rare delicacy in American markets. The tropical cashew nut is better known in the United States, and is by many considered the most delicious nut in existence. This is poisonous when eaten raw and entirely harmless when roasted. The nut is used in making candy.

In California the pistachio nut, which formerly came to us only from the Orient, is now being grown, so that we are becoming much more familiar with it than formerly. Many persons still know it, however, only in its uses as a flavoring when it appears in ice cream, cakes and candy. For this purpose the nuts are blanched and sold free from their husks. Orientals, however, have a delectable way of drying and salting nuts and serving them as we do salted almonds.

In California the Kingsland chestnut is being grown. It is not a chestnut—more a filbert. From the Chinese have come nuts which are gaining popularity. The best known is the lichi nut, a dried fruit surrounded by a nutlike shell. The ginkgo nut, borne by the "maidenhair" tree, grows abundantly in some parts of the United States, but Americans do not care about it. The ginkgo nuts are always roasted before eating. The water chestnut is an importation of the Chinese. It is an aquatic plant whose seed is the "nut." The kernel is used for food. There is another water chestnut imported to this country by the Chinese. It is brown and shaped somewhat like a chestnut. An oily, palatable nut, somewhat like a pecan, is the pit of the Chinese olive. Exchange.

## Peanut Oil.

Although the majority of people recognize the peanut only as it appears for sale in the shell, hulled and salted, as peanut candy, or in the form of peanut butter, many new lines of consumption have been found for it in the past few years. In addition to these uses, it is an ingredient of peanut and vegetable meats, peanut meal and salad oils. In the preparation of vegetarian meats a portion of the oil is pressed from the ground peanuts, other ingredients, including vegetable substances are added and the whole is crushed and pressed into tins ready for use. Peanut meal, made from finely ground blanched peanuts, is used in confections, such as almond macaroons and small cakes, to which it imparts the desired almond flavor. Peanut oil is used in the same manner as olive oil; also for mixing with cotton seed oil in order to improve the quality of the seed oil for salad purposes. Peanut oil is of somewhat lower value than first class olive oil, and is sometimes mixed with it for the production of an oil that can be sold at a lower price than pure olive oil. On the other hand, it is of a higher grade than cotton seed oil. With a coming shortage of cotton seed from which to manufacture oil in this country, there is a great possibility of building up a peanut oil industry throughout the Cotton Belt that will keep the oil mills flourishing. A bushel of first class peanuts, weighing 28 pounds, will produce about one gallon of oil, worth 45c, and 20 pounds of oil cake and hulls, which, when ground and mixed together, are worth approximately 25c. Such peanuts must be obtainable at prices not exceeding 40c a bushel to make the oil industry profitable.

By products of the peanut are used in the manufacture of feeds for farm stock and dairy cows, and the plant is being largely utilized as forage and as a soil renovator. In large cleaning factories the shells are generally used for fuel, and the ash resulting therefrom is valuable as a fertilizer. The thin brown covering of the peas or nuts has a feeding value almost equal to that of wheat bran, and is especially desirable for mixing with the smaller particles of broken peas for stock feeding.—Popular Mechanics Magazine.

## THE NUT-GROWER

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

The NUT-GROWER COMPANY

Entered as second-class matter at the Postoffice at Poulan, Georgia, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

Subscription, 50 cents per Annum.  
Advertising Rates on Application.

## NOTICE

When this paragraph is marked it means that your subscription has expired and that you are requested to renew promptly, as postal regulations do not permit us to mail to delinquents at second-class rates.

The subscription price is 50 cents per annum, but if you will send \$1.00 your account will be credited for three years.

NOVEMBER, 1910

The attractive advertisement of the Standard Sewing Machine Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, was enlarged recently by use of new electros.

The earnestness and candor of the nut-growers, is a good argument in favor of their wisdom. By acknowledging that they do not know all about nuts but want to learn, means much for the industry while in such hands.

Mr. H. W. Smithwick, President of the Georgia-Florida Pecan Growers' Association, is planning for an important and large meeting to be held at Americus Ga., next May, according to Badge Book notice, a business session is in contemplation during the Monticello Convention.

The list of names of new members, shows that the work of the National Nut-Growers' Association is wide spread, as many as eight states being represented in the list of recent additions. Several of them are beyond the pecan belt, but people come to the pecan section when they cannot raise them in the locality where they live.

A few days ago we handled some copy for the Convention Badge Book, and were impressed by the hope expressed by the officers that "a spirit of brotherly love might dominate during the Convention."

Such a spirit is very essential to the life and prosperity of many organizations, and we see no reason why it will not work equally as well among nut-growers. If we can lay aside our selfish views and purposes, while at Monticello, the benefits will not only be personal but general.

Invitations come to the Secretary from various states for the next meeting of the Nut-Growers' Association. They cover the country pretty well, as Portland Oregon and Atlantic City are on the extreme boundaries east and west, while various points from the gulf to the lakes have invitations on file, and more are coming.

One of the most beneficial and enjoyable features of the Convention is, the coming in personal touch with kindred spirits. Friendships are established, the mind enlivened, the wits sharpened, and the body is given a needful change and recreation. All of these count for good to those who attend with a purpose other than that of pure commercialism.

The outline of the program of the Convention shows only the conspicuous features of the meeting, the reports of various committees, and the discussions which they are liable to bring out. The question box, and all the variety it will develop, cannot be shown before-hand in any arrangement of exercises. There is sure to be an ample variety to make the sessions interesting and profitable.

As a business builder the Conventions are worth more to members, and the locality where held, than can be figured in dollars and cents.

We heard one man remark several years ago, that the Scranton Convention was worth a thousand dollars to him. We heard of another, who sold a thousand dollars worth of nursery stock at the Albany meeting last year. They seem to be worth while.

In May 1908 the Editor read a paper at the summer meeting of the Georgia-Florida Pecan Growers' Association on the different ways or plans for making investments. The paper did not excite the discussion which his paper on the cost of a pecan orchard did at the Cairo meeting, a year later; but like it, both were rather in advance of the popular demand for information of that kind. However, rapid progress is being made, and the time seems to have arrived when there is more demand for such information as this paper furnishes, so we republish the paper since we have a host of new subscribers, since it previously appeared in these columns.

At this writing, two weeks prior to the Convention date, the indications are for a well attended and favorable meeting.

The work of the Association has been a quiet but effective force, and results are beginning to show that the industry has the substantial and desirable elements of a commercial enterprise, as well as being a scientific horticultural pursuit.

Some recent new members of the National Association enrolled up to October 18, are.

C. H. Wyckoff, Aurora, N. Y.; R. G. Johnson, Tallahassee, Fla.; W. A. Peavy, Byron, Ga.; W. A. Stafford, Barnesville, Ga.; J. V. Anderson, Grand Island, Neb.; F. T. Ramsey, Austin, Texas; C. L. Whitney, Thomasville, Ga.; C. A. Yancey, Bunkie, La.; E. A. Davenport, Bellevue, Fla.; Samuel Kidder, Ann Arbor, Michigan; L. H. Sawyer, Des Moines, Iowa; Alfred Dickenson, Gainesville, Florida; H. G. Cannon, Cairo, Ga.

There are others, as well as pecan enthusiasts who desire organization. The following shows the trend in favor of nuts:

It has been suggested that it would be of value to those interested in nut culture in the North if organization could be effected and meetings held annually or oftener.

Affiliation with the National Nut-Growers' Association would of course be advisable.

The project has the approval of Dr. Robert T. Morris, of New York; Prof. C. P. Close, of the Maryland Experiment Station and others.

Suggestions as to date and place for the first meeting for organization and for topics for discussion, exhibitions, and etc. are requested.

Address Dr. W. C. Deming  
Westchester  
N. Y. City

## Importance of Seed and Bud Selection.

In the propagation of nut trees more may be done than the production of handsome and salable nursery stock of popular varieties. Seed selection and bud selection offer a broad field for the improvement of kinds already good. Breeders of live stock insist upon good blood at both ends of the line, as also do the poultrymen. Progressive workers in these lines are striving all the time to improve the strains of animals and fowls that have met the requirements of a high standard of excellence. They are bred to points; and it is not at all unusual that the purchaser of fine stock or fancy fowls tells us that they are of the strain of this or that breeder, who has made a reputation for intelligent and painstaking work.

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A cross between a blackberry and a dewberry. You can plant Haupt any time during the year. Our favorite time is in August and September. Write for our **Special Circular** on this berry.

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and ten other superb Texas Pecans. Big stock of trees of standard varieties of eastern and Texas Pecans.

We will plant for you 1,000 grafted and budded pecans, and let you pay for the trees that are alive and established at the end of the first season.

Write for new CATALOG and SPECIAL CIRCULARS on BERRIES and PECANS.

**F. T. Ramsey & Son**

Austin, : Texas.

### Mere Mention.

At Monticello, Florida, pecan trees have borne 25 pounds at six years of age, 75 pounds at eight years, 100 pounds at ten years, 200 pounds at thirteen years, and over 600 pounds at twenty-two years.

\* \* \*

The original Schley tree stands but a short distance from the original Stuart, in Mississippi, and was grown from seed of that variety planted by Mr. A. G. Delmas in 1881, first propagated and named by him. While Schley is not as prolific as some of the other varieties, its good size, very thin shell, high quality kernel, which fills the shell to its full capacity, make it the ideal nut. No orchard, either large or small should be without it.

\* \* \*

To be prolific, a tree should bear a full crop every year, barring the insects. It should produce many catkins, or male blooms. These should be numerous present among not only the leaves and female blooms, but hanging all along the naked limbs, where no leaves grow. On

every tip of new growth there should be a cluster of seven or more female blooms. Most all the very large varieties have only three to five female blooms in a cluster, and the catkins are so scarce that only partial pollination takes place. I have a tree so prolific that a photograph of it shows five clusters of seven nuts each, and the clusters are so close together that they all may be covered by the span of the hand. This tree has bloomed and set twenty-one consecutive crops, and if it had not been for the insects would have matured them, while all the others in the same orchard of about 500 trees have failed to bloom or set nuts except about every other year, and some trees only one in every three or four years.

\* \* \*

The Mobile pecan is one of the largest nuts grown, and like the Stuart, originated in the Gulf Coast region. It has made a good beginning as an early producer, and promises to be prolific. The shell is of medium thickness, as compared with our thin-shelled Texans; is quite brittle and cracks easily. I have known the shells to break on falling from the hand upon a hard floor. The kernel is a beautiful, bright yellow, of excellent quality. Until further tested under our climatic conditions I cannot recommend it for general planting, but on city and suburban grounds, where there is a water supply, and especially if the water is applied underground, I feel confident that it will prove a desirable acquisition. To my mind its fine size, handsome appearance, excellent quality and early bearing will make it a favorite city man's pecan.

### Why Budded or Grafted Trees?

Many who wish to plant pecan trees are often misled into planting seedlings. The planting of such trees is undesirable for many reasons:—There is no certainty of bearing qualities, then one must wait sometimes a dozen or more years before they do bear, and when they produce nuts there will probably be as many different species as there are trees, while if the budded or grafted varieties are planted, one is assured that he will have nuts of standard varieties, each variety having its value upon the market according to its qualities; then again, there is a practical certainty that such trees, if purchased from reliable nurserymen, will come true to name and begin bringing crops in the fourth or fifth year, with an increase from year to year thereafter.

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This handsomely illustrated, fifty-page booklet containing a most interesting description of the famous Manatee Section, being a reproduction of a series of articles written by the editor of one of the leading agricultural papers in the United States after a personal investigation by him. The articles were run in serial form in his publication during the last four months, and we have embodied same in an attractive pamphlet, illustrating it with dozens of interesting and instructive scenes from actual life. This handsome piece of literature will be sent free, together with pamphlet containing a list of properties available in the Land of Manatee upon receipt of five cents in stamps or currency to cover cost of mailing. Our supply of this book is limited, and if you want a copy you should not delay, but write at once.

**J. W. WHITE,**

General Industrial Agent,

**Seaboard Air Line Railway,**

Norfolk, Virginia.

## News Items.

San Francisco and New Orleans are both active in soliciting support for Panama Exhibitions in 1915.

\* \* \*

Budding and grafting pecan began at De Witt Ga., in 1902, the year the National Nut Growers' Association was organized.

\* \* \*

The Fifteenth annual meeting of the Farmers Institute Workers, will meet at Washington, D. C., November 14-15 and 16, 1910.

\* \* \*

Mr. R. C. Wylie, of Santa Maria, Cal., has perfected a spray, which is claimed to be a complete remedy for the walnut blight.

\* \* \*

The movement to organize the almond growers of California into an association of state-wide scope, has materialized into definite form.

\* \* \*

By Constitutional Amendment, the state of Louisiana two years ago perpetually freed from all taxation all monies invested or which may be invested in paper secured by real estate.

\* \* \*

Sacramento, Cal., Oct. 6.—The action of the walnut growers at Los Angeles in establishing the price for walnuts at 15c last week has enlivened the market for almonds, according to a statement made by J. P. Dargitx, manager of the California Almond Growers' Exchange. The walnut price is the highest since 1907. The Almond Growers' Exchange has disposed of two cars. The buyers had been holding off because they did not like the price of 16½c which had been established by the almond growers. The exchange looks for brisk business and will soon dispose of this year's stock. The high price of walnuts is attributed to the fact that the crop of Europe this year, like that of the almond, is extremely light, as well as being smaller than usual in California. The almond crop is fairly good here this year.

## Curing and Grading Pecans.

As the crop is brought into the storage house where bins have been provided around the wall of the room, and which are bottomed with wire netting about one-half inch mesh; this provides for circulation of air through the bins and assists materially in the curing. Nuts should be

turned over occasionally and in ten days to two weeks will be sufficiently cured to grade and pack if desired. In this matter of grading too much attention cannot be given; no fruit will bring its full value upon any market badly mixed, likewise the pecan. Keep all named varieties by themselves, and it will pay well to grade the size in each variety should there be any perceptible difference in their size. All trash, leaves, husks any inferior shaped nuts are to be removed before packing to make the lot as attractive as possible. This means extra money.—H. S. GRAVES.

## Black Walnuts.

Our common native species, too well known for extended description. Does it pay to plant them? A farmer at Triune, Tenn., has a small, poor farm. On it are growing a great many small walnut trees. He stated to me in conversation (I had just bought ten bushels of walnuts from him at 40 cents per bushel,) that he had made more clear money off his Black walnuts at 40 cents per bushel than he had on all the balance of his farm. He says he can get an annual income from the trees indefinitely, and that each year the trees become more valuable, and that when he is an old man he can sell his timber for a small fortune. I see "where he is right," and I decided then and there "to go and do likewise."

**Nuts for Profit** A BOOKLET OF 158 pages; 60 illustrations. Propagation, cultivation, etc., of nuts best adapted to the various sections. Interesting and instructive. Price, by mail, 25 cents. JOHN R. PARRY, PARRY, N. J. From Jan. 1 to April 15, ORLANDO, FLA.

## GAINESVILLE NURSERIES,

GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA.

Specialists in Budded and Grafted Pecan Trees of reliable known varieties. Our catalog contains information on selecting, planting, culture, etc., and is free for the asking. Graftwood for sale; our orchards contain over forty named varieties.

**H. S. GRAVES, PROPRIETOR,**  
Gainesville, Florida.

## Pecan Investments

Mr. J. B. Wight's Chattanooga address, four six by nine inch pages, with fifteen hundred words.

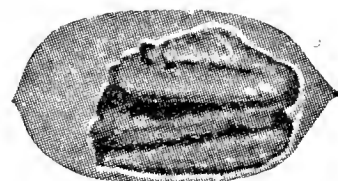
This is a careful and very conservative review of the commercial opportunities this nut offers, and supplies just the information prospective investors desire. Copies furnished at following rates:

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| 1,000 | \$4.50 |
| 500   | 2.50   |
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Send orders to

**The Nut-Grower Co.,**  
Poulan, Georgia.

New Plan



For growing Pecans, Pears, Peaches, etc., at a profit—Free. 50 per cent. reductions in price of trees. Sure to live. No agents.

**B. W. STONE & CO.,** Thomasville, Ga.

## PECAN TREES

That are properly grown is my Specialty.

## Budded and Grafted Trees

of the best varieties for sale. Write for prices of trees and information as to growing and care of groves.

**J. B. WIGHT,** CAIRO, GEORGIA.

—LET US SEND YOU—

## "PECAN MEATS PICKED OUT"

For Those Who Want to Know  
By Those Who Know

All the essential information "Out of a Nut Shell." Investigate Pecans for pleasure, Pecans for profit. Our plan of free expert superintendence in planting large size pecans assures live trees and quick profits. WRITE TODAY.

**Clingman Nursery and Orchard Company, Ltd.**

Keithville, La.

## BUY A PECAN GROVE

The Best Investment that can now be made in the United States or elsewhere. I will sell you one already established

## ON EASY TERMS

planted to the best known grafted standard paper shell varieties, one to three years old, located on the Gulf coast of Mississippi and in Jackson county, the native birth of the paper shell pecans and where ten or twelve of the best known varieties now being propagated by nurserymen were originated.

I now have four groves ready for delivery and several thousand acres of the finest pecan land in the South. I have a very special bargain in a forty-acre grove (Satsuma orange trees between the pecans) which includes 20,000 stocks for the coming season's grafting, a splendid opening for a combination grove and nursery, on the L. & N. railroad, and a half mile front on a running stream.

Will also furnish trees, superintend the planting of groves anywhere in South Mississippi and Alabama west of Mobile.

The Satsuma orange planted between pecans when desired. Young grafted trees, grafted wood and fancy and commercial nuts in any quantity. Thanksgiving and Holiday orders for nuts given special attention. All grafting wood and trees grown from bearing trees in my own groves, hence absolutely true to name. No guess work—you get exactly what you order. Pecans this season especially fine. Send your orders early.

**F. H. LEWIS,**

Jackson County, SCRANTON, MISS.

**Walnut Crop in France. •**

Vice Consul T. W. Murton, Grenoble, gives the following account of the actual condition of the growing crop of English walnuts in that French district covering the period up to August 1:

All through the spring and summer, thus far, the weather has been unusually unsettled and unfavorable to agriculture. Cold and rain have predominated to an extent hitherto unknown, with only occasional and short intervals of fine, bright, warm and sunny days. It is a noticeable fact this year that every time the temperature rises to a normal degree the humidity, instead of remaining seasonable, suddenly becomes torrid and sultry, and the disturbance in atmospheric conditions caused thereby engenders a violent thunderstorm, accompanied by heavy rain, which on several occasions has provoked disastrous inundations in the valley of the Isere and resulted in enormous pecuniary loss. So great is the distress of farmers in certain localities that public subscriptions have been organized for their relief.

All standing crops have suffered more or less from the effects of this abnormal situation, fruit especially, which is rare and dear in consequence. As an example, cherries which last year retailed at 2c to 3c per pound, have sold this year for 6c to 12c. The same proportions exist for all other kinds of garden or orchard fruit.

The outlook for the forthcoming yield of walnuts is not encouraging. The cold and frosts of early spring, just when the fruit was budding, killed large quantities of all varieties of nuts and retarded the development of those that survived. But the trees have since recovered and look prosperous and green, while the nuts remaining appear to be well formed and fairly large. However, for the proper maturing of the fruit warmth and sunshine are essential up to harvesting time, which should be as usual about October 15.

The crop of Mayettes or table nuts is variously estimated at 8,000 to 12,000 bales of 100 kilos each (100 kilos, 220.46 pounds.) From personal inspection of the region I am inclined to believe that the latter figures will be fully realized. However, the yield will probably not much exceed a third of a good average crop. The same is true of Cha-

bertes, or small nuts, used in the United States exclusively for confectionery purposes, of which it is expected that not more than 12,000 to 15,000 cases of 25 kilos each will be available for exportation, as against 30,000 to 35,000 cases last year.

In consequence of this shortage it is generally believed that this year opening prices will rule high. In the meantime it does not appear that any contracts have yet been made for forward delivery, both buyers and sellers holding aloof from the market.

## JONES' BUDDING TOOL

Designed and manufactured specially for budding nut trees. An entirely new principle. With this tool Pecans, Walnuts, Chestnuts, etc., can be budded almost as rapidly as in ordinary shield budding, and, as it is practically impossible to make anything but a perfect fit, even a novice can use it with satisfactory results.

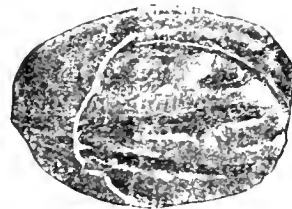
Made from aluminum with cutting blades of the finest razor steel, such as is used in the finest safety razor blades.

If interested write for descriptive circular, or send \$2.00 for sample tool by mail, postpaid. Your money back if it is not perfectly satisfactory.

**J. F. JONES,**

JEANERETTE, - - LOUISIANA.

## SUCCESS



NATURAL SIZE

The nut that has never failed to bear and never failed to fill at both ends with kernels of best quality.

**BECHTEL PECAN NURSERIES**  
OCEAN SPRINGS, MISS.

## WHITE'S BUDDING TOOL

*A Scientific Instrument for the Propagation of Pecans, Hickories, Walnuts, Chestnuts, Persimmons and all other Trees, by the Annular, Semi-Annular, Patch and Veneer Methods.*

Several hundreds of this Tool in use in United States and abroad.

Budding and Grafting Wood of best varieties of Pecans.

For particulars and prices, write

**HERBERT C WHITE,**

DeWitt, - - Georgia.

## Budded and Grafted . . . Pecan Trees

*We have them in all the Varieties Worth While.*

The demand for the best sizes and varieties of BUDDED AND GRAFTED PECAN TREES is far greater than the supply.

### ORDER NOW TO SAVE DISAPPOINTMENT

#### 1909-1910 PRICE LIST:

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| 1 to 2 foot size, 55 cents each, or . . . . . | \$45.00 per 100 |
| 2 to 3 foot size, 60 cents each, or . . . . . | 55.00 per 100   |
| 3 to 4 foot size, 70 cents each, or . . . . . | 65.00 per 100   |
| 4 to 5 foot size, 80 cents each, or . . . . . | 75.00 per 100   |
| 5 to 6 foot size, 90 cents each, or . . . . . | 85.00 per 100   |

#### OUR GUARANTEE

If our planting instructions and advice as to the care of the trees are followed we will replace, free, all over 7 per cent. that die from natural causes, provided they are set out before February 15th.

**Orders Booked now for Fall and Winter Delivery.**

DELAYS PAY NO DIVIDENDS---ACT NOW---ORDER TO-DAY.

**The G. M. Bacon Pecan Company,**

DeWitt, Mitchell County, Georgia.

### Governor Hogg's Worthy Example.

F. T. Ramsey in Farm and Ranch.

Truth has modestly waited and borne the insinuations of those who better enjoy pulling down than they do building up. She today has her glorious vindication. I doubly rejoice in any enterprise in which many are and will be benefited and not one will be injured.

Governor Hogg, a few moments before he closed his eyes on this unsatisfying world, said: "Plant a pecan tree at the head and a walnut at the foot of my grave and when they bear, let the children of Texas plant the nuts, that our state may become a land of trees."

Immediately after the funeral, Mr. Knox, in behalf of the State Horticultural Society, of which he was president, sent two pecan trees and one walnut and by request of the family I had the privilege of planting them. The limestone was scarcely a foot below the surface and my ordinary tools would not penetrate it, so I had to greatly shorten the tap-roots of the trees.

In spite of this, the trees grew, or started to grow. There is a rumor that they died the first summer and larger holes were blasted out the next winter. As none of the family live here now, I am unable to find out if this is true. The two pecans stand in the corners of the lot and the walnut, a Japan variety, stands at the foot of the two graves of Governor and Mrs. Hogg. Both pecans are thrifty, luxuriant trees and are bearing. One has 11 nuts and the other has, or had, 24. I drove over to the cemetery last week with a photographer and for a witness took Mr. Beck, ex-secretary of the State Nut Growers' Society. In order to make them show in the picture I held my hand behind one cluster of half-grown nuts. They are already much larger than ordinary pecans.

The inscription on the monument says that Governor Hogg died on March 3rd, 1906. If the first trees did not die, they stood there four years and bore the fifth. If a second lot were planted, they are a year younger. Those of us who have said that pecans will bear in

four or five years have been accused of having poor memories. We submit the granite.

I hope these nuts may be allowed to ripen and as chairman of a permanent committee of the Nut Growers' Society I may be allowed to distribute them among the leading schools of the state.

By taking buds from the young seedlings and inserting them in the tops of bearing trees, we can have them bearing in two years and thus we will be showing nuts of the second generation sooner than the standstillers predicted the first trees would bear.

The Japan walnuts have not proven a success for either shade or fruit. If I may have permission, next winter I shall take up this one and plant either Burbank's Roy or Paradox or Wagner's Giant. They are all crosses between the black walnut and an English or another foreign walnut, and are of extremely rapid and luxuriant growth, and are hardly surpassed for beauty and shade.

## THE W. B. DUKES Pecan Farms

Moultrie, : : Georgia.

Growers and Shippers of

*Fancy Paper Shell Pecans.*

Budding and Grafting Wood  
for sale.

## FOR SALE!

Two Fine Pieces of Property  
in Alachua County, Florida.

One 40-acre tract, with 12 acres in cultivation and set in pecan trees, of best varieties, 2 years old.

One 20½-acre tract, with 10 acres in cultivation and set in pecan trees, of best varieties, 2 years old.

This property lies on a large lake and is well drained. Both places adjoin my grove that will bear 5,000 lbs. of fine pecans this season.

For further particulars, address,

**T. S. MCMANUS,**

WALDO, : : FLORIDA.

## FOR INFORMATION AS TO LANDS IN --The Nation's Garden Spot--

*That Great Fruit and Truck Growing  
Section along the : : :*

## Atlantic Coast Line Railroad

In North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama  
and Florida, write to

**WILBUR McCOY,** Agricultural and Immigration Agent  
Atlantic Coast Line : : Jacksonville, Fla.

## Perfection Nut Cracker.

PERFECTLY SIMPLE

SIMPLY PERFECT....

*Allows Use of Bowl Under End*

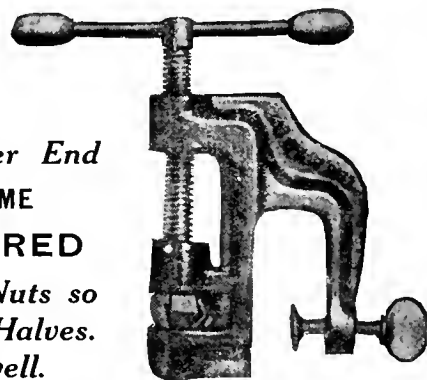
**NECESSARY IN EVERY HOME**

**PRICE \$1.00 DELIVERED**

*Cracks Pecans and other Nuts so*

*Meats come out in Perfect Halves.*

*Does its work quickly and well.*



Send us your order **TO-DAY.** Money  
: : Refunded if not Satisfactory. : :

**The DeWitt Supply Company,**  
DeWitt, - - Georgia.

## SOCIETIES

### Convention Notes.

Headquarters will be at the St. Elmo Hotel.

Accommodations are provided at hotels and private houses at reasonable rates.

The general sessions will be held in the Jefferson County Court House, at hours named in the program.

All who attend are asked to sign the convention register. This is important and should be done promptly on arrival at Monticello. The register will be at the headquarters.

The Question Box will be given due attention as time will permit.

Reports from Vice Presidents will be heard at any convenient time during the convention.

Ample time will be given for discussion of all convention papers immediately after their presentation.

Exhibits of nuts and articles pertaining to the industry are invited. Space will be provided and due care exercised in exhibiting them. No charge will be made for space or attention.

The officers desire that all the work of the convention be characterized by the proverbial earnestness and candor of former meetings, and that the spirit of brotherly love may dominate, and make the gathering one of great pleasure as well as satisfactory profit.

Local committee of arrangements is composed of the following named members: H. K. Miller, R. C. Simpson, J. A. Granger, Abe Simon and J. H. Girardeau, Jr.

A meeting of the Executive Committee is appointed to convene at 1.00 p. m., Tuesday at Headquarters.

### Outline of Program.

The first session will be called to order at 2:30 p m. Following the invocation by Rev. R. H. Barnett, Hon. D. A. Finlayson will welcome the convention to Monticello. Mr. E. W. Kirkpatrick, of Texas, will respond. The President's annual address and transaction of initial business will conclude the session.

The second session convenes at

7:30 p m. Reports of officers and several committees will be heard. Judge U. V. Whipple, of Cordele, Ga., will read an important paper entitled "Why Pecans." Prof. H. A. Gossard, of Wooster, Ohio, will make an address of Nut Growing in that state. Col. J. C. Cooper, of Oregon, is booked to lecture on the Persian Walnut in the Northwest, illustrating the subject by use of stereopticon views.

The second day, Wednesday, November 2nd, will be given up to the examination of orchards and nurseries. Committee work will be given attention, and the Georgia-Florida Pecan Growers Association will hold a business session. At 7:30 p m. an entertainment tendered by the citizens of Monticello will round up the busy day.

The third day and third session convenes at 9 a m. Thursday the third. Business and reports will receive attention. Mr. M. B. Waite, of Washington, D. C., will furnish a paper on Diseases Effect-

ing Nut Trees, and Prof. M. E. Jaffa, of the University of California, has for his theme "The Nutritive and Economical value of Nuts."

The fourth session on Thursday afternoon will be devoted largely to business growing out of the various reports assigned for this session. Dr. R. O. Graham of Bloomington, Ill., has promised a paper on Feeding the Orchard. The Secretary is to give a Historical Sketch of the Association. The report of the Committee on Standards and Nomenclature is assigned to this session.

The closing session on evening of the third will be varied, but very important. Prof. Hutt, of North Carolina, will give a review of legislation effecting horticulture. Mr. C. A. Reed, of the department of Agriculture, and chairman of the important committee on Varietal Adaptation will make an interesting as well as valuable report. Election of officers and attention to all unfinished business will end the convention.

## *The Secret of Success Is Self-Development....*

Prepare for future success—greatness, prosperity, and happiness—by developing yourself NOW. Your circumstances are only the expression of your mental development and habits, and it is impossible to improve your surroundings unless you **FIRST IMPROVE YOURSELF.**

### *The Science of Success*

covers every point of necessary development. It will show you **HOW TO WIN** in the simplest and clearest manner. Every word, thought and scientific discovery for quickly developing the faculties have been included; and no one who will take up the study of the course in the proper manner and persist to the end will fail in life **UNLESS HE OR SHE DOES SO DELIBERATELY.**

### *You Can Become More Successful*

and we prove it beyond all reasonable doubt in our free booklet. The right application of the simplest powers of the normal mind insure the greatest success in all things. Every man and woman known to be successful in life has directed these **SIMPLE** powers in the same general manner, and our course of instruction is formed for the one purpose of creating this successful, conquering attitude of mind in the individual student, together with the full development of every faculty necessary for success.

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Gentlemen:—Without obligation on my part,  
send me your free booklet, "The Science of Success." In The Nut-Grower.

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## REPORTS

### Big Pecan Crop.

From Galveston News.

San Antonio, Texas.—Despite the drouth, which really did not affect the yield, the pecan crop of Texas will this year reach 5,000,000 pounds, according to experts. The greatest pecan sections are in the Colorado River valley and the Nueces River valley. A good crop is reported from both these sections.

Within the past five years the pecan crop has become an important factor in the commerce of Southwest Texas. The nuts are shipped out by the carload and demand a big price. In some sections the nuts are being cultivated. There is a big demand for pecans in all portions of the United States.

San Antonio is known as the biggest pecan market in the world. Hundreds of cars are purchased here and shelled. During the winter this shelling gives employment to hundreds of Mexicans, men women and children. They become experts in that line. They are paid at so much a pound. The dealers give out to a family so many pecans to shell. A certain amount must be returned shelled. If the family is short from that amount it is deducted from the amount paid. The Mexicans are so expert they know just how many pounds of kernels 100 pounds of the unshelled nuts ought to return, and there is no chance for the dealer to give them the worst of it.

These shelled pecans are sealed in tins and demand a fancy price in Europe from the confectionery dealers. San Antonio supplies practically all used by the high grade confectioners of France and Germany.

The pecan crop in the Colorado River valley from Brady and Brownsville south is estimated at 1,000,000 pounds. In the Nueces valley the crop will be 2,000,000 pounds. This leaves a total of 2,000,000 pounds to be raised in other sections.

The season for picking will begin soon and the Mexicans will

throng the valleys of the various rivers of this state. It is a frequent thing for a full grown pecan tree to yield as many as \$8 worth of nuts and often the yield is as much as \$15.

Nut Hash—Chop cold, boiled potatoes and any other vegetables that are on hand, and put them into a buttered frying pan, heat quickly and thoroughly, salt to taste, then just before taking from the fire, stir in lightly a large spoon of nut meal for each person to be served. The nut meal is made by grinding nut meats in a food chopper, or rubbing them through a sieve, until they make a fine meal.

\* \* \*

DEANWOOD FARM MAGAZINE—An illustrated monthly of 20 pages the size of the Nut-Grower, by Dean Realty and Improvement Company, of Waycross, Ga. Contains varied information regarding South East Georgia.

## Southern Orchards and Homes

A Handsome Journal of Southern Horticulture.

Write for Sample Copies.

Houston, : Texas.

## PECANS

### BEST VARIETIES

Write for Price List.

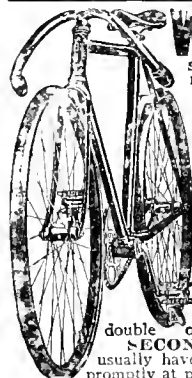
Nursery Established in 1882

S. W. PEEK, : Hartwell, Ga.

## Pecan Trees Root Grafted

THE LEADING VARIETIES.  
PRICE LIST.

R. T. RAMSAY, Ocean Springs, Mississippi.



## WANTED--A RIDER AGENT

sample Latest Model "Ranger" bicycle furnished by us. Our agents everywhere are making money fast. Write for full particulars and special offer at once.

**NO MONEY REQUIRED** until you receive and approve of your bicycle. We ship to anyone, anywhere in the U. S. without a cent deposit in advance, *prepay freight*, and allow **TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL** during which time you may ride the bicycle and put it to any test you wish. If you are then not perfectly satisfied or do not wish to keep the bicycle ship it back to us at our expense and *you will not be out one cent.*

**FACTORY PRICES** We furnish the highest grade bicycles it is possible to make to \$25 middlemen's profits by buying direct of us and have the manufacturer's guarantee behind your bicycle. **DO NOT BUY** a bicycle or a pair of tires from anyone at any price until you receive our catalogues and learn our unheard of factory prices and remarkable special offers to rider agents.

**YOU WILL BE ASTONISHED** when you receive our beautiful catalogue and study our superb models at the wonderfully low prices we can make you this year. We sell the highest grade bicycles for less money than any other factory. We are satisfied with \$1.00 profit above factory cost. **BICYCLE DEALERS**, you can sell our bicycles under your own name plate at double our prices. Orders filled the day received.

**SECOND HAND BICYCLES.** We do not regularly handle second hand bicycles, but usually have a number on hand taken in trade by our Chicago retail stores. These we clear out promptly at prices ranging from \$3 to \$8 or \$10. Descriptive bargain lists mailed free. **COASTER-BRAKES,** single wheels, imported roller chains and pedals, parts, repairs and equipment of all kinds at half the usual retail prices.

**\$8.50 HEDGETHORN PUNCTURE-PROOF \$4.80**  
**SELF-HEALING TIRES A SAMPLE PAIR TO INTRODUCE, ONLY 4**

The regular retail price of these tires is \$8.50 per pair, but to introduce we will sell you a sample pair for \$4.80 (cash with order \$4.55).

### NO MORE TROUBLE FROM PUNCTURES

**NAILS, Tacks or Glass will not let the air out.** Sixty thousand pairs sold last year. Over two hundred thousand pairs now in use.

**DESCRIPTION:** Made in all sizes. It is lively and easy riding, very durable and lined inside with a special quality of rubber, which never becomes porous and which closes up small punctures without allowing the air to escape. We have hundreds of letters from satisfied customers stating that their tires have only been pumped up once or twice in a whole season. They weigh no more than an ordinary tire, the puncture resisting qualities being given by several layers of thin, specially prepared fabric on the tread. The regular price of these tires is \$8.50 per pair, but for advertising purposes we are making a special factory price to the rider of only \$4.80 per pair. All orders shipped same day letter is received. We ship C. O. D. on approval. You do not pay a cent until you have examined and found them strictly as represented.

We will allow a cash discount of 5 per cent (thereby making the price \$4.55 per pair) if you send **FULL CASH WITH ORDER** and enclose this advertisement. You run no risk in sending us an order as the tires may be returned at OUR expense if for any reason they are not satisfactory on examination. We are perfectly reliable and money sent to us is as safe as in a bank. If you order a pair of these tires, you will find that they will ride easier, run faster, wear better, last longer and look finer than any tire you have ever used or seen at any price. We know that you will be so well pleased that when you want a bicycle you will give us your order. We want you to send us a trial order at once, hence this remarkable tire offer.

**IF YOU NEED TIRES** don't buy any kind at any price until you send for a pair of Hedgethorn Puncture-Proof tires on approval and trial at the special introductory price quoted above; or write for our big Tire and Sundry Catalogue which describes and quotes all makes and kinds of tires at about half the usual prices.

**DO NOT WAIT** but write us a postal today. **DO NOT THINK OF BUYING** a bicycle or a pair of tires from anyone until you know the new and wonderful offers we are making. It only costs a postal to learn everything. Write it NOW.

**J. L. MEAD CYCLE COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL.**



Notice the thick rubber tread "A" and puncture strips "B" and "D," also rim strip "H" to prevent rim cutting. This tire will outlast any other make--SOFT, ELASTIC and EASY RIDING.





**SUMMIT NURSERIES**  
CHOICE NURSERY STOCK      MILLER & GOSSARD  
Proprietors

MONTICELLO, FLORIDA

**Nut Trees--Satsuma Oranges--Roses**  
--OUR SPECIALTIES--  
**The Admiral Schley Pecan**      The Pecan of the Future

OUR CATALOGUE WILL INTEREST YOU.

## Ocean Springs Pecan Nursery

Season 1910-1911

Will be pleased to book orders  
now for Grafted Pecans

No Seedlings

Send for Price List

CHAS. E. PABST, Prop'r, OCEAN SPRINGS, MISSISSIPPI.

## THE LOUISIANA NUT NURSERIES

J. F. JONES, Manager and Proprietor.

JEANERETTE. - - LOUISIANA.

**Headquarters for Budded and Grafted Pecan Trees in the South-**  
**west. Illustrated and Descriptive Catalogue for the asking.**

Those wishing to engage in pecan culture would do well to investigate the advantages offered by this section. We will gladly help any wishing to locate here to get a good location, and if wanted, will plant the orchard and guarantee the trees to live, or arrange to care for the same for a period of years.

## The Increase Pecan Co.,

Lamont, Jefferson County Fla.,

OFFERS A VARIETY OF

**Desirable Opportunities for Investors in  
Individual or Co-Operative Nut Orchards**

This Company has suitable Land, Skilled Horticultural and Business Management and ample Capital for carrying out in spirit and letter such contracts as they accept.

**A. A. RICH, Superintendent.**

For Particulars and Easy Terms, write to

**J. F. WILSON, POULAN, GA.**

### Books and Catalogues.

EXHIBITS AT STATE AND COUNTY FAIRS—Circular No. 101, Ohio Agricultural Experimental Station, Wooster, Ohio.

\* \* \*

THE MUNSON NURSERIES—Dennison, Texas, catalogue and price list. 32 pages devoted largely to the American grape.

\* \* \*

"BACK TO THE SOIL"—Is fast becoming a slogan with the city people. Starting a pecan orchard is one of the ways in which the movement can materialize.

\* \* \*

PECAN SPECIALTIES—By the Jefferson Nursery Company, Monticello, Fla. Illustrated trade catalogue 20 pages for fall 1910.

\* \* \*

AMERICA'S, GEORGIA—By the Board of Trade. A finely illustrated descriptive pamphlet of the town and Sumter county. This section is well suited to pecan orcharding.

\* \* \*

GOOD ROADS AND BETTER SCHOOLS—An eight page pamphlet written by Logan Waller Page for the National Grange. Issued by Director office of Public Roads, Washington, D. C.

\* \* \*

ALBANY, GEORGIA—A handsome folder description of the town and Dougherty county. The illustrations and much of the reading matter pertains to the rapid development of the pecan orchards in that locality.

\* \* \*

PECAN BULLETIN—An investment proposition by the Homestead Pecan & Nursery Company, Wheeling, West Virginia. This is an elegantly printed and illustrated folder, clear and convincing in its argument and conservative, as compared with literature of this kind, and reliable as to the favorable data it presents.

\* \* \*

THE PECAN AND ITS CULTURE—By H. H. Hume, Glen St. Mary, Fla., is a handbook for every grower, large or small. The author is in touch with the details of the industry, and has closely watched its development for many years. In this, the second edition of the book, these observations are presented in a plain, practical way for the benefit of all growers who wish to learn more about this profitable and increasingly popular nut.

# Rood Pecan Groves

**Albany, Georgia.**

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National Nut Growers' Association  
Georgia-Florida Pecan Growers' Association

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# ROOD PECAN GROVES

ALBANY

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GEORGIA.

# THE NUT = GROWER

Volume IX Whole No. 101  
Number 12

Poulan, Ga., December, 1910.

5c per Copy  
50c per Year

## THE MONTICELLO CONVENTION

**A Large and Successful Gathering, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, November 1-2-3, 1910.**

(REPORTED BY CHAS. N. WILSON.)

With representatives from fifteen states and the District of Columbia in attendance, the ninth annual session of the National Nut Growers Association was called to order in the Jefferson county courthouse at Monticello, Fla., at 2:30 p. m. Tuesday, November 1.

The states represented were Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Maryland, Nebraska, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia and West Virginia. About one hundred and fifty members of the Association were present, besides a large number of visitors.

Monticello's one hotel could not accommodate the invading army of nut growers, so the homes of the community were thrown open, while the Ladies Library Association served lunch daily.

The Jefferson county Fair was in session during Wednesday and Thursday and the exhibits of nuts and nursery stock shown attracted crowds of the visitors during the intervals between sessions.

The program as published in the official Badge Book assigned Tuesday and Thursday for the session of the Convention, while Wednesday was reserved for visits to the nurseries, groves and points of interest about Monticello.

Tuesday afternoon at 2:30 the gavel fell and President J. B. Wight, of Cairo, Ga., called the convention to order. Hon. D. A. Finlayson delivered an eloquent address of welcome, which was responded to by Mr. F. T. Ramsey, of Austin Tex., Mr. E. W. Kirkpatrick who had been assigned to the duty not being present.

The President's annual address

followed, concisely reviewing the progress of the association and the industry during the past year and outlining plans for the future. The activity of the numerous pecan investment companies came in for notice in this address, the president sounding a note of warning against those companies that seem to be formed only for the purpose of fleecing the money investor. Routine business occupied the remainder of the first session.

At 7:30 p. m. the convention reconvened. Judge U. V. Whipple, of Cordele, Ga., a recent convert to pecan growing, read an interesting paper detailing the reasons which led him to embark in the industry.

Prof. M. B. Waite, of the Department of Agriculture read a highly interesting paper on "Diseases Affecting the Pecan," in which he dealt with pecan scab and rosette, pointing out the symptoms of these diseases, and outlining course of treatment to control or prevent them. Specimens of infected twigs and colored plates furnished by the Department of Agriculture were used to illustrate this paper.

Prof. H. A. Gossard, who was to read a paper on Nut Growing in Ohio, was not present, but he had sent in the paper which was read by Prof. H. K. Miller of Monticello.

As announced by the Badge Book the second day of the convention was devoted entirely to sight-seeing, though most of the committees managed to get in a hard days work, while the other members were visiting the various points of interest. Before starting on the

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 188)

## PRES. WIGHT'S ADDRESS.

**Ninth Annual Convention, National Nut-Growers' Association. Monticello. Fla.**

We come to the Ninth Annual Convention of the National Nut-Growers' Association under the most favorable auspices. Our membership has grown beyond that of any previous year; we are asking credit of no man; peace and harmony prevail in our ranks; and more nut trees are to be set during the approaching planting season than ever before in any equal time in the history of the world. For this last condition, it is not presumptive to claim at least a part of the credit for our Association.

We have sown the seed, and we are now beginning to reap some of the fruits. A considerable portion of the trees that are set this year will be by persons who are growing nuts for their own use, or for commercial purposes. It may be said to be the leading purpose of this Association to encourage every house holder in the pecan belt to grow sufficient nuts for home consumption, and a surplus for market. That this can be done at a minimum cost and a maximum profit, there is no reasonable doubt. There is hardly a family except in the most crowded parts of our cities that has not room enough about yard or garden to grow at least one pecan tree. As a school-boy I was a little incredulous of the statement that a good-sized "tropical bread-fruit tree would yield sufficient to supply a family for a year." But the statement ceases to be an object for surprise when it has been demonstrated in hundreds of cases that the product of one large and prolific tree is sufficient to supply all the nuts a family will use for food for twelve months; and that, too, a food that in nutritive value, convenience of form

and palatability is far superior to the bread-fruit. Our people are learning (if it be slowly) the great value of the pecan to the cotton belt. The mission of the Association is to promote not only the growing of pecans in this particular belt, but of nuts in all parts of our land.

The fact that there is money to be made in growing pecans, has led to a peculiar situation which in all its phases, is not the most healthful. We encourage the small grower of nuts, because in doing so we render him a service; and we do the same for the large grower who is planting trees with expectation of harvesting his own crops. And even the person who is setting out trees with the avowed purpose of selling to others, is not to be condemned if he is conducting an honest business, and living up to his agreements. But there are those in the pecan business, in particular, who, having little or no knowledge of the industry, are exploiting it simply for the money there is to be made by setting trees and selling the land to non-residents, and without special regard to the purchasers financial welfare. There are some of these at least who, by garbled statements and one-sided facts, have excited hopes in purchasers of these small tracts that will never be realized. Many of these will be disappointed, and some may actually lose money. It should be well understood that the National Nut-Growers' Association does not stand sponsor for these so called "development" companies. There has not been much money made in raising oranges from a Chicago office, nor in mining gold or copper from a Fifth Avenue drawing room. History may repeat itself in the nut industry. Do not misunderstand me to condemn all these investment companies; but I do insist that they shall deal fairly with investors; and that these should look well before they leap. Let me add that there is money to be made in legitimate, intelligent pecan growing, when conducted in a business-like manner; and there is money to be lost when it is entered upon other-wise.

It is a remarkable fact that the

supply of trees for the approaching transplanting season will not be equal to the demand. This shows the rapidity of growth of the industry and the confidence that it has inspired in the minds of the people. The only unhealthy condition which may arise from this is that it may cause inexperienced or irresponsible parties to go into the growing of nursery stock or an over-production of trees by those who are already engaged in it.

Especial attention is called to the work of the committee on Varietal Adaption, whose report will be made to you during the meeting. This committee was ordered by this Association at its last annual meeting, and the personnel of the committee was decided upon after the most careful consideration. There are some varieties of pecans which are well adapted to one section, but are poorly suited to another; and there are others which are hardy in some sections, but which, on account of susceptibility to disease, it is impracticable to attempt to grow in other sections. The work of this committee has been to find out these facts as far as possible. It is very well understood that at the present stage of the industry, it is impossible to obtain all the facts in one year; and for this reason this committee will be continued, and its investigations and reports will grow more valuable as the years go by.

The time is ripe for teaching persons that if they are to achieve any marked success with pecans they must care for their trees in the best possible manner. There is a needless waste that comes from the death of trees resulting from carelessness in transplanting, or negligence in caring for trees after they are set. This great loss can and should be avoided.

Many trees are set and then left to contend with the vicissitudes of weather, abuse and neglect, until they amount to but little; and many trees that are set never come to the bearing age. A thousand-dollar bond is not so neglected; and yet a well-grown pecan tree can and does yield a greater income than does the bond. We of the south, in particular, are rich in our soil, our climate, and our material resources, not the least among which are the wonderful latent possibilities of wealth that we have

in the pecan. Let me express the candid opinion that we have little conception of our heritage in this respect. The world knows little about pecans, and practically nothing about the best of these. As an illustration of this, a gentleman from one of our large northern cities was at our last Convention in Albany. Soon after he returned home, he had a barrel of first-class pecans shipped to him, for which he paid fifty cents per pound, with freight added. A few days ago I had a letter from him in which he says: "I believe that the first barrel of paper shell nuts that was ever exhibited in this locality was displayed in my store windows, and thousands of people stopped to marvel at them." Is it surprising that he wants several barrels this year?

I spoke of the importance of giving the best care possible to the trees that are set. Absence of this has been the foundation of the few failures we have had in pecan growing. The best trees, the most fertile lands obtainable, and the highest possible culture are the foundation stones of pre-eminent success in nut culture. The man who is able to care properly for only five hundred trees makes a mistake when he tries to compass a thousand. The greatest conservation of our resources comes only with the best attention to what we have; and in nut culture the greatest profits are coming to those who mix brains with their work. To the person who does this, the day, (which is yet far distant) when prices of nuts will be cut in two, need bring no fears. When done in a business-like way, the best nuts can be grown at ten cents per pound; and even the youngest person in this audience will never see the time when they will sell at that price. As production increases, prices will decline to some extent; but with this decline will come the opening of new markets, and by greatly increased sales in the old ones. Gentlemen, we have the business opportunity; the important question is as to whether we have the brains, the industry, and the intelligence properly to develop it.

The true nut grower is a lover of nature, the beautiful, and, (may I not also say?) the good. Homes that are devoid of shade appeal to him, and he surrounds them with trees which for beauty and utility

alike are unsurpassed. The bare valleys and hillsides hold out their imploring hands to him, and he answers their appeal with a growth of trees unequaled in beauty, even by those which God himself planted in Eden's garden.

Our "friends the enemy," in the guise of insect and fungus troubles, are on the firing line. But with close attention to our picket lines we need fear no serious incursions into our ranks. Some stragglers may be captured; and others who do not keep their powder dry may "bite the dust". Did it ever occur to you that a fair share of difficulties is a good thing in any calling? It was the inimitable David Harum who said, "a reasonable amount of fleas is good for a dog". We have just enough difficulties to keep us from going to sleep; but not enough to menace our success.

As interest in nut growing increases, the importance of the work which our committee on Nomenclature and Standards has in hand is emphasized. Existing varieties of merit should be carefully described, and they should be known by one name alone. And further, no new variety should be dignified with a name unless it has sufficient merit to justify its standing with the best of those we already have. Furthermore, we need a weeding out of some varieties which have already been named. Hume, in his excellent book "The Pecan and its Culture," gives a list of 124 different varieties. The number might be reduced by dropping some of the worthless or semi-worthless. No doubt this matter will receive due attention from the committee.

The above is not to be construed as meaning that we do not need to look for better varieties than what have already been introduced. In no variety of fruit or nut is it likely true that the best has already come. There are those who, for every variety of nut, are on the alert for something better. This may come by natural crossing or by artificial pollination. In this connection, the work of those who by artificial crossing are attempting to give us something better than what we already have can not be too highly commended. Foremost among these stands our fellow mem-

ber of this Association, Dr. Robert T. Morris of New York, who has spent thousands of dollars in work along this line. May his efforts be most richly rewarded.

The National Nut Growers Association has a most promising field for its labors and investigations. There is much room for scientific and practical experimentation. We have much to learn as to varieties of nuts and their adaptation to the several sections of our country. There is no reason why the pecan, English Walnuts, almond, chestnut, and other nuts can not be improved, and also have their range of profitable production extended. As an example of this work, it may be mentioned that the English walnut can not be profitably grown on its own roots in this immediate section. Experiments, however, are being made by growing it on other than its own stock, and these experiments promise to be successful. There is much to learn as to the quantity and quality of fertilizers best adapted to nut growing. The control of insect and fungus troubles also furnishes a broad field for investigations. These and other questions will give us abundant room for our labors and investigations.

And again, gentlemen, I bespeak for you the most pleasant and profitable meeting in all the history of the Association.

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### HAUPT BERRY

A cross between a blackberry and a dewberry. You can plant Haupt any time during the year. Our favorite time is in August and September. Write for our **Special Circular** on this berry.

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We will plant for you 1,000 grafted and budded pecans, and let you pay for the trees that are alive and established at the end of the first season.

Write for new CATALOG and SPECIAL CIRCULARS on BERRIES and PECANS.

**F. T. Ramsey & Son**

Austin, : Texas.

**Nuts for Profit** A BOOKLET OF 158 pages; 60 illustrations. Propagation, cultivation, etc., of nuts best adapted to the various sections. Interesting and instructive. Price, by mail, 25 cents. JOHN R. PARRY, PARRY, N. J. From Jan. 1 to April 15, ORLANDO, FLA.

## Atlanta, Birmingham and Atlantic Railroad

Traverses productive Georgia and Alabama. Georgia is the home of the famous paper-shell pecan. Lands otherwise adapted to diversity of crops. :- :- :- :-

Information cheerfully furnished.

**W. H. LEAHY,**

General Passenger Agent.

ATLANTA, - - GEORGIA.

## WALNUTS

### Walnuts in Oregon.

There are some advantages in walnut culture over other crops. They require less care and anxiety to harvest and dispose of. The question of labor is largely eliminated.

I believe there will be no failure of crops. Since our trees have come into bearing we have had an increased quantity of walnuts from year to year; some years no doubt will be more favorable than others. Although it takes some time before the trees begin to give returns, they will continue to increase their product for many, many years and prove productive, while with fruit trees after a few years they commence to go behind, and have to be replaced.

If any considerable quantity should be grown we cannot expect the present high prices. No doubt the price will be governed by supply and demand, but as long as our importations of walnuts continue so large we hardly need fear over-production and unremunerative price. If the time comes when supply will force the price to, say half the present price, the increased demand will, no doubt, take any surplus, as at present this high price is beyond the reach of many for their use to any extent.

Then, there are by-products. We had an inquiry this season for two carloads, picked green, to be used for pickles. Annually large quantities of pickled walnuts are imported, and prices at which they are sold are very high. They are also used for dyeing purposes, giving a shade difficult to obtain except with walnuts. The confectioners, bakers and vegetarians are using more and more. There is, and is going to be, continued demand, and walnut-growing in Oregon, and, in fact, the whole northwest, will, we believe, increase in volume and prove to be one of our leading crops.

### Planting Walnuts.

The planting of trees is much the same as for ordinary fruit trees. Where the tap-root is broken or torn it should be cut above the injured part with a sharp knife.

More recently some growers are practicing heading back the trees as they are taken from the nursery row and developing a new leader. Formerly it was thought very undesirable to do this and probably would be undesirable in older trees as it is doubtful if a good leader could always be developed. The trees should be planted from 50 to 65 feet apart.

FRANQUETTE. — Originated by M. Franquette in the early half of the last century; a large nut, rather oblong, being pointed at apex and slightly flattened at the base. The valves formed by the joining of the two halves of the shell are very pronounced, bulging out to the extent that the nut can be lifted by the appendage. Passing from apex to base are suture lines, giving the nut a more or less ribbed appearance. The veining on the shell is not very pronounced. Shell, medium to thin, not being as thick as that of either Mayette or Parisienne, but being at the same time well sealed and thick enough to ship well. The inner partition shell separating cotyledons is thin and separates easily from the kernel. The kernel is plump, filling the shell and fitting rather closely along the valve lines, thus not allowing as easy separation of meat from shell as with either the Mayette or the Parisienne. The pellicle is pale yellow and glossy and is pronouncedly veined. The convolutions are quite large and coarse. The quality is excellent, having a rich, nutty flavor. The Franquette seems to show a tendency to be uniform in size and shape. It is a late bloomer, very hardy and prolific, and thus far has shown a tendency to be free from diseases.

## Extensive Experiments and Work

— I N —

### Nut and Forest Tree Culture

— BY —

DR. ROB'T. T. MORRIS

Fully described and  
pictured in

# THE GUIDE TO NATURE

Arcadia,

South Beech, - Connecticut.

Send \$1.00 for One Year, or 10c  
for Single Copy.

This magazine is also publishing interesting editorials and contributions on "Luther Burbank," and the action taken by the Carnegie Institution in relation to him.

## WANTED!

500 Pounds Japan Walnuts,  
*Cordiformis* and *Seiboldiana*.  
SMITH BROS., CONCORD, GEORGIA.

## THE PAPER SHELL PECAN NURSERY

FINEST BUDDED AND GRAFTED TREES FOR SALE

30,000 TREES IN NURSERY

WHOLESALE—RETAIL

W. M. ELLISON, Manager.

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NUT TREES, SATSUMA ORANGES, FIGS  
OUR SPECIALTIES.

Write for Illustrated Catalogue--It will Interest You.



## ALMONDS.

## Handling Almonds.

Local associations, able to render much valuable assistance to each other in the way of providing spraving, hulling and shelling machinery, of promulgating advanced ideas as to varieties, production, detecting and fighting pests, proper curing and preparing for market, marketing, etc., is the first step. It should not be forgotten that uniform handling and standard grading will be necessary and of untold advantage to the grower. Nothing like it could be done which would so speedily put the almond production on a solid footing and relieve some of the other lines of orchard and vineyard production. It would bring multiplied wealth to our State, employment to our citizens, by increasing production, and help to settle the food problem of the race, because it is one of the most valuable and condensed forms of food.

At present there are organized associations of almond growers in Sutter, Yolo and Contra Costa counties, and in our own neighborhood we have a quasi association which handles 80 per cent of our output. Every one of these associations has wrought good results for its members and the trade. Then why not extend the work of organization? Let the growers in every section or community organize an association, and then all the associations select or form some central marketing exchange which shall do the marketing of the crop. This central exchange, with the foreign and home crop statistics before it, could determine what would be a fair price, and should be given power to maintain said price. My word for it, the buyers would be just as glad as the growers to have this done if they understood it, and they might be given a hearing in fixing the price, but always the growers' organizations should hold the deciding vote. This is a point which cannot be too strongly emphasized, because it

touches on the weakest point in our body politic today. The farmer and the fruit grower constitute the only class of people in the world wherein the producer does not fix the selling price on his own products. The manufacturer, the merchant, the professions, labor organizations, all say what their services and products are worth. Is it not high time for the farmer and fruit grower to wake up and take his stand alongside of his fellowmen? But it requires a Moses or a Joshua to mean success. Yes, to be sure, and also be sure that whenever anything is right and needs a Moses or a Joshua, the Power that shapes the destinies of men and nations will not be found wanting with the man or leaders. It all means dollars for every one engaged in the business, and that spells commercial success.

## NOTICE.

On January 1st 1911, the subscription price of the Nut-Grower will be advanced from 50 cents to \$1 a year.

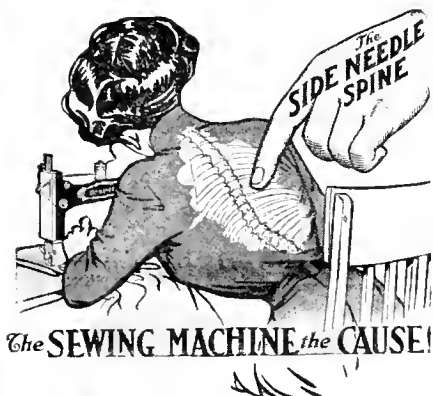
Three enlargements of the Journal during the past few years, has made its present form four times the size of the early issues, and another enlargement on January 1st will itself give as much additional space as the original size furnished.

The Monticello Convention advised the change in subscription price.

THE NUT-GROWER CO.

## Poor Chestnut Crop.

Ardmore, Pa., Sept. 29.—Deputy Commissioner of Forestry I. C. Williams and his assistants have examined 10,000 chestnut trees and found hundreds of them so badly affected with blight that they have to be cut down. In eastern Pennsylvania there are large chestnut groves and all are affected. The average is 50 per cent., but in many groves fully 90 per cent. are diseased. Where trees are not badly affected the yield will be rather large this season and the quality bids fair to be fine.



THE SIDE  
NEEDLE SPINE



## THE PLAIN TRUTH

about your Sewing Machine has never been told you; if it had you would never use it, no matter how badly you might want to.

The ordinary family sewing machine is an instrument of torture.

It is a nerve destroyer and a health destroyer, and every woman who uses it makes a serious mistake, and injures her nervous system to an alarming extent.

If you will look at your machine, the reason for all this is plain. The construction of your Sewing Machine is wrong, the needle is away 4½ inches to the left, calling for a three quarter twist of your body in order to operate it. Think of it, twisting your spine, stomach and all internal organs seventy-five per cent. out of plumb. Is it any wonder doctors recognize the disease of Side Needle Spine.

Now for a moment, compare this with A STANDARD CENTRAL NEEDLE machine, built to enable you to sit with back straight, with your work right in front of you, central, directly over the treadle.

You can sew on this new style machine all day, without feeling tired, or getting a pain in your back or a stitch in your side.

You can expand your chest and breathe naturally and freely while sewing, your heart will be normal, your stomach will be in its right position and there will be no strain on your back or your muscles or nerves.

And the beauty of it all is, this STANDARD CENTRAL NEEDLE MACHINE costs no more and is just as easy to purchase as any other well-made machine.

If you value your health and the health of your growing daughters, don't hesitate, quit using your back-twisting, disease-breeding, nerve racking machine today.

Write us and we will gladly send you FREE a book which illustrates and explains in a simple way the difference between the right and wrong in sewing machines.

The book is called "A STITCH IN THE SIDE." A postal brings it to you free. Send for it, you'll never regret it.

The Standard Sewing Machine Co.  
6451 Cedar Ave. Cleveland, O.

### Selection of Seed Nuts for Pecans

Now as to pecans: In giving some details of personal experience, the confession will be made at the outset, that when the possibilities of the nut industry were first pressed upon my attention some years ago, it required considerable reading up to get rid of the wide prevailing supposition that a life-time is required to bring a young tree from infancy up to bearing age. Finally the conclusion was reached to try it all three ways: (1) to plant some seed-nuts and raise a lot of young trees for future budding or grafting; (2) to set out some young budded or grafted trees from a nursery, and (3) to top-work a lot of young trees just as they stood without disturbing the roots. This work proceeded as opportunity allowed.

From an upland tree in the neighborhood, nuts were obtained which satisfied the requirements of seed selection. They were to be planted on upland and their offspring grown upon upland. The tree is a good one for a native. While hardly 20 years old at the time, its top had a spread of at least 40 feet. Its annual crops were regular and abundant, running from 80 to 120 pounds, and the nuts well above average, both in size and quality. The tree came into bearing when quite young, but well grown for its age. These seed nuts were kept in damp soil during the winter and planted in March following, six inches apart in the drill, three inches deep and in rows four feet apart across the garden. This was in spring of 1906. On coming up, the young seedlings received same attention as other garden plantings. At two years old a few of them were old enough to bud, and most of the others at three years. There were some runts, and these were cut out. On reaching the age of three years in the spring of 1909, selected buds of Halbert, one of precocious pecans, were put on something over a dozen of these three-year seedlings, and the buds took fairly well. During the past winter, all except three of these young trees were taken up for transplanting or cut back for budding wood. When spring opened this year, those three little trees, as well as

several that were transplanted, were strung with male flowers the whole length of the bud-shoots. This was not surprising at all, for trees of early bearing habit often make a showing of the tasseled male flowers, the next spring after budding. But when a week or two later, two or three of these little fellows made a showing of bearing flowers, this was not usual, at least so far as my observation goes. Later along when several clusters of young pecans formed, I regretted to some extent that so many of those little trees had been dug out and cut back. The two with young nuts put on more than they could carry, but each has enough left for a good showing and they are quite big as those on larger trees.

Now, did the selection of seed-nuts in this case and the selected buds have anything to do with the result? It is a fact that selected buds of the same variety were put on ordinary seedlings of the same season; and buds from other varieties were put on seedlings from from selected seed. A satisfactory growth was obtained, but in neither case was there more than a scant showing of male flowers this season and no nuts at all. This would lend color to the proposition that by bud selection and seed selection combined, the trees were brought to fruitage in less than the usual time required. It is a pleasure to me to show these little trees, especially to nut-growers. They all know at a glance pecan wood of this season and of last season, and the matter is mentioned now in order for any one who wishes to do so to see them before the nuts mature. Others may have obtained equally satisfactory results, but I have seen no account of them.

C. L. EDWARDS.

## PRESIDENT PECAN



NONE BETTER

SEE THE  
ROOTS  
SUCH  
TREES  
LIVE



**Pecan Growing  
MADE EASY**

by planting trees dug with entire Tap Root and well developed lateral roots. Few Nurseries sell such trees.

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By planting only genuine budded or grafted trees, of best quality and best producing varieties. Some of the biggest, thinnest-shelled nuts don't bear. Beware of them.

**Griffing's Trees**  
are Models  
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Our Varieties are Best  
Gold Medal awarded our Pecans  
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Handsome Pecan Catalog Free

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Griffing Bros. Co.**  
Nurserymen  
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We also grow Orange on hardy roots, all kinds Fruit, and Ornamental Trees. Shrubbery.

ROSES

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Standard Varieties of

### Budded and Grafted Pecan Trees and Nuts. . . . .

Also Budding and Grafting Wood from bearing trees. Contracts taken for top-working seedling trees and caring for groves. Our groves contain over 4,000 budded trees of the best standard varieties and is the oldest budded grove in Georgia.

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## QUALITY TALKS

In Pecan Trees, as well as other commodities,

### WE HAVE THE QUALITY.

Our stock for the coming season's delivery is Budded and Grafted from **Known Trees**. All being of the very best varieties. Orders are being rapidly booked.

Get in touch with us; we have the goods. A "SQUARE DEAL" guaranteed. Write for booklet and get acquainted.

## JEFFERSON NURSERY CO.,

MONTICELLO, : : FLORIDA.

(Mention The Nut-Grower.)

## CLASSIFIED BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

### A Department for the Buyer and Seller

In this column we give place to advertisements from subscribers who have Orchard, Farm Products, Live Stock or Implements to sell or exchange, as well as make inquiries for things wanted. The rate is One Cent a word for each insertion. Patrons are urged to make liberal use of this space, as it will be found convenient and profitable.

**1,200** or more bushels of pecans for sale. Address J. J. Donnas, New Roads, La.

**BABY CHICKS 8 CENTS**—Shipped safely anywhere. CULVER POULTRY FARM, 1034 Reed, Benson, Neb.

**SAMPLE NUTS**—Of many leading varieties for study or exhibition purposes supplied at reasonable rates. Seed nuts (unshelled only in limited quantities). THE NUT-GROWER COMPANY, Poulan, Ga.

**Wanted**—Copies of the November and December 1909 and January 1910 issues of the Nut-Grower. Parties having duplicates or copies not needed, will oblige by notifying The Nut-Grower Co., Poulan, Georgia.

**FOR SALE**—A bearing grove of the best varieties, four hundred trees. Good reason for selling. Ask for particulars of THE NUT-GROWER, Poulan, Ga.

**The Buckeye Subscription Agency**—For many years we have secured and forwarded subscriptions to many publishers for local patrons, and the facilities at command enable us to serve others who order by mail. Write for quotations on any periodical desired. J. F. Wilson, Agent, Poulan, Ga.

**For Sale**—Pecan Orchard. 130 grafted trees, best varieties, between five and twenty years old. 100 have attained bearing age. For particulars write P. O. Box 263, Amite, La.

**Learn Wireless and Railroad Telegraphy**—Shortage of fully 10,000 operators on account of 8-hour law and extensive "wireless" developments. We operate under direct supervision of telegraph officials and positively place all students, when qualified. Write for catalogue. NATIONAL TELEGRAPH INSTITUTE, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, Memphis, Davenport, Ia., Columbia, S. C., Portland, Ore. 10-2t

## Grafted Pecan Trees

Of Select Paper Shell Varieties

Not the Most—Only the Best

For Descriptive List write

## BAYVIEW NURSERY

C. FORKERT, Prop. Ocean Springs, Miss

**Fruit Trees, Shade Trees**

AND

**Ornamental Shrubbery**

ALSO

**Field Grown Rose Bushes**

Before you place your order write us for prices and one of our :

**DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUES**

**TURKEY CREEK NURSERY**

Box 21, McClenny, Fla.

C. F. BARBER, Pres. J. E. BARBER, Sec'y.

## VARIOUS NUTS

### The Pulsating or Living Nuts of Tropical America.

L. Lodian, in Scientific American.

Living nuts were described over half a century ago in an old Paris magazine, *La Revue de Zoologie* ("Observations sur une nouvelle espece de *Carpokapsa*"); and received the official name of *Carpokapsa saltitans*. (Popularly known also as "electric nuts," "magnetic nuts," "jumping nuts," etc.)

Its generic relations are defined as follows: This insect belongs to the family of comparatively small moths, the larvæ of which are mainly "leaf rollers." Its generic relations are of particular interest in that it pertains to the same genus with the codling moth, *Carpokapsa pomonella*.

The nuts are about four-tenths of an inch long, and of about the same width, smooth on the outer surface, bisected by lines which show them to be two valved, and of a form indicating that they had been united in a globular three-celled ovary. In shape they are subtriangular, their two inner sides plain, and meeting at an obtuse angle, and the outer side rounded.

The ordinary "jumps" of the *Carpokapsa saltitans* are successive jerky movements of about one-eighth of an inch in length, repeated at intervals of a second or two. At times, however, they are more violent—capsizing the nut from one of its flat sides to its concave surface, spinning it around upon one end, or projecting it with an irregular rolling motion, to a distance of an inch or more.

Placed upon a small table, in a few minutes several will have thrown themselves over its edges upon the floor. If confined in a closed box, they in a short time become quiet, and no sound is heard from them; but upon opening them and exposing to the light, the motions are at once moderately resumed. If further disturbed by being turned out upon a table or into the hand, their more violent motions soon commence, and continue for a long time. Left on the floor of a room over-night, their audible movements in the stillness somewhat resemble the disturbing gnawing of mice and the nuts will have almost disappeared by daylight, contriving to work themselves into nooks and corners.

Their peculiar movements are

said to be produced by the larva holding fast to the silk lining of the nut with its three hinder pairs of strongly-hooked abdominal legs; and in this position, with the anterior portion of its body curved upward, violently tapping the walls with its head, sometimes thrown from side to side, but more often brought directly down.

The emergence of the moth from the nut is from the lower end of the outer surface, nearly opposite the scar of the inner surfaces. Examination of the lid of the aperture through which the insect has effected its escape, will show that it consists only of the outer wall of the seed—the inner wall and the white connecting material between the two having been bored through or eaten away.

There are other "jumping nuts," as the *Eufierbia*, also of tropical America, containing a tiny hymenopterous insect; a *Tamarix*, of tropical Africa; and yet another, the seed of which is unknown by name.

### New Members.

The following were enrolled from Oct. 18, up to convention week:

H. H. Coleman, Newark, N. J.  
W. W. Cleveland, Jacksonville, Florida.

H. H. Simmons, Jacksonville, Florida.

Mrs. Mary Virginia Wilson, San Luis Potosi, Mexico.

Dr. W. A. Warren, E. Tallassee, Alabama.

A. A. Geringey, Glen St. Mary, Florida.

Dr. W. E. Rouse, Valdosta, Ga.

C. Houldsworth, Thomasville, Georgia.

W. S. Corvin, Highland, California.

John B. Wiggins, Holly Hill, South Carolina.

Ben Adler, De Witt, Ga.

P. P. Smith, of 184 LaSalle St., Chicago, wants copies of the Nut-Grower for March, June, July and December, 1907, and January, February, March, April and July, 1908.

## WANTED

To purchase Soft Shell Pecan Nuts. Price must be moderate. Send full particulars and quotations to :

**MAPLETON'S NUT FOOD CO., LTD.,**  
CARSTON, LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

## THE NUT-GROWER

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

The NUT-GROWER COMPANY

Entered as second-class matter at the Postoffice at Poulan, Georgia, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Subscription, 50 cents per Annum.  
Advertising Rates on Application.

## NOTICE

When this paragraph is marked it means that your subscription has expired and that you are requested to renew promptly, as postal regulations do not permit us to mail to delinquents at second-class rates.

The subscription price is 50 cents per annum, but if you will send \$1.00 your account will be credited for three years.

DECEMBER, 1910.

"Waukeenah" is the name recently given to the round Moore pecan.

As the subscription price of the Nut-Grower will be advanced to \$1 a year on January 1st 1911, it will be desirable to send in renewals and new subscriptions at once.

A typographical error in our September number makes Mr. Ramsey, of Texas, advise that in his article on Varieties of Texas Soils, the figures given as \$11,000 should be \$1,100.

Good seed, good soil, good cultivation, are the essentials for a good crop of corn. All of these apply to the nut orchard, and especially the good seed which makes a good tree. We need to know more about the characteristics of good pecans for seed purposes.

The advance of the Boll Weevil Eastward is causing much uneasiness among those who depend entirely upon the cotton crop.

Its advent in Georgia may encourage or force the farmer to diversify his crops. Planting nut trees is one way to diversify.

The attention and interest manifested at the Monticello Convention, indicates that the members were there for a definite purpose, and it was easy to see that they wanted to learn about nut-growing as a business. It seemed to us like a great storage battery being charged with static force, which will be drawn upon for dynamic energy to execute in intelligent work the accomplishment of profitable results.

About 50 new members were enrolled at the Convention. Their names and postoffice addresses will appear in a later issue.

Mr. H. G. Cannon, of Cairo, a member of the association, met with a serious loss by fire on the eve of the Convention, and was prevented from attending.

Among the new features of the Nut-Grower for 1911, will be the regular use of cuts. Photographs of prominent nut growers are sure to be of interest, and one or more are planned for each issue.

During 1911 we contemplate a series of articles descriptive of all the standing, and some of the promising new varieties of pecans. Much data bearing on this subject has been assembled, which will be carefully compiled, so that if found desirable, the series can be reproduced in pamphlet form.

Mr. J. B. Wight, of Cairo, Ga., the retiring President of the Nut-Growers' Association, during his two years in office, made an enviable and enduring record for faithful and efficient service. During his term the Association has grown in numbers, been stronger in its business management, and become a tower of influence, standing out conspicuously for high ideals and conservative, but active progress.

The Monticello Convention was a deliberative body, and several times demonstrated that the judgment of the convention was different from the recommendations of committees.

This was the case in regard to the report of the Committee on Markets and Marketing, in which the majority of the committee advised that the time had not yet arrived for active work in making arrangements for concerted action in marketing pecans. A minority report which urged that prompt action was desirable, led to a lively discussion, and the appointing of an enlarged committee to continue the work started a year ago. This committee was made up with much care, and held a conference at the close of the Convention.

Victor Hugo in one of his famous books graphically depicts the experiences which some pecan growers are passing through, particularly those who have not taken the precaution to first thoroughly inform themselves of what they are sure to encounter. He says: "It is not until a task is fairly grappled with, that its difficulties and perils become fully manifest. There is nothing like making a commencement for making evident how difficult it will be to come to the end. Every beginning is a struggle against resistance. The first step is an exorable undeceiver."

Mr. W. S. Corwin, of Highland, San Bernardino county, California, sent in his application for membership just as the final pages of the Badge Book were being run. Through some mistake his address was published as Chicago, Ill. As he is a grower and shipper of oranges, lemons and nuts the address in the Badge Book does not fit, and this item is given place to correct the error in address. Some of our readers may not endorse his opinion, that California in the near future will lead in pecan culture. His argument is, that the state leads in many lines of agriculture, horticulture and nut-growing.

We have watched with interest the movements of several parties who began their active work in nut-growing by assembling and studying all the available literature on the subject, and following it up with personal conferences with practical men, and then attended the conventions of the National Association.

These men have gotten ready before beginning operations, and the months and years spent by them was time used to advantage.

They have been able to start their orchards on the best known plans, and the early and satisfactory results are demonstrating the importance of careful preparation for such permanent work.

Mr. H. K. Miller, of Monticello, Fla., the newly elected President of the National Nut Growers' Association is admirably fitted for

this honorable and influential position. He is widely and favorably known in horticultural circles, being a skillful nut-grower, and a man of excellent business qualifications and experience. His sterling industry, and quiet but genial personality, make it certain that his administration will be one of marked progress and efficiency. The Association is to be congratulated on this choice. The state of Florida is honored, and the town of Monticello distinguished by his election.

### Personal Mention.

### Echoes of the Convention.

C. Forkert, of Ocean Springs, Miss., one of the pioneers of the pecan industry, missed the Albany and the Chattanooga conventions, but was again "among those present" at Monticello.

\* \* \*

Only three of those who attended the first meeting of the association were at the Monticello con-

vention. They were: Theo Bechtel, of Ocean Springs, Miss.; H. C. White, of De Witt, Ga., and J. F. Wilson, of Poulan, Ga.

\* \* \*

The entertainment tendered by the good people of Monticello, was thoroughly enjoyed by the visitors. The musical features were especially appreciated.

\* \* \*

"Here's the nuttiest bunch in the United States," said B. W. Stone, of Thomasville, Ga., as he came into the convention hall Thursday morning with proofs of the convention photographs.

\* \* \*

Captain Parkhill, Jefferson county's genial Clerk of Court, was usually to be found in the center of interested hearers. The Captain was not much on scientific nut culture, but no one could get the best of him when it came to spinning yarns.

\* \* \*

Judge U. V. Whipple, of Cor-

dele, Ga., and A. Clarke Snedeker, of Wheeling, W. Va., were among those who took the first degree. Though neophytes they seem to have as well developed symptoms of pecanitis as any of the chronic cases.

\* \* \*

Dr. J. B. Custis, the glad hand artist, of Orange Heights, Fla. was, as usual, one of the factors tending to promote the cheerfulness of the meeting.

\* \* \*

J. E. Reynolds, of Minneapolis, Minn., told some of the members that he had been educated for the ministry, but had "got switched off" from a preacher to a promoter. Oh, what a fall was there, my countrymen!

\* \* \*

But in spite of the fact that Rev. C. M. Ledbetter was present, Florida failed to go dry.

\* \* \*

What's in a name? R. B. Small, of Macon, Ga., was one of the biggest men present.

\* \* \*

While the sessions of the convention were strictly business meetings and "kidding" had no place on the program, there was at least one "kidder" present. That was Samuel, from Ann Arbor, Michigan.

\* \* \*

"Fruit Tree" Ramsey, was the representative of the good state of Texas present at the convention, but he sounded her praises with as much enthusiasm as if he had been a "dozen."

\* \* \*

Conversation overheard at the convention hall. "Say, when do we visit the groves?" "Don't know. Ask Barrows." "Where's that big pecan tree?" "Ask Barrows." "What time does the four o'clock train leave?" "Ask Barrows." "How old is Ann?" "Oh, see Barrows. He knows all about it."

\* \* \*

Mr. F. K. Freeman, of Athens, Ga., was prevented from attending the convention by sickness. He says it was a "grievous disappointment."

Do You  
Want a

COPY

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**FRUIT**  
AND VEGETABLE GROWING  
IN  
**MANATEE COUNTY,**  
**FLORIDA**

SEABOARD  
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WE WILL SEND IT TO YOU FREE!

This handsomely illustrated, fifty-page booklet containing a most interesting description of the famous Manatee Section, being a reproduction of a series of articles written by the editor of one of the leading agricultural papers in the United States after a personal investigation by him. The articles were run in serial form in his publication during the last four months, and we have embodied same in an attractive pamphlet, illustrating it with dozens of interesting and instructive scenes from actual life. This handsome piece of literature will be sent free, together with pamphlet containing a list of properties available in the Land of Manatee upon receipt of five cents in stamps or currency to cover cost of mailing. Our supply of this book is limited, and if you want a copy you should not delay, but write at once.

J. W. WHITE,

General Industrial Agent,

Seaboard Air Line Railway,

Norfolk, Virginia.

## News Items.

Weather at Piney Park for Oct., 1910: Maximum, 91; minimum, 29; Rainfall, 4.18.

\* \* \*

The citrus and vegetable crops of South Florida, were considerably impaired by the October storm.

\* \* \*

The meeting for the proposed organization of a Northern Nut-Growers' Association will be held at the Botanical Museum in Bronx Park, New York City, Thursday, Nov. 17 at 2 p. m. You are invited to take part and be prepared to give a brief account of your work.

Suggestions, short papers and specimens for exhibition are also requested.

The Museum may be reached by the Third ave. Elevated R. R., or the New York-Central to the Botanical Garden Station.

Cornell University, where Dr. Morris's collection of the edible nuts of the world may be seen, has been offered as a place for the meeting next year.

W. C. DEMING.  
Westchester,  
N. Y. City.

## Mere Mention.

The thinner the shell the better it is for the consumer. I know this brings up the point of keeping qualities from the producer's standpoint. I heard of an old farmer who said his apples never spoiled, for when he placed his crop in the cellar he turned the boys in on them. So with an ideal pecan; turn the purchaser loose on them and none will ever get rancid. There need be no fears about the price, however glutted the market may be with common pecans. But should it be desired to keep them sweet, store them away where the light and air cannot have free access to them and the thinnest shells will keep sweet indefinitely. I prefer a shell so thin that two nuts may be taken in the palm of the hand, so that a gentle pressure of one against the other cracks the shells so they may be flipped off with the finger, leaving the unbroken kernels clinging together and perfectly clear from all the bitter pith. To separate readily from the pith there should be a wide groove in the back of the kernel.

\* \* \*

H. S. Graves says: "If you de-

sire to plant on land rather poor in fertility, thoroughly mix with the soil two or three shovelful of well rotted compost when tree is planted, or one or two pounds of bone meal, according to size of tree. Remember the pecan does not make so rapid a start as the peach or some other class of trees, and cannot be forced until its root system has become established. If no cultivated crop is to be grown between the tree rows (though we strongly advocate it) the second year they should receive about two pounds commercial fertilizer which will analyze equal parts of Ammonia, Phosphoric Acid and Potash, applied in this latitude about last of February and in July. After this increase the amounts to one pound per tree for each year of its age. When trees have commenced to bear, a formula containing Ammonia three to four per cent., Phosphoric Acid five per cent. and Potash twelve per cent. A good application to the crop between trees, is better than placed close to them. Stable manure can be applied at any time, well broadcasted and not applied too close to trees."

## SUCCESS



NATURAL SIZE

The nut that has never failed to bear and never failed to fill at both ends with kernels of best quality.

**BECHTEL PECAN NURSERIES**  
OCEAN SPRINGS, MISS.

## WHITE'S BUDDING TOOL

*A Scientific Instrument for the Propagation of Pecans, Hickories, Walnuts, Chestnuts, Persimmons and all other Trees, by the Annular, Semi-Annular, Patch and Veneer Methods.*

Several hundreds of this Tool in use in United States and abroad.

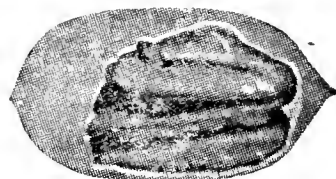
Budding and Grafting Wood of best varieties of Pecans.

For particulars and prices, write

**HERBERT C WHITE,**

DeWitt, :: Georgia.

## New Plan



For growing Pecans, Pears, Peaches, etc., at a profit—Free. 50 per cent. reductions in price of trees. Sure to live. No agents.

**B. W. STONE & CO.,** Thomasville, Ga.

## PECAN TREES

That are properly grown is my Specialty.

## Budded and Grafted Trees

of the best varieties for sale. Write for prices of trees and information as to growing and care of groves.

**J. B. WIGHT,** CAIRO, GEORGIA.

—LET US SEND YOU—

## "PECAN MEATS PICKED OUT"

For Those Who Want to Know  
By Those Who Know

All the essential information "Out of a Nut Shell." Investigate Pecans for pleasure, Pecans for profit. Our plan of free expert superintendence in planting large size pecans assures live trees and quick profits. WRITE TODAY.

**Clingman Nursery and Orchard Company, Ltd.**

Keithville, La.

## BUY A PECAN GROVE

The Best Investment that can now be made in the United States or elsewhere. I will sell you one already established

## ON EASY TERMS

planted to the best known grafted standard paper shell varieties, one to three years old, located on the Gulf coast of Mississippi and in Jackson county, the native birth of the paper shell pecans and where ten or twelve of the best known varieties now being propagated by nurserymen were originated.

I now have four groves ready for delivery and several thousand acres of the finest pecan land in the South. I have a very special bargain in a forty-acre grove (Satsuma orange trees between the pecans) which includes 20,000 stocks for the coming season's grafting, a splendid opening for a combination grove and nursery, on the L. & N. railroad, and a half mile front on a running stream.

Will also furnish trees, superintend the planting of groves anywhere in South Mississippi and Alabama west of Mobile.

The Satsuma orange planted between pecans when desired. Young grafted trees, grafted wood and fancy and commercial nuts in any quantity. Thanksgiving and Holiday orders for nuts given special attention. All grafting wood and trees grown from bearing trees in my own groves, hence absolutely true to name. No guess work—you get exactly what you order. Pecans this season especially fine. Send your orders early.

**F. H. LEWIS,**

Jackson County, SCRANTON, MISS.



## LETTERS

DR. J. F. WILSON.

Sec'y Nat'l Nut-Growers' Assn.  
DEAR SIR:—Would it not be well to bring to the attention of the Association the contemplated organization of an association of northern nut-growers?

I have to-day been in consultation with Dr. Morris, and have corresponded with Prof. John Craig, Prof. C. P. Close, and many others who have expressed their approval and offered their assistance. It is now too late to call this meeting before that of the Association, as we had hoped we might, in order to notify the Association of our action, and ask for affiliation.

Prof. Craig has offered to allow the meeting to be held at Cornell University, and Dr. Britton has offered the use of the Botanical Museum at Bronx Park, N. Y., city, where the meeting will probably be held this year, and probably at Cornell next year.

I note what you say in the Nut-Grower about the movement to form associations in different sections of the country.

I regret my inability to come to Florida for the National meeting.

Yours truly,

W. C. DEMING.

Oct. 29th, '10.

TIFTON, NOV. 2ND 1910

J. B. WIGHT, President,

Monticello, Fla.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN:

Confirming our telegram of this date inviting you to designate Tifton as the place for holding your next annual convention, the citizens of Tifton join us in cordially urging you to accept our invitation.

Located near the center of the pecan belt, and a community in which the pecan industry is rapidly increasing its acreage; with three trunk-line railroads, good hotels and ample convention halls, a hospitable people bid you welcome.

Wishing for your association unmeasured success, and hoping to have the honor of entertaining your next convention, I am,

Sincerely yours truly,

H. S. MURRAY.

Chairman Conventions Com't.

Tifton Chamber of Commerce.

EDITOR NUT-GROWER:—Every South Georgia county is urgently invited to send us an exhibit for display at our Ticket Office, which is located at one of the most prominent points in the city; thousands

of people pass it daily, and an exhibit of this kind cannot fail to do good to each county sending same, as they will get a certain line of publicity, that is always to be desired.

Any mention you may make of our scheme to keep before the people of ATLANTA and visitors to the city, the wonderful resources of SOUTH GEORGIA, will be appreciated by, Yours very truly,

W. H. LEAHY,

General Passenger Agent.

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 15, 1910.

BEAUMONT, TEX. NOV. 23, '10.  
NUT-GROWERS ASS'N.,

Monticello, Fla.

Beaumont would appreciate the honor of entertaining next Convention. We will gladly provide an excellent meeting place on the banks of the beautiful Neches. One of the best convention reporters in the country, can show the visitors some of the most beautiful country and the finest highways to be found anywhere. We have a pecan country, and we need to know more about them. We will spare no effort to provide pleasing entertainment for the visitors, and pledge hospitality for which Beaumont is famed.

BEAUMONT CHAMBER COMMERCE.

## Pecan Trees

In quality, Budded and Grafted Standard varieties, at the closest possible prices. Correspondence solicited.

## Arcadia Nurseries

Monticello, Florida.

We also carry a general line of Fruit and Ornamental Trees.

## GAINESVILLE NURSERIES,

GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA.

Specialists in Budded and Grafted Pecan Trees of reliable known varieties. Our catalog contains information on selecting, planting, culture, etc., and is free for the asking. Graftwood for sale; our orchards contain over forty named varieties.

H. S. GRAVES, PROPRIETOR.

Gainesville, Florida.

## Pecan Investments

Mr. J. B. Wight's Chattanooga address, four six by nine inch pages, with fifteen hundred words.

This is a careful and very conservative review of the commercial opportunities this nut offers, and supplies just the information prospective investors desire. Copies furnished at following rates:

|             |        |
|-------------|--------|
| 1,000 ..... | \$4.50 |
| 500 .....   | 2.50   |
| 250 .....   | 1.50   |
| 100 .....   | .75    |
| 50 .....    | .50    |

Send orders to

The Nut-Grower Co.,

Poulan, Georgia.

## Budded and Grafted . . . Pecan Trees

We have them in all the Varieties Worth While.

The demand for the best sizes and varieties of BUDDED AND GRAFTED PECAN TREES is far greater than the supply.

## ORDER NOW TO SAVE DISAPPOINTMENT

## 1909-1910 PRICE LIST:

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|---|-----------------|
| 1 to 2 foot size, 55 cents each, or ..... | \$45.00 per 100 |
| 2 to 3 foot size, 60 cents each, or ..... | 55.00 per 100   |
| 3 to 4 foot size, 70 cents each, or ..... | 65.00 per 100   |
| 4 to 5 foot size, 80 cents each, or ..... | 75.00 per 100   |
| 5 to 6 foot size, 90 cents each, or ..... | 85.00 per 100   |

## OUR GUARANTEE

If our planting instructions and advice as to the care of the trees are followed we will replace, free, all over 7 per cent. that die from natural causes, provided they are set out before February 15th.

Orders Booked now for Fall and Winter Delivery.

DELAYS PAY NO DIVIDENDS---ACT NOW---ORDER TO-DAY.

The G. M. Bacon Pecan Company,

DeWitt, Mitchell County, Georgia.

**MOTICELLO COVENTION.**

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 177.)

tour of the groves and orchards, an excellent photograph of the members was obtained. The committee on arrangement had provided plenty of vehicles for the trip, as some of the places visited were two or three miles from town.

Monticello has eight nurseries in her immediate neighborhood, comprising nearly three hundred acres. Only four of these nurseries were visited, however, those of the Standard Pecan Co., Jefferson Nursery Co., Simpson Nursery Co., and Summit Nurseries. After a close inspection of these places the visitors returned to town in time for lunch. In the afternoon the members scattered about the town in groups, visiting points not on the morning's tour. The groves in the neighborhood were inspected as well as some of the single trees that possess both local and even national fame. One of the big seedling trees growing in the town holds a record of 900 pounds for a single crop, while another bore over 600 pounds.

One of the most popular places visited was a small grove of seedlings that had been topworked to named varieties, owned by W. W. Carroll. Each tree in this grove bore a label showing the name of variety and record of the tree. Some of these trees topworked in 1908 were in bearing. One nine year old tree had borne a crop of 100 pounds.

At the Thursday morning session Prof. W. N. Hutt read a paper on Legislation affecting Horticulture. Prof. Hutt also reported as Vice-President for North Carolina, giving a comprehensive report on the progress of nut growing in that state. Other state vice-presidents also reported at this session; the report from Arkansas containing some especially interesting cultural and climatic observation. A short talk was made by John P. Brown of Carney, Ala., formerly editor of Arboriculture, and an authority on Catalpa-growing.

Routine business and the Question Box occupied most of the afternoon meeting. An important step taken at this session was the appointment of a committee on markets and marketing. This committee will arrange for co-operative action in the marketing of the crops which will soon be large enough to make such action necessary.

The report of the committee on Varietal Adaptation was the feat-

ure of the closing session. Mr. C. A. Reed of the Department of Agriculture, the chairman of this committee presented this report and gave much valuable information in regard to the different varieties.

The report of the committee on Nominations was adopted and the following officers were elected: H. K. Miller, Monticello, Fla., President; J. B. Curtis, Orange Heights, Fla., 1st Vice-President; H. C. White, DeWitt, Ga., 2nd Vice-President; J. F. Wilson, Poulan, Ga., Secretary; M. B. McNeely, Richmond, Va., Treasurer.

No less than eight invitations were received from points desiring to secure the next convention, viz: Beaumont, Tex.; Houston, Tex.; St. Louis, Mo.; Portland, Ore.; Tifton, Ga.; Americus, Ga.; Gulfport, Miss.; and Mobile, Ala. The selection of place was referred to the Executive Committee.

Short talks by the newly elected officers and members of the Old Guard formed the concluding part of the program and the convention adjourned sine die.

## THE W. B. DUKES Pecan Farms

Moultrie, : : Georgia.

Growers and Shippers of

*Fancy Paper Shell Pecans.*

Budding and Grafting Wood  
for sale.

## FOR SALE!

Two Fine Pieces of Property  
in Alachua County, Florida.

One 40-acre tract, with 12 acres in cultivation and set in pecan trees, of best varieties, 2 years old.

One 20½-acre tract, with 10 acres in cultivation and set in pecan trees, of best varieties, 2 years old.

This property lies on a large lake and is well drained. Both places adjoin my grove that will bear 5,000 lbs. of fine pecans this season.

For further particulars, address,

**T. S. MCMANUS,**

WALDO, : : : : FLORIDA.

FOR INFORMATION AS TO LANDS IN

--The Nation's Garden Spot--

*That Great Fruit and Truck Growing  
Section along the : : : :*

**Atlantic Coast Line Railroad**

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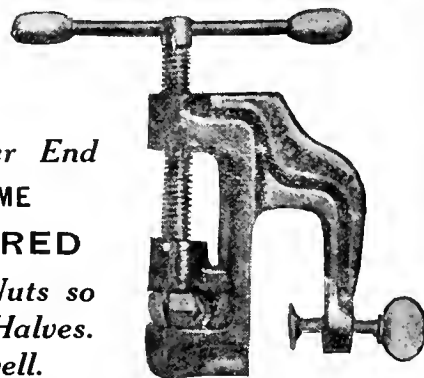
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## REPORTS

### Report from Arkansas.

G. M. Brown, State Vice-President.

For the year 1910 I can report some progress and some disappointments in my pecan experiments.

The growth of the branches on my large top-worked trees has been very satisfactory, but the small trees received a set back from a frost in the latter part of April, which materially shortened the year's growth. Several of my small trees bloomed this year, but did not set any fruit. On my large top-worked trees, I had three varieties to set fruit. The Georgia Giant, the Columbian and the Stuart. Very few nuts, however, have reached maturity; so I will not have samples to send this season.

Many of the nuts were knocked off by a hail storm in August, and the majority of the remaining ones turned brown, and dried up later. This last mishap, I can scarcely attribute to the hail, as the native nuts on the same trees did not show any such effects.

Of the trees from the nurseries, on tender Southern roots, the Van Deman, Stuart and Young killed back again last winter, also, 7 out of 9 Georgia Giants, and 1 out of 3 Pabst. I have one Russell tree, which appears to be hardier than the above named varieties, as it has never been winter-killed, but it has had other set-backs that has stunted its growth. It will be fair to state, however, that these trees did not kill back badly until after the overflow of 1908. Since that time they have not grown vigorously, and probably do not ripen their wood properly. The same varieties on native stocks seem to be perfectly hardy.

The crop of wild pecans is a rather poor one in this section this year, but I have three trees that are fairly well loaded.

### Pittsburg Nut Prices.

Pittsburg, Nov. 3.—The nut market is dull. Chestnuts ranged from 11 to 12c a pound, black walnuts sell at 3c, pecans 12 to 14c, Brazils 10 to 13c, hazelnuts 11 to 14c, and English walnuts 12 to 16c.

### Publicity Work to be Handled by The Nut-Grower.

The Nut-Notes and Bulletins which have for several years been efficiently and widely used by the Associations Committee on Publicity will, we are sorry to say, be at least temporarily suspended with this issue, which is given up largely to sending out a prompt and full report of the Monticello Convention.

This is partly due to an accident which prevented the report on Publicity reaching the Convention which in turn, with other complications, prevented any fund from being raised for their purpose.

Although this work has been carried on without any expense to the Association, aside from one or two small appropriations and the diverting of the amount usually expended in advertising the convention to this fund for giving early and wide information regarding the Monticello con-

vention, and saving to the Association this expense. Still the Committee on Ways and Means in auditing the Secretary's account, recommended that in the future, no association funds be used in the publication of the Monthly Nut Notes. This recommendation however, was not adopted and the omission of any subscription for purpose of their continuance, causes the break in the custom which has been followed for several years.

However, the Nut-Grower will for the present devote a column monthly to such items as were usually included in the Notes, so that all the subscribers to that Journal and its exchanges, will still have them available. Others can get on this subscription list, which by the way, will cost \$1 a year after January 1st, next, while the Publicity Committee will doubtless find some way to have them reach the large list of agricultural and trade journals which have heretofore been securing them.

## The Secret of Success Is Self-Development....

Prepare for future success—greatness, prosperity, and happiness—by developing yourself NOW. Your circumstances are only the expression of your mental development and habits, and it is impossible to improve your surroundings unless you FIRST IMPROVE YOURSELF.

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## SOCIETIES

### Resolutions at Monticello.

The committee on resolutions desire to report as follows:

FIRST, Whereas, the organization of an association of northern nut growers has been drawn to the attention of this body, and whereas said association has requested affiliation with the National Nut Grower's Association; therefore be it resolved that we do hereby express our approval of said organization and grant their request for affiliation with this body.

SECOND, Whereas, the officials and engineers in charge of the construction of the Panama Canal have announced that it will be completed and open for commerce in 1915, and,

Whereas, practically the unanimous sentiment of the president of the United States and other officials, the members of congress and the American people generally, is that no celebration of the completion of the canal can produce such immediate and beneficial results as the holding of an exposition, where the people of the world will be brought closer together through this union of the Atlantic and Pacific, the east and west, and will meet and confer with each other and exhibit the resources and products of their several countries; be it,

Resolved, That we cordially approve the idea of a WORLD'S PANAMA EXPOSITION and pledge it our moral support and assistance; be it, further,

Resolved, That we see in New Orleans the "logical point" for such exposition, by reason of its proximity to the canal and because it is the gateway for a large part of the import and export commerce of these United States with the countries South of us and with the world, easily reached from all points in this continent, North, Central and South America; and in all respects suited to hold a great World's Exposition, and we therefore endorse New Orleans as the best point at which to hold the World's Panama Exposition, in honor of the completion of the canal.

THIRD, Whereas, The National Nut Grower's Association has been so enthusiastically welcomed and so royally entertained by the good people of Monticello and vicinity; therefore; be it,

Resolved, That we express our grateful appreciation of the same and that the thanks of this organization be most heartily tendered to the committee on arrangements for their efforts in our behalf, to the

Ladies Improvement Society for their generous hospitality, to the nursery men and growers, whose grounds and groves have been open to us for our information and our interest, and to the good people generally for the glad welcome which we have everywhere been made to feel.

J. E. REYNOLDS, Chairman,  
J. B. WIGGINS,  
Signed: U. V. WHIPPLE,  
P. S. WILLIAMS.

The committee on time and place of next meeting beg to refer the matter to the executive committee.

\* \* \*

Among the questions placed in the box, was the following, to which answers are invited: "How many pecan nuts have been produced per acre of 20 trees, planted grafted stock, the 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th years?" Let some one answer who owns a grove of one acre or larger and who has weighed or counted the nuts grown in his grove.

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A Handsome Journal of Southern Horticulture.

Write for Sample Copies.

Houston, : Texas.

## PECANS

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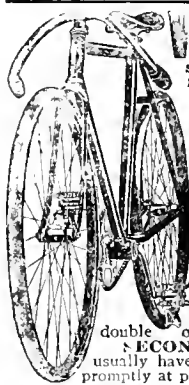
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Nursery Established in 1882  
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## Pecan Trees Root Grafted

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PRICE LIST.

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sample Latest Model "Ranger" bicycle furnished by us. Our agents everywhere are making money fast. Write for full particulars and special offer at once.

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**FACTORY PRICES** We furnish the highest grade bicycles it is possible to make at one small profit above actual factory cost. You save \$10 to \$25 middlemen's profits by buying direct of us and have the manufacturer's guarantee behind your bicycle. **DO NOT BUY** a bicycle or a pair of tires from anyone at any price until you receive our catalogues and learn our unheard of factory prices and remarkable special offers to rider agents.

**YOU WILL BE ASTONISHED** when you receive our beautiful catalogue and study our superb models at the *wonderfully low prices* we can make you this year. We sell the highest grade bicycles for less money than any other factory. We are satisfied with \$1.00 profit above factory cost.

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**COASTER-DRAKES,** single wheels, imported roller chains and pedals, parts, repairs and equipment of all kinds at half the usual retail prices.

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**SELF-HEALING TIRES** A SAMPLE PAIR TO INTRODUCE, ONLY

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We will allow a cash discount of 5 per cent (thereby making the price \$4.55 per pair) if you send **FULL CASH WITH ORDER** and enclose this advertisement. You run no risk in sending us an order as the tires may be returned at OUR expense if for any reason they are not satisfactory on examination. We are perfectly reliable and money sent to us is as safe as in a bank. If you order a pair of these tires, you will find that they will ride easier, run faster, wear better, last longer and look finer than any tire you have ever used or seen at any price. We know that you will be so well pleased that when you want a bicycle you will give us your order. We want you to send us a trial order at once, hence this remarkable tire offer.

**IF YOU NEED TIRES** don't buy any kind at any price until you send for a pair of Hedgethorn Puncture-Proof tires on approval and trial at the special introductory price quoted above; or write for our big Tire and Sundry Catalogue which describes and quotes all makes and kinds of tires at about half the usual prices.

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Notice the thick rubber tread "A" and puncture strips "B" and "D," also rim strip "H" to prevent rim cutting. This tire will outlast any other make--SOFT, ELASTIC and EASY RIDING.

## Books and Catalogues.

CATALOG—Instruments for the Veterinary. Moore Bros., Albany, New York.

\* \* \*

GREATER HOUSTON.—Illustrated folder published by Chamber of Commerce, Houston, Texas.

\* \* \*

PECAN-PROFITS.—8 page illustrated leaflet, published by Tennessee Wholesale Nurseries, Winchester, Tenn.

\* \* \*

CATALOG—C. A. Yancey, Bunkie, La., list several varieties of pecans, and gives information and testimonials.

\* \* \*

HOW TO GROW FLOWERS AND SEED.—160 page illustrated pamphlet, published by H. W. Buckbee, Rockford, Ill.

\* \* \*

P. J. BERKSMANS CO., Augusta, Ga.—Catalog for 1910-11. Illustrated profusely. Several varieties of pecans listed.

\* \* \*

TRANSACTIONS OF THE MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY. For the year 1910. 100 pages published by the Society at Boston.

\* \* \*

GEORGIA—An illustrated 60-page pamphlet, by Edwin P. Ansley, Atlanta, Ga., giving official figures and statistics in regard to that state.

\* \* \*

THE PAPERSHELL PECAN AND THE SATSUMA ORANGE. A handsome booklet presenting the claims of the South Orchards Company, Mobile, Ala.

\* \* \*

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT PART 1—Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment Station gives 250 pages of interesting matter on the work of the station.

\* \* \*

GLEN ST. MARY NURSERIES—Glen St. Mary Fla., 1911 Catalog and price list. A handsomely printed and illustrated booklet. Contains several pages devoted to pecans.

\* \* \*

PROCEEDINGS TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL MEETING OF THE GEORGIA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—Published by the State Board of Entomology, Atlanta, Ga. 150 pages.



MONTICELLO,

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National Nut Growers' Association  
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# THE NUT-GROWER

Volume X Whole No. 102  
Number 1

Poulan, Ga., January, 1911.

10c per Copy  
\$1.00 per Year

## NORTHERN NUT GROWERS ASSOCIATION

### An Important New Organization, for the Purpose of Promoting Interest in Nut Growing.

A new member was admitted to the list of organizations, which have for their purpose the promotion of horticultural interests in this country, on November 17th, in New York City. For some time past, a union of individuals interested in nut growing has been urged. Prominent among persons who have promoted the movement, are: Dr. W. C. Deming, of Westchester, N. Y., and Dr. Robert T. Morris, the surgeon of New York City, an enthusiastic nut grower of Connecticut. A call was issued for a meeting at the New York Botanic Garden, in rooms kindly placed at the disposal of these gentlemen by Director N. L. Britton, for November 17th, and a small, but enthusiastic meeting was held.

Dr. Deming acted as chairman and presented the objects of the meeting, supporting his statements by a number of letters from persons connected with some phase of the nut-growing industry, and proffering advice and assistance. The suggestions coming from these widely separated sources demonstrated the need of such a society, together with the scope and range of its function. Enough problems bearing upon the adaptation, the improvement, the culture, and the handling of the product were suggested in these letters to occupy the conference very profitably for several days.

The first business of the meeting was to consider organization, and a committee was appointed to take this matter in hand. After informal consideration, the committee presented the following report on organization, which was adopted tentatively by the meeting:

NAME—This society shall be

known as the NORTHERN NUT-GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

OBJECT—The promotion of interest in nut-producing plants, their products, and their culture.

MEMBERSHIP—Membership in the society shall be open to all persons who desire to further nut culture, without reference to place of residence or nationality.

OFFICERS—There shall be a president, a vice-president, a secretary-treasurer, and an executive committee of five persons, of which latter the president and secretary shall be members.

MEETINGS—The association shall hold an annual meeting on or about November 15th, and such other special meetings as may seem desirable, these to be called by the president and executive committee.

FEES—The fees shall be of two kinds, annual and life. The former shall be \$2; the latter, \$20.

The above brief draft of working rules was adopted by the society, with the understanding that the executive committee should consider the question of constitution and by-laws, and present such modifications as seemed desirable at the next regular meeting of the association.

PAPERS—In addition to a large number of letters from nut growers north, south, east, and west, several papers of present-day interest were presented. Among these was one from Prof. W. N. Hutt, State Horticulturist of North Carolina, on nut growing in that state; another from Mr. Henry Hicks, of Westbury, Long Island, containing a number of practical and pointed remarks and suggestions, which, taken together, clearly defined the

[CONTINUED ON PAGE 2.]

### Seedling Nuts and Fruits.

By Jno. P. Brown, Carney, Ala.

During a long life time devoted to the planting of trees, in which I have experimented much with plant and tree seeds, it will be conceded that I have accumulated some information of value; among which is that the reliability of trees to reproduce their kind with exactness cannot be depended upon, but rather nature tends to great variations.

The peach matures in so short a time that this fruit is better known than most other trees and the wonderful variation in seedling is recognized by every one.

The habit of clinging to the stone by some strains is usually transmitted to seedlings of clingstone peaches while those which part freely from the pit transmit that quality to successive generations of trees.

Beyond this nothing can be predicted as to the character of this fruit.

Then again, in apples absolutely nothing can be done depended upon from the seedling: They may be sweet or sour, red, yellow or green in color, large or small, bearing profusely or shy bearers. In short planting apple seeds with the expectation of securing something good is a veritable lottery with a vast majority of blank tickets.

One of our best winter apples, the Northern Spy, requires twenty-one years of wood growth ere it begins to produce its splendid fruit. While the Missouri Pippin has fruited in my nursery rows one year after being grafted.

We must consider this feature of early or late maturity whether the trees be planted for profit in the commercial orchard or for our family use in the garden. We must wait for fruit or nuts.

But surely with forest trees there is a certainty of reproduction in

kind? Well, yes. An oak tree must be produced when an acorn is planted, yet not an exact copy of the parent tree.

While studying the forests in Kentucky some years ago, in one small wooded mountain, I found fully one hundred distinct variations in the red and black oak family.

Some acorns were three times as large as others: They varied in shape, and in the character of the cups. The leaves were quite distinct, as well as bark, and the habit of growth differed.

Botanists classify the oak into only about seventy varieties, but in Baldwin County, Alabama, near my present home I have found fully fifty kinds of oak. Probably no other forest tree shows this character of variation as does the oak and the hickory families, to the latter of which the pecan belongs.

Some seedling pecan trees have proven to possess most of the qualities desired in the nuts, although in a great majority of natural seedlings, the fruit is of quite inferior grade.

When a tree produces nuts of large size, shells thin as paper, bearing fruit at an early age, quality of meat of first character, tree an abundant and annual bearer, such a tree is seized upon by propagators and increased as rapidly as possible by grafting and budding and given a name.

The rarity of such naturally seeded trees makes them of great value, sometimes of fabulous worth.

So when we plant pecan trees we may well pay the price of genuine budded trees on which we may depend for the best, largest, thinnest shelled nuts, in a reasonable time after planting, rather than run the risk of waiting many years, perhaps only to find our trees producing medium or small nuts and insufficient quantities to prove remunerative.

We may ask the cause of this great variation in plants? The reply, hybridization.

Practically all plants are subject to change by means of pollen carried by insects, or the wind, from the flowers of one tree or plant to

others near by of the same species. Improvement may come if the dominant plant is superior to the other, or the production may retrograde if the pollen is from an inferior plant.

Artificial pollinization is often practiced, usually with annual plants or those which mature quickly, in order that the results may be seen during the operator's lifetime. But few men care to spend long years in waiting when at best the results must be problematical.

If it is desired to experiment, or for economy we plant seedlings, then secure the very best possible to obtain, for circumstances may prevent our grafting them as planned.

#### Northern Nut Growers Association.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1.)

probable field and scope of the society's work. An interesting communication was also received from Mr. W. M. Roper, former editor of the "American Fruit and Nut Journal," of Petersburg, Va., bearing on nut growing in that vicinity.

Some discussion took place, relative to form of organization, as to whether the association should organize independently, or in affiliation with the National Nut Growers' Association. It was thought best to organize independently for the present, and the question of affiliation could be taken up later on.

OFFICERS—After the report of the committee on constitution and by-laws was presented and accepted, those desiring to qualify for voting privilege were given the opportunity of paying their fees, after which the election of officers took place. This resulted as follows:

President, Dr. Robert T. Morris, New York City.

Vice-President, Mr. T. P. Littlepage, Washington, D. C.

Secretary-Treasurer, Dr. W. C. Deming, Westchester, N. Y.

Executive Committee: Professor John Craig, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.; Mr. Henry Hales, Ridgewood, N. J.; Prof. C. P. Close, College Park, Md.

EXHIBITS—The exhibits were varied and instructive. Secretary

Deming presented a display of nut literature, including reports, bulletins, and special publications on nuts and nut culture.

Henry Hales, Ridgewood, N. J.: Samples of Hale's paper-shell hickory; samples of walnuts, *Juglans regia*, grown in his vicinity.

Mrs. Jos. T. Lovett, Emilie, Bucks County, Pa.: Exceptionally fine specimens of Paragon chestnut, specimens of walnuts, *Juglans regia*.

L. C. Hall, Avonia, Pa.: Specimens of walnuts, *Juglans regia*, very large, shell marked with rough convolutions (The Gant variety.)

Elton B. Holden, Hilton, N. Y.: Specimens of walnuts, *Juglans regia*, from trees 45 years of age.

W. E. Howard & Son, Holly, N. C. Three varieties of walnuts, *Juglans regia*.

T. P. Littlepage, Washington, D. C.: Collections of nuts from his farm in Booneville, Ind., as follows: One lot large shellbarks; one lot medium size shagbark; two lots hybrid *Hicoria*, one with exceptionally thin shell; six varieties Indiana pecans from his farm at Booneville; one variety from Warwick county, Indiana; one from Henderson, county; one from Perry, county. These varieties nearly all showed unusual merit in regard to quality of meat and thinness of shell. This Indiana collection of hardy varieties was especially interesting, indicating the possibility of northern pecan culture. Photographs of chestnut trees bearing burrs year following grafting.

Simpson Bros., Vincennes, Ind.: Pecan trees illustrating whip and cleft graft and budding method.

Mr. C. K. Sober, Lewisburg, Pa.: Specimens of Sober Paragon chestnuts, and sample trees.

J. F. Jones, Jeanerette, La.: Specimen budding tool.

J. W. Kerr, Denton, Md.: The veteran eastern shore fruit grower sent a collection of filberts grown in his orchard.

Standard Pecan Co., Bloomington, Ill.: Collection of pecans. Varieties as follows: Russell, Van Deman, Schley, Frotscher, Stuart, Delmas, Waukenah.

Dr. W. C. Deming, Westchester,

New York City.: Samples of Ginkgo nuts, Spanish chestnuts, black walnuts, bitternuts, (*Hicoria minima*) grown in N. Y. City, Pomeroy and Banks walnuts, *Juglans regia*, grown in Greenwich, Ct. Mailing case for nuts or scions. Miscellaneous nuts.

Harper Secord, St. Catharines, Ontario, Canada.: Walnuts, *Juglans regia*, of good size and quality grown in Canada on a 30 year old tree.

Geo. Febrey, College St. James, Maryland.: Specimens of walnuts, *Juglans regia*, size below medium, well filled, tender, quality good.

A. M. Johnson, Milwaukee, Wis.: Specimens of small white shagbark hickory nut, one of Dr. Morris's prize nuts.

J. F. Wilson, Poulan, Ga.: Specimens of Seedlings pecan "The Gem" Other specimen pecans.

J. Eliot Coit, Acting Supt. Exp. Station, Whittier, Cal.: Samples of *J. Hindsii*, *J. Californica*, *J. Rupestris*, var. major, and Paradox and Royal Hybrids, came to late for exhibition.

Dr. Britton presented interesting specimens of *Juglans Insularis* nuts collected by himself in Banos San Vicenti, Cuba, this year. This tree grows to a height of 70 feet.

In addition to the above, there were interesting specimens of black walnuts, butternuts, and chestnuts, grown in gardens in New York City.

Nearly all of the walnuts, *Juglans regia*, were of excellent appearance and thin shell, but not rivals of the standard French Grenoble varieties in quality.

Those present were:

Dr. N. L. Britton, Director New York Botanic Gardens.

Dr. Robert T. Morris, 616 Madison Ave., N. Y. City.

Prof. John Craig, of Cornell University.

Mr. T. P. Littlepage, Union Trust Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Mr. A. B. Malcomson, Orange, N. J.

Mr. Henry Hales, Ridgewood, N. J.

Mrs. Joseph L. Lovett and Mrs. Yardley, Emilie, Bucks Co., Pa.

Dr. Geo. Knapp, (at the request

of Simpson Bros., Vincennes, Ind.) 21 Claremont Ave., New York City.

Mr. C. A. Schwarze, 92 Stag street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mr. Nash, of the Botanical Museum.

Dr. W. C. Deming, Westchester, New York City.

### Are Nuts Replacing Meats?

Nut-foods have become as firmly established among the better class of people of the United States as has the beef diet among the Englishmen. Each year witnesses the decreasing use of animal fats, and all kinds of meats, and a corresponding increase in the consumption of nuts, says a writer in the *National Horticulturist*.

With jungle stories of packing-house filth and horrors and virulent contagious diseases developing among cattle and hogs with a rapidity that leaves less than one-half of the farm animals free from infection, the cost of meats has steadily risen. This has checked the use of meat in thousands of

homes where perhaps nothing but the high prices could have induced an attempt to find a substitute. The thousands thus forced away from a meat diet have been added to the many other thousands who have abandoned animal food from much higher motives. Just what percentage of the people of the United States have wholly abandoned the meat diet cannot be definitely stated at this time, but it is somewhere between 15 and 25.

The report of the thirty-first session of the American Pomological Society, held at St. Catharines, Ontario, at the invitation of the Provincial Fruit Growers' Association, is now being distributed to its members. This national society numbers in its membership about six hundred persons, having horticultural interests, either as amateurs or professional fruit growers.

## WANTED

To purchase Soft Shell Pecan Nuts. Price must be moderate. Send full particulars and quotations to : : :

MAPLETON'S NUT FOOD CO., LTD.,

CARSTON, LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

## Atlanta, Birmingham and Atlantic Railroad

Traverses productive Georgia and Alabama. Georgia is the home of the famous paper-shell pecan. Lands otherwise adapted to diversity of crops. :- :- :- :-

Information cheerfully furnished.

W. H. LEAHY,

General Passenger Agent.

ALANTA,

GEORGIA.

## WALNUTS

### English Walnut Industry.

Leaving the more common nuts, it is well to consider the growth in the walnut industry—the English walnuts they are called. To say how much they have increased in this country would be impossible; but the increase in consumption has been so rapid during the past few years that walnuts have already become amongst the most important varieties handled in the American market. Thousands of bags come from abroad, and in addition something like seven hundred cars of California nuts are distributed in this country each year. Assuming that the price per pound, from first hands, as obtained by the California growers, is 12 cents, which is a reasonable figure, their importance, commercially, is readily seen.

The importation of walnuts constitutes an important division of foreign trade, which is increasing each year. In addition to this, the increase in the cultivation of walnuts in California is adding a profitable industry to the Pacific coast. Lower prices increase consumption, and thousands are eating walnuts now who, a few years ago, could not afford them.

Along the Ohio river the walnut trees are especially abundant, individual trees often reaching a diameter of five feet. Unfortunately the walnut forests were the first to fall before the ax of the pioneer, who frequently made his rail fences out of this valuable timber. The wild nut with its dense kernel is covered with a black pericarp, green even when the fruit is ripe. After frost the nuts drop and the outer covering disintegrates or is beaten off with clubs. Formerly the brownish-black coloring matter contained in the outer covering was utilized by the early housewives for dyeing homespun cloth. The kernel is rich in oil and protein and quite pleasing in taste the first winter, but likely to become rancid on longer keeping.

"Yesterday the nursery business was a very small affair. Today there are vast fortunes invested in the business and tomorrow it will take combination of fortunes to handle our growing demands. Not only will the future call for a combination of capital in handling our business, but a closer and more cordial relation must exist one to another." —Southern Orchards and Homes.

### French Walnuts Scarce.

Advices by cable from France state that the crop of walnuts there this year is anywhere from a third to a half of the 1900 output. Shippers, consequently, are very conservative in the offerings, and the c. i. f. market is strong, with an upward tendency, says the New York Journal of Commerce. Buyers here, however, continue to hold off, hoping that prices, as they have done in the past under similar reported conditions, may turn in their favor. The scarcity of French walnuts and the rather high prices demanded are encouraging shippers of the European producing sections to enter this market. Heretofore they have been unable to compete with the French shippers in American markets, as they have had to get better prices to make a profit on their goods; but the large advance in French goods is giving them an opportunity which they are taking advantage of. Now Russian and Hungarian shippers are offering here, and there are said to be sellers for other European producing centers. The Russian stock, which is represented to be of bright color, large and sweet meat, offers at 12½c, and is made due to arrive here about November 12. The Hungarian stock is said to be of fancy quality and is offered at 12½c, in competition with extra Cornes. Recent arrivals of Naples walnuts have been quickly absorbed, and the spot market is said to be bare. Stock due is offered at 14½c for fancy and 12½c for choice. At the close it was reported that on account of the short crop in France the demand for California walnuts has shown a decided increase.

### Walnuts.

Walnuts are of course pretty well out of first hands in California. A New York mail advice has the following concerning shelled walnuts: "California shippers for the first time in history, according to authorities, are invading the shelled walnut market in competition with foreign shippers. They are encouraged to take this step because of the extreme scarcity of the foreign product and the apparent willingness of the eastern trade to pay high prices. This is said to be the first time in the history of the business that shelled walnuts of California origin have been offered to the eastern trade."

## Extensive Experiments and Work

—IN—

## Nut and Forest Tree Culture

—BY—

## DR. ROB'T. T. MORRIS

Fully described and  
pictured in

# THE GUIDE TO NATURE

Arcadia,

South Beach, Connecticut.

Send \$1.00 for One Year, or 10c  
for Single Copy.

This magazine is also publishing interesting editorials and contributions on "Luther Burbank," and the action taken by the Carnegie Institution in relation to him.

## WANTED!

500 Pounds Japan Walnuts,  
*Cordiformis* and *Seiboldiana*.

SMITH BROS., CONCORD, GEORGIA.

## SUCCESS



NATURAL SIZE

The nut that has never failed to  
bear and never failed to fill at both  
ends with kernels of best quality.

BECHTEL PECAN NURSERIES  
OCEAN SPRINGS, MISS.

## CHESTNUTS.

## Chestnuts Scarce.

New York, Nov. 18.—Chestnuts are scarce and high, and sell \$7.50 a 10 a bu., with the latter outside for fancy. The express strike has been a great draw-back to the trade, as it served to divert stock in transit and at shipping points to other markets. Sales have been made by express companies at low figures, which had a bad effect upon the market. The greater part of the stock is small and imperfect. Next week will about close the season.

Each year shows a greater scarcity of chestnuts, and according to reports made by the department at Washington they will soon become a thing of the past. Investigations show that an insect is working on the trees that in some sections is destroying whole groves, and, if the ravages of this pest cannot be checked, chestnut trees on the American continent will be exterminated.

## Profits in Chestnut Growing.

E. S. MAYO, IN FARM AND RANCH.

Through prejudice and lack of knowledge, which has kept many from attempting its cultivation, chestnut culture is in its infancy. But, with the advent of improved varieties, the planting of chestnut orchards has been given a great impetus.

Up to within the last few years, the only nuts fit to eat appearing in our markets have been the small, native chestnuts and these have been gathered from the forests, no attempts having been made at cultivation. The large Japan and other foreign nuts have not appealed to growers here because the nuts are so inferior in quality, being bitter and astringent. Furthermore, in America, we do not look upon the chestnut as a food, although in many of the foreign countries it is an important article of diet.

## NUTS RICH IN FOOD.

Chestnuts differ from most other nuts in that they contain less fat and more carbohydrates, being also rich in protein. When taken into the body, protein forms tissue, carbohydrates are changed into fat and the mineral matter aids in digestion. Chestnuts are almost as valuable as bread and more valuable than potatoes for dietetic purposes. Two pounds of chestnuts contain 118 grams of starch and eight of fat.

An acre of land will grow 35 bushels of wheat in a year, if properly cultivated. A like area of chestnut trees will produce many times as many bushels of equally nutritious food yearly for an indefinite period and require no outlay for cultivation, replanting or fertilization; more than this, the spring frosts, beating rains and summer drouths, which are a

constant menace to a wheat crop, work no injury upon the chestnut tree or its fruit. Why, then, is wheat grown on millions of acres, while we fail to produce even enough chestnuts to supply the demand of one merchant and allow Southern Europe to exact a large tribute from us annually for the bitter and astringent nuts we import for consumption? Statistics show that the annual production of chestnuts in France is 3,000,000 quintals, of 200 pounds each, 300,000 tons!

## THE TREES BEAR EARLY.

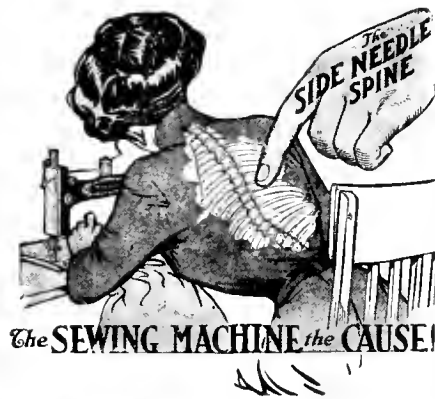
With chestnuts, crops are sure and profitable, thereby insuring permanency of the investments. It was found impossible to interest planters until a large sweet nut could be produced, and it was not until the advent of the Sober Paragon Sweet chestnut that the planting of commercial orchards was undertaken. The famous Paxinos orchard of Sober Paragon chestnuts has numbers over 100,000 trees and is a commercial success. The crop in the fall of 1909 sold for over \$30,000, and only a portion of the orchard has been allowed to come into bearing, as the plantings have been made each year.

The trees of this variety are immensely productive, bearing one year from graft, large nuts of the finest quality, sweet and delicious as the native chestnuts. When grafted, the tree bears in the nursery row on its own growth of wood, maturing its nuts within 17 months from insertion of graft. Its growth is remarkable, a single graft growing in one year, 54 feet 10 inches of wood, and the next season it bore three quarts of nuts, the tree being 17 months old when the nuts were taken from it. This graft was set May 1, 1906, and the nuts ripened Oct. 1, 1907.

## CHEAP LAND MAY BE USED.

The cultivation of the chestnut orchard is simplicity itself, requiring only ordinary labor and limited expense. It may be planted on the poorest of soils with cultivation limited to keeping the ground clear of underbrush; in fact, the Paxinos orchard is planted on stony mountain land, bought for \$3 per acre, and there are millions of acres of just such land in this country that are considered practically worthless, but which can be utilized for chestnut orchards with absolute certainty of pleasure and profit. The chestnut tree is long-lived and goes on producing for a century or more. Chestnut culture embodies to a greater degree the elements of safety and profit than almost any other industry, and fortunes are sure to be made by those who carry into the business intelligence and progressive methods.

In point of hardiness, the chestnut is all that can be desired, and with a well drained soil, no matter how poor it may be, the chestnut orchard is possible in almost any locality.



THE SIDE  
NEEDLE SPINE



## THE PLAIN TRUTH

about your Sewing Machine has never been told you; if it had you would never use it, no matter how badly you might want to.

The ordinary family sewing machine is an instrument of torture.

It is a nerve destroyer and a health destroyer and every woman who uses it makes a serious mistake, and injures her nervous system to an alarming extent.

If you will look at your machine, the reason for all this is plain. The construction of your Sewing Machine is wrong, the needle is away 4½ inches to the left, calling for a three-quarter twist of your body in order to operate it. Think of it, twisting your spine, stomach and all internal organs seventy-five per cent. out of plumb. Is it any wonder doctors recognize the disease of Side Needle Spine.

Now for a moment, compare this with A STANDARD CENTRAL NEEDLE machine, built to enable you to sit with back straight, with your work right in front of you, central, directly over the treadle.

You can sew on this new-style machine all day, without feeling tired, or getting a pain in your back or a stitch in your side.

You can expand your chest and breathe naturally and freely while sewing, your heart will be normal, your stomach will be in its right position and there will be no strain on your back or your muscles or nerves.

And the beauty of it all is, this STANDARD CENTRAL NEEDLE MACHINE costs no more and is just as easy to purchase as any other well-made machine.

If you value your health and the health of your growing daughters, don't hesitate, quit using your back-twisting, disease-breeding, nerve-racking machine today.

Write us and we will gladly send you FREE a book which illustrates and explains in a simple way the difference between the right and wrong in sewing machines.

The book is called "A STITCH IN THE SIDE." A postal brings it to you free. Send for it, you'll never regret it.

The Standard Sewing Machine Co.  
6451 Cedar Ave Cleveland, O.

## HICKORY

Millions of wild pecan trees in the Southern states are now cumberers of the ground that might be a source of great profit, if their owners would but have the confidence to top work these inferior trees with prolific papershell varieties. Top-working is no easy project and costs, on the average, about \$5.00 per tree. The top of the inferior tree is nearly all cut back in the winter season so that the limbs are nothing but short stumps. Young, vigorous sprouts start from the short stumpy limbs in the spring, and August or September of the first season these young shoots are budded with the desired variety. After the buds "take" the supernumerary young sprouts are cut off close up to the old limbs. The budded sprouts are cut back an inch or two above the bud the next season, and all the energy is thus thrown into the bud. From ten to a dozen buds are set to form the new crown of each tree, and after the permanence of the new growth is assured, all the old top should be pruned away.

In four or five years, a top worked tree will be paying its owner handsome returns. It is possible that grafting may be performed upon the sprouts with good results, but the proper season for making the grafts is February or March, at the end of the first year's growth of young sprouts. After the bark of the pecan becomes more than one year old, it is difficult to work either by budding or grafting.

In conclusion, the writer wishes to urge that the pecan tree deserves more attention than it is now receiving from the people of the South. Its planting should be promoted by sane and conservative business men who have a personal interest in the outcome. Extravagant claims for the industry can only do harm. Very much must be yet learned before we can assert that certain premises in reference to its culture are facts. We need to know very much more definitely than we now know the best regions for the cultivation of each named variety. Experiments for the determination of facts with reference to the productiveness, hardiness and soil requirements of different varieties must extend through a number of years to obtain valuable information, because the pecan naturally does not fruit early. Plant more pecan trees but be prepared to wait patiently for results. Experiment if you will, but do not make your experiment too large for you to carry it to a successful conclusion. —Southern Orchard and Homes.

### Judge Whipple, at Monticello.

His subject was "Why Pecans?" As an introduction to his address, he said:

I realize very keenly the very delicate position in which I have placed myself in thus publicly appearing before you at my initial attendance upon this session of your Association. In excuse therefor I beg to refer you to the subject of this paper, especially to the interrogation point that you will find at the end of it and, so far as at least concerns this present session of your Association, I am still in the attitude of merely an investigator, instead of an investor. However true may have been the thought of your Committee upon Programme, it was thought that possibly the experience of an inquirer, who had set out to investigate this subject, might be of interest to some one present, and might be of some aid to bridge over the chasm of doubt and hesitation upon the part of some other inquirer who had passed along the same roads that I myself have passed. Now, before reading this paper, I want to express here my appreciation and my thanks for the elegant manner in

which I have been treated in my investigations by the different members of your Association, with whom I have come in contact, and to bear personal testimony that, so far as my experience among men has been concerned, that in no class does there seem to exist more courtesy and pleasure in giving desired information than among the pecan growers. I want to say, further, in their behalf, that I have never yet encountered such enthusiasm, such experiences and recitals that literally take one from off his feet and transport him into the very clouds of both imagination and desire. In fact, just to be perfectly frank about it, it all creates the impression that there must be some trick about it somewhere. (Laughter.) I confess that I have not been able to locate it yet. It has reminded me of the story of the old settler who, himself, and his father before him, and his grandfather long years before him, had carried his corn to mill all in one end of the sack, balancing it upon his horse on the other side with a "punkin." And in going to mill one day he met a stranger. And

[CONTINUED ON PAGE 7.]

## WE ARE NOT SOLD OUT YET

Order at once and mention The Nut-Grower and we will supply you while they last, at the following prices: : :

| SIZE         | EACH   | PER 100  |
|--------------|--------|----------|
| 1 to 2 feet  | \$ .55 | \$ 45.00 |
| 2 to 3 feet  | .65    | 55.00    |
| 3 to 4 feet  | .70    | 65.00    |
| 4 to 5 feet  | .80    | 75.00    |
| 6 to 8 feet  | 1.50   | 125.00   |
| 8 to 12 feet | 2.00   | 200.00   |

We have all of the varieties really worth while.

**THE PAPER SHELL PECAN NURSERY,**  
LAFAYETTE, LOUISIANA.



## VARIOUS NUTS.

The supply of Sicily filberts available for immediate shipment from New York is unusually light, and although it is understood that a considerable quantity of Levant filberts has been bought for this market because of the reported short crop in Sicily and the unusually fine quality of the Levant fruit, the arrivals of the latter up to date have been decidedly disap-

pointing and have caused no little embarrassment to the sellers, who had confidently counted upon being able to make early and adequate deliveries on the contracts they had booked for that class of goods.

\* \* \*

There is a particularly strong feeling in shelled filberts, due to an active demand and a bare spot market, for the time being, because of the unprecedented delay in shipment caused by the cholera epidemic. Shipments which should

have been available for delivery long ago are still withheld because vessels coming from reported cholera infected ports have been kept in quarantine for varying periods at every place at which they have stopped for additional cargo. All shipments of Turkish filberts are coming via Trieste, where the goods are trans-shipped to the Austrian-American line; but before the trans-shipments can be successfully made the steamers carrying the fruit must submit to quarantine examination and detention. Some goods shipped the middle of September have not yet arrived. It ordinarily takes thirty days for shipments of Levant filberts to reach New York from the other side; but some invoices are now out seventy days. Meanwhile, American buyers are clamoring for deliveries on their orders, and are impatient of the delay which importers here are unable to mitigate, though they are using the cable freely to hurry shipments along.

## BE YOUR OWN HORTICULTURIST!

### The Pecan and Its Culture

By H. HAROLD HUME

Contains practically all the information necessary to successfully bring a pecan orchard into bearing. A complete synopsis follows:

#### The Contents

Importance of the Pecan; Present Production; Pecan Botany; Pecan Geography; Propagation of the Pecan; Top-Working Pecans; Soils and their Preparation; Purchasing and Planting Pecans; Cultivation and Fertilizers; Cover and Other Crops; Pruning and Surgery; Fungus and Other Diseases; Insects Attacking the Pecan; Harvesting and Marketing the Crop; Pecan Judging; What Varieties to Plant; Varieties; Pecan Literature.

#### Announcement

THE PECAN AND ITS CULTURE is a handbook for every grower, large or small. The author is in close touch with the details of the industry, and has closely watched its development for many years. In this, the second edition of the book, these observations are presented in a plain, practical way for the benefit of all growers who wish to learn more about this profitable and increasingly popular nut.

THE PECAN AND ITS CULTURE contains about 200 pages, with 15 pages and 61 text illustrations---many of which are new.

### Hume's The Pecan and Its Culture.

Illustrated, 5x7 1-2 inches. Cloth. Price, net; \$1.50, postpaid.

**The G. M. Bacon Pecan Company,**  
DeWitt, Mitchell County, Georgia.

Judge Whipple, at Monticello.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 6)

he, seeing the "punkin" on one side and the sack of corn on the other, thus balancing itself upon the horse, inquired as to the reason why he carried the "punkin." And the old settler said he carried it to balance the corn, of course. And the newcomer said, "My friend, why don't you balance the corn on one side with the corn on the other, and thus be able to carry double the quantity of corn to your mill?" The old farmer thought there could be no harm in trying, so he took off the pumpkin and laid that to one side in the road, and divided the corn in half, half on one side and half on the other, and the stranger helped him and put the farmer back on his horse, and sent him on the way to the mill. And, constantly glancing back at the corn in the rear as he rode sadly back to the mill, he said to himself: "Well, it all seems to work just exactly as he said it would, but," he said, "there is some trick about it somewhere." (Laughter.) And he was so sure there was some trick about it, he finally retraced his steps and got his "punkin" where he left it, and balanced the corn with the "punkin" again, and went on his way to the mill. I hope that won't be my experience, and the indications are that there will be no retracing of steps.

## PECAN POINTERS

### Pecan Characteristics.

There are very few people who recognize the difference in the quality of pecans, but the time has been predicted when the market will call for special nuts, as it now does for Baldwin apples, Bartlett pears, etc. When we realize how few people in the eastern and northern cities know what our standard pecans look and taste like, that day seems far distant. Some are led to believe that size is all important. As a matter of fact the medium-sized nuts generally have the sweetest meats and fill the best. The external appearance of the nut will deceive the layman, but the internal qualities are more important. We find a great difference in shapes. The best fillers are usually blunt at the ends with no space which cannot be utilized by the kernel. There are exceptions and one or two of the best nuts on the market have their ends drawn out to a point.

Some of the nuts have a grimy, sooty appearance which is objectionable. A shell which is clear, clean, reddish rather than gray, is preferable. Often dark-colored streaks appear in varying lengths about the apex on many varieties and serve to distinguish many. With the present market pecan, polishing is practiced, but should be discouraged. It is entirely unnatural and the pigments used are apt to cause the kernels to become rancid.

### Pecan Culture Around Americus.

Americus, Ga., Times-Recorder.

In the territory that in the pecan nut-growing world is to be hereafter known as the Americus district, there are now 13,379 trees which are nut-bearing, all of which, in all likelihood, will be producing nuts for the market in a commercial way within the next five years.

The trees are divided as follows:

|                |       |
|----------------|-------|
| Sumter County  | 6,420 |
| Webster County | 1,652 |
| Lee County     | 4,025 |
| Macon County   | 825   |
| Schley County  | 457   |

These were the figures that were

presented at the recent meeting of the National Nut-Growers' Association at Monticello, Fla., at which the Americus Board of Trade was represented by Mr. H. W. Smithwick, one of the most enthusiastic and best informed men in South Georgia on the pecan nut culture.

The figures were obtained from the owners of the nut trees, who filled in printed postal cards sent to them, stating the number of trees on their places before this year, the number put out for 1910, and the acreage used.

As the average number of trees to the acre is twenty the figures obtained in this way mean that in this district there are now over 650 acres planted in pecans, of which 320 acres are in Sumter county.

In this county the principal pecan orchard is that of Mr. H. J. Webb, who has 3,130 trees on his place at Sumter City. In Webster county the principal plantation is that of Dr. N. C. Alston, with 1,300 trees, while in Lee county Mr. R. S. Pryor has 1,825 trees and the Southern Pecan and Development Company has 2,100 trees.

## PECAN TREES

### THAT ARE PROPERLY GROWN

IS MY SPECIALTY.

### Budded and Grafted Trees

Of the best varieties, for sale. : :

Write for prices of trees and information as to growing and care of groves.

**J. B. WIGHT,**  
CAIRO, :: GEORGIA.

Do You  
Want a

COPY  
of

?

FRUIT  
AND VEGETABLE GROWING  
IN

MANATEE COUNTY,  
FLORIDA

SEABOARD  
Air Line Railway

SEABOARD  
Air Line Railway

WE WILL SEND IT TO YOU FREE!

This handsomely illustrated, fifty-page booklet containing a most interesting description of the famous Manatee Section, being a reproduction of a series of articles written by the editor of one of the leading agricultural papers in the United States after a personal investigation by him. The articles were run in serial form in his publication during the last four months, and we have embodied same in an attractive pamphlet, illustrating it with dozens of interesting and instructive scenes from actual life. This handsome piece of literature will be sent free, together with pamphlet containing a list of properties available in the Land of Manatee upon receipt of five cents in stamps or currency to cover cost of mailing. Our supply of this book is limited, and if you want a copy you should not delay, but write at once.

**J. W. WHITE,**

General Industrial Agent,

**Seaboard Air Line Railway,**

Norfolk, Virginia.

## CLASSIFIED

## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

## A Department for the Buyer and Seller

In this column we give place to advertisements from subscribers who have Orchard, Farm Products, Live Stock or Implements to sell or exchange, as well as make inquiries for things wanted. The rate is One Cent a word for each insertion. Patrons are urged to make liberal use of this space, as it will be found convenient and profitable.

**1,200** or more bushels of pecans for sale. Address J. J. Domas, New Roads, La.

**BABY CHICKS 8 CENTS**—Shipped safely anywhere. CULVER POULTRY FARM, 1034 Reed, Benson, Neb.

**SAMPLE NUTS**—Of many leading varieties for study or exhibition purposes supplied at reasonable rates. Seed nuts furnished only in limited quantities. THE NUT-GROWER COMPANY, Poulan, Ga.

**Wanted**—Copies of the November and December 1909 and January 1910 issues of the Nut-Grower. Parties having duplicates or copies not needed, will oblige by notifying The Nut-Grower Co., Poulan, Georgia.

**FOR SALE**—A bearing grove of the best varieties, four hundred trees. Good reason for selling. Ask for particulars of THE NUT-GROWER, Poulan, Ga.

**The Buckeye Subscription Agency**—For many years we have secured and forwarded subscriptions to many publishers for local patrons, and the facilities at command enable us to serve others who order by mail. Write for quotations on any periodical desired. J. F. Wilson, Agent, Poulan, Ga.

**For Sale**—Pecan Orchard. 130 grafted trees, best varieties, between five and twenty years old. 100 have attained bearing age. For particulars write P. O. Box 263, Amite, La.

**Learn Wireless and Railroad Telegraphy**—Shortage of fully 10,000 operators on account of 8-hour law and extensive "wireless" developments. We operate under direct supervision of telegraph officials and positively place all students, when qualified. Write for catalogue. NATIONAL TELEGRAPH INSTITUTE, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, Memphis, Davenport, Ia., Columbia, S. C., Portland, Ore. 10-2t

## NUT NOTES.

*This column will be a regular feature of The Nut Grower for 1911, and is devoted to the publicity work authorized by the Association. It is prepared for editors and writers who are invited to make free and liberal use of these items in supplying reliable and interesting data on this attractive industry to their readers.*

Dr. Morris advises: "Shortly after the establishment of a course in nut culture at Cornell University by Prof. John Craig, one of the Trustees of the University offered an annual prize of \$25 for the best grafter in the course.

"A move of this sort at a great teaching institution, shows which way the wind is blowing."

\* \* \*

The Executive Committee of the association is a strong and representative body. For 1911 the following were elected:

Theo. Bechtel, Ocean Springs, Miss.; A. W. Kirkpatrick, McKinney, Texas; H. S. Watson, Bloomington, Ill.; Dr. Robert T. Morris, New York City; B. W. Stone, Thomasville, Ga.

## ENGLISH WALNUTS

Grafted Walnuts, Walnut Scions. Selected Persian-English and California black seed walnuts. Many new berries and fruits. Send for catalog.

**TRIBBLE BROTHERS, ELK GROVE, CALIFORNIA.**

About 150 members and a goodly number of visitors attended the recent Nut Growers' Convention at Monticello, Florida.

\* \* \*

The 1911 officers of the National Nut Growers Association, are:

H. K. Miller, Monticello, Fla., President; Dr. J. B. Curtis, Orange Heights, Fla., 1st. Vice-President; Herbert C. White, De Witt, Ga., 2nd Vice-President; Dr. J. F. Wilson, Poulan, Ga., Secretary, and M. B. McNeeley, Richmond, Va., Treasurer.

\* \* \*

The pecan will grow off on many kinds of soils, but it prefers an open, porous, alluvial clay loam of our river and creek bottoms. A large amount of organic matter is necessary and plenty of moisture; for this reason overflow lands are adapted.

## Question Box

Subscribers are allowed use of this column. Readers having practical experience on points raised, are invited to send answers, referring always to the serial number.

No. 1. Is the Husk-worm a serious pest?

No. 2. How can the Husk-worm be controlled?

No. 3. Does the cutting of surface roots in cultivation of orchard impair the trees or the fruiting?

CORNELL UNIVERSITY,

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 20, '10.

Dr. J. F. WILSON,

Poulan, Ga.,

My DEAR DR. WILSON:—We are completing our files of "The Nut Grower." I find that I can secure a complete set by obtaining a copy for September, 1907, and a copy of the May number, 1908. Can you furnish these two copies? Let me assure you that any consideration you can give the request will be greatly appreciated.

Yours sincerely,

JOHN CRAIG.

We will be glad if some subscriber or advertiser can supply these copies, as our supply of each of them, as well as a good many other issues is exhausted. Ed.

# PECAN GRAFTING WOOD.

I have Pecan Wood of Stuart, Van Deman, Money Maker, Pabst, Russell, James and Schley, for sale in large quantities, also Lespedeza and Simpkins Cotton Seed. Write for prices, also catalogue. .: .: .: .:

**SAM. H. JAMES,**

MOUND, .: .: LOUISIANA.

## THE NUT-GROWER

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

The NUT-GROWER COMPANY

Entered as second-class matter at the Postoffice at Poulan, Georgia, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

Subscription, \$1.00 per Annum.  
Advertising Rates on Application.

## NOTICE

When this paragraph is marked it means that your subscription has expired and that you are requested to renew promptly, as postal regulations do not permit us to mail to delinquents at second-class rates.

JANUARY, 1911

The Tea and Coffee Trade Journal, of New York, is a recent addition to our exchange list. It gives attention to nuts, especially the pea-nut, as a trade feature in its line.

Simple rules are sometimes of great value. A lot of disappointment can be avoided by those planning to start orchards by doubling the estimate of cost, and cutting prospective profits in half.

Prof. C. C. Vincent, of the Idaho College of Agriculture, has for some months past been making a careful research in walnut culture. During the year a number of articles from his pen will appear in The Nut-Grower.

There is a difference between investing money, and in putting it in a bank or some other security where it will earn a fixed rate of interest.

While the bank is safe, the returns are small. On the other hand, a judicious investment is not only safe but pays much more than the usual rate of interest.

A pecan orchard, properly started and cared for, is in the light of our experience as well as observation, a judicious investment.

Some time ago, we received some Pabst pecans which were so small then that we forwarded a sample to the introducer, Mr. Chas. E. Pabst, of Ocean Springs, and asked what he thought of them. His reply came later, with his explanation as follows:

"Will send you some Pabst nuts. Let me tell you, to give you rest, the first year or two all nuts on the young trees are small but after two years they come up to the average. Have that same experience here. My Russell, Van D. and Stuart are fine in young orchard, and all the older Pabst up-to-date. Do not worry."

The attention of Texas pecan experts is called to a communication from a subscriber in Ellis county. Possibly some one can furnish the information desired. The situation viewed from our office might not be correct, so withhold any expression of opinion.

In addition the three persons named at Monticello, as having been present at the first Convention, and also at the ninth, Messrs. John Kellar, of Ft. Valley, Ga., and O. P. Mears, of Baconton, should be mentioned.

They were not on the Convention floor at the time the "Old Guard" stood up.

At the Monticello Convention provision was made for having the Association represented at Conventions of other National bodies of kindred character. Under this provision, the following named members have been appointed to attend the meeting of the American Pomological Society, which meets at Tampa, Florida, Jan. 31st, to Feb. 2nd, 1911.

|                  |               |
|------------------|---------------|
| Dr. J. B. Curtis | A. M. Edwards |
| H. S. Watson     | John P. Brown |
| H. C. White      | C. F. Barber  |
| T. S. McManus    | H. K. Miller  |
| C. A. Van Duzee  | J. B. Wight   |

The man who does some solid thinking and sound reasoning, usually finds ample employment for his time, and profitable use for his money. With too many of us, we live only in the present, and even discount our future, while the part of wisdom is to plan for the future.

About fifteen years ago, we were growing and selling—with other nursery stock—seedling pecan trees, but more recently since the budded and grafted trees came into use, we have, although increasing our pecan nursery operations, have none to sell, and for some years past sold from our own nursery only a few trees to oblige neighbors and friends. We told a fellow nurseryman a few days ago, that it pays better to plant the trees I produce in orchards of my own and in due time get annually crops of nuts worth all and more than the concurrent value of the tree at the time of its removal from the nursery. A tree on our grounds this season produced nuts which sold for 75 times its cost 20 years ago.

So it seems that you can both "keep and eat your cake" by planting your home grown trees for your own benefit.

Planting nut trees is largely a matter of courage. Some one has said the courageous persons invest their money, while timid people deposit their savings in the bank. When one has the courage of his convictions, he is liable to invest in pecans.

As seen in another column, our esteemed friend Pabst, of Mississippi, takes exception to an item in our November issue. This reminds us that mistakes can be used as stepping stones for advancement, when those who know, are thus prompted to aid in building up a correct history of the industry. His reference to the Mobile pecan, however, is evidently based on local observations, as some sections are able to show fairly well filled nuts of this attractive variety.

Some months ago, the Executive Committee of the N. N. G. A. wrestled with the "Best Varieties of Pecan" problem. The result of a spirited discussion was to ask the Committee on Nomenclature and Standards to score the following two lists, which were called Number One and Number Two. Notwithstanding much difference in opinion, twenty-four well-known varieties were arranged, as follows:

List Number One: Schley, Frotscher, Stuart, Van Deman, Rome, Delmas, Success, San Saba, Sovereign, Money Maker, Pabst and Russell.

List Number Two: Curtis, Alley, Teeche, Mobile, President, Taylor, Bradley, Hall, Bolton, Manturia, Moore and Waukeena.

Mr. Charles L. Edwards, of Texas, in a letter to the Editor, writes interestingly of the pecan situation in that state. This extract shows how well he understands the situation and importance of the work.

"Some really encouraging results have quickly followed the budding of young trees and sprouts from old roots, as also the top-working of other young trees. Nice little crops from buds set in 1907 and '08, with a few showings of nuts for buds of last year, go at least a little way towards unsettling the superstition that it takes a life-time for the trees to bear. The enlightened few, who are budding their own trees, are finding that they have already done most of their waiting without knowing it. But still the many—the innumerable many—continue to hug the old superstition. And they enjoy it too, as much as did our forefathers the witch-craft delusion."


# The Fertilizer FOR Pecan Trees

One that Increases the Yield and Leaves  
the Land in Better Shape than it Found it.

Here is the formula. The best nut growers will vouch for the excellent results obtained by its use:

**1,000 lbs. Thomas Phosphate**  
**600 lbs. 10 to 12 % Tankage**

**200 lbs. Nitrate of Potash**  
**200 lbs. Sulphate of Potash**

The Thomas Phosphate contains a large per cent. of highly available Phosphoric Acid that has a definite action in the formation and development of buds. Its large amount of Lime effectively sweetens the soil.  Write for prices and free literature.

**Coe - Mortimer Company,** **SPECIAL IMPORTERS**  
**FERTILIZER MATERIALS.**  
**Charleston, - :: - South Carolina.**

The organization of the Northern Nut Growers' Association at a recent meeting held in New York City, marks the progress of the industry in a field outside the distinctive pecan belt. This movement was heartily approved and encouraged by the National organization, and there is reason to expect that mutual benefits will result, as well as great public good.

The Indiana Department of Horticulture of the Experiment Station is meeting with very gratifying success in its search for superior native pecans. Many imagine that the native nuts are inferior to the Southern varieties. The fact is, on the contrary, that it is unsafe to plant out the Southern sorts in our climate, while the Experiment Station has discovered several nuts right here in our midst that compare very favorably with any of the named varieties from the South. This will mean thousands of dollars to Southern Indiana.—Indiana Bulletin.

A writer in Farm and Ranch says:—I am mighty young yet, but I can remember the days before barbed wire, when East Texas lands sold for \$5 to \$10 an acre, because one could make rails to fence a farm, and the prairie land sold at \$1 or less, because there was no way of fencing it. I saw land around Taylor sell at \$1, that is now worth \$90 to \$130 an acre. We may live to see—yes it may be soon—that the price pendulum may swing over East Texas, just because she has hickory trees on

which to bud pecans. I have seen the fruit of such trees. Somebody, some day, may say, why did I not buy some cheap hickory land? "There's a great day comin'," for which it is gratifying to sum up that the Nut Growers' Association may claim the credit of inaugurating. Everybody is getting interested in pecans.

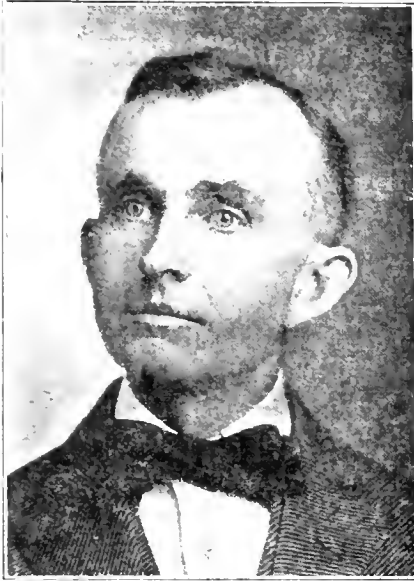
Some of our South Carolina growers, encounter the full measure of difficulties. A letter from A. B. Sample, of Ware Shoals, describes his trouble with the Schley.

This letter has much in value in the candid reports as to varieties in that locality. Some may be disappointed in the small yield, but before condemning a variety, it will be well to figure the worth on an acre at as low a price as 15 cents a pound.

Simply because these crops do not come up to anticipations is not a valid reason why it may not be a paying investment. We may have been looking too much on the bright side. This correspondent, as well as some others, are viewing the other side of the shield. These trees are too young however, to give more than some advanced data. What they will do in the next ten years, will unfold a tale of great importance to that section.

As we write these lines we can see a tree from our office window, which has been bearing regularly for ten years, and the 1910 crop is just being gathered. 75 pounds with some still on the trees, is the record. While we have scab, rosette, twig girdlers, and everything else that is epidemic, still we are gathering nuts, and lots of them and they sell for cash. Our interest in the business grows with the increasing age of our trees.

The Lumber Trade Journal, of New Orleans, in discussing the uses of cut-over pine lands has the following to say regarding the profitability of pecans: "In Louisiana, it might be said, that all of the cut-over lands are admirably adapted to the raising of pecans, one of the most profitable nuts that could engage the attention of a grower or farmer. In the vicinity of Alexandria and all along the Red river valley can be noted small pecan orchards surrounding the residences on many plantations, all of which bear well. The trees, in most instances, were planted from wild stock and have demonstrated that the pecan is very profitable. Near Washington, La., there is a large pecan plantation on which nothing but proven varieties are raised, the trees having been planted on cut-over lands. The crop this year is a very profitable one, in fact, more profitable than any other crop raised in the state. Four miles from Jasper, Tex., there lives an old farmer who in his younger days was a school teacher. He bought a farm that at first consisted of stumps and scrub trees, but which today is one of the model farms of that state. He is harvesting this fall his first crop of pecans, which are from trees planted eight years ago from seed. He paid \$1.50 per pound at the time for the seed and states that he is more than satisfied with the results. As he has several acres in pecans, he will be able to live easy the remainder of his life regardless of other farm crops or conditions that may exist. He strongly advises all farmers to plant several acres of their land in pecan trees, claiming that the few years it takes for them to come to a bearing age is nothing to the after results that will be experienced."



### THE RETIRING PRESIDENT

#### Of The National Nut Growers' Association.

John Byron Wight was born in Decatur county, Georgia, in 1859, coming of an old New England family. His younger days were spent on the farm and he was educated at Emory College, graduating in 1881. He is a local minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, and is considerably interested in educational matters, having served for four years as School Commissioner of Grady county, Georgia, and being at present chairman of the Board of Trustees of the High School of Cairo, Ga., where he resides. He is also a member of the Board of Trustees of the Second Georgia District Agricultural School at Tifton, and also of Andrews Female College at Cuthbert, Ga.

Mr. Wight served the National Nut Growers' Association as vice-president for Georgia for several years. He was elected president of the Association at the Chattanooga Convention in 1908.

He is one of the pioneers of the pecan industry in his state, not only as a planter and experimenter, but as a writer as well. He has served for two years as president of the Association and lays aside the duties of that office with a most enviable record to his credit, having been very largely responsible for the present flourishing condition of that body.

### Personal Mention.

Dr. W. C. Stubbs, of New Orleans, has 250 grafted pecan trees in 12 varieties growing on his farm in eastern Virginia. A few of them are bearing

\* \* \*

Mr. W. S. Corwin, of Highlands, California, says that pecans in that state, under irrigation, grow twice as fast as they do in Texas.

\* \* \*

John Keller, the well known horticulturist, of Fort Valley, Ga., was one of the early members who was present at the first Nut-Growers Convention.

\* \* \*

N. B. Dixon, of Andalusia, Ala., in writing about his pecan trees, says they have done fine this year, and believes as far as he has seen other groves that his is "the finest in the world."

\* \* \*

Dr. R. O. Graham, of Bloomington, Ill., vice-president of the Nut-Growers Association for that state, is well up in horticultural circles, being president of the Illinois State Horticultural Society, a member of the State Horticultural Advisory Committee, and a member of the Board of Directors of the Illinois Farmers Institute. He is also prominent in several commercial enterprises.

\* \* \*

Messrs. Tribble Bros., of Elk Groves California, have sent samples of "fine English Walnuts, which will be given more extended description in a later issue.

\* \* \*

The noted horticulturist, P. J. A. Berckman, of Augusta, Ga., died early in November.

### Fruit Trees, Shade Trees

AND

### Ornamental Shrubbery

ALSO

### Field Grown Rose Bushes

Before you place your order write us for prices and one of our : : :

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Several hundreds of this Tool in use in United States and abroad.

Budding and Grafting Wood of best varieties of Pecans.

Choice Nuts for Sale. Send 10 cents for Samples.

For particulars and prices, write

**HERBERT C. WHITE,**

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Georgia.

### PROCEEDINGS

The following volumes of Proceedings of the National Nut Growers' Association can be obtained at prices which were established at the Albany Convention:

St. Louis, 1904, 25c per copy  
Scranton, 1906, 25c per copy  
Norfolk, 1907, 50c per copy  
Albany, 1909, 50c per copy  
Monticello, 1910, 50c per copy

**J. F. WILSON, Sec'y**  
POULAN, :- GEORGIA

### THE PAPER SHELL PECAN NURSERY

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GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA.

Specialists in Budded and Grafted Pecan Trees of reliable known varieties. Our catalog contains information on selecting, planting, culture, etc., and is free for the asking. Graftwood for sale; our orchards contain over forty named varieties.

H. S. GRAVES, PROPRIETOR,  
Gainesville, Florida.

## FOR SALE!

Two Fine Pieces of Property  
in Alachua County, Florida.

One 40-acre tract, with 12 acres in cultivation and set in pecan trees, of best varieties, 2 years old.

One 20½-acre tract, with 10 acres in cultivation and set in pecan trees, of best varieties, 2 years old.

This property lies on a large lake and is well drained. Both places adjoin my grove that will bear 5,000 lbs. of fine pecans this season.

For further particulars, address,

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We want to supply one lady in every neighborhood with a "Simplex" Vacuum Cleaner, for advertising purposes.

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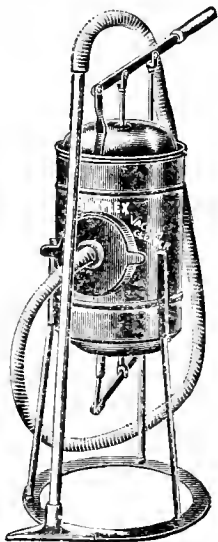
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With ordinary care the "Simplex" will last a lifetime.

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## LETTERS

WARE SHOALS, S.C., Nov. 11, '10  
EDITOR NUT GROWER, Poulan, Ga.

DEAR SIR:—I was very much disappointed this year in the Schley pecan, a nut when sound and all-right has no superior. I have now growing about 500 pecan trees, budded and grafted of the following varieties:

Stuart, Schley, Delmas, Georgia Giant, Louisiana, Teche, Rome, Success and Jacocks Mammoth. These run from 2 to 9 years set. The greater number of these are Stuart, Delmas and Schley. This year the Stuart, Delmas, Schley, Bolton and Clark, all in the same orchard, standing about 40-ft apart, had a fine crop of nuts, and all these trees ripened their nuts without a fault, with the exception of the Schley. The Schley trees had a good crop of nuts but every nut was ruined by a worm. Of course, I know worms will ruin nuts, but I would like to know why the Schley were attacked and the others not bothered. Now I know this is hard luck on the Schley trees, but I can't help it; wish I could, as I consider the Schley one of the finest. The Stuart and Delmas bid fair to be the money-makers for this section. Success has not fruited with me yet. Louisiana seems to be at home here, a good bearer and fine quality. Clark is also a good one. Bolton I wouldn't have if the trees were shipped to me free and express paid. They may do well in Florida, but not here. "Teche" fruiting with me this year, not much, too small. I wouldn't advise any one in the upper section to plant it. Georgia Giant good bearer and does fairly well. Now, if the worms do not attack the Stuart and Delmas, these are the two varieties to plant for dollars, but should they meet the same fate of the Schley—then I am down and out. I have no trees to sell and have given the facts in the case.

Now, I will give you some idea about the number of pounds a budded and grafted pecan bears here.

**Nuts for Profit** A BOOKLET OF 158 pages; 60 illustrations. Propagation, cultivation, etc., of nuts best adapted to the various sections. Interesting and instructive. Price, by mail, 25 cents. JOHN R. PARRY, PARRY, N. J. From Jan. 1 to April 15, ORLANDO, FLA.

The finest, or rather the largest tree that I have, is a Delmas 8-yrs. set, about 15 feet high, well branched, bore about 9 pounds of nuts. Another, same age, but not in so favorable a place, bore 4 lbs; Stuart, grafted, 6 years set, 5 lbs; Schley trees same age run from 2 to 3 pounds.

My trees are well worked and fertilized, but being on uplands have not made the growth they would have made on second river bottoms.

I hope some of you can tell me how to combat the worm successfully, and also tell me why it was only the Schley trees were attacked by worms. Yours very truly,

A. B. SAMPLE.

EDITOR NUT-GROWER:—I see in your November number the statement that the original Stuart tree stood close to the original Schley tree. Now, the Stuart tree stood on sea-coast, owned by Capt. Castevera, and locally known as the "Castevera" pecan, until Col. Stuart named it after himself.

Mr. Delmas never had the least claim to the Stuart. Also, you say lots for the "Laurandine," now named the "Mobile"—nothing but a fine lot of empty shells.

So much personal interest generally colors reports to you.

Yours,

CHAS. E. PARST.

Ocean Springs, Miss.

EDITOR NUT-GROWER:—Why is it that for 30 years or more nurserymen or their agents have been selling grafted or budded paper-shell pecan trees in Ellis county Texas, and I am unable to find a single Stuart or other kind growing or bearing in the county and yet I can find 100,000 acres of good pecan land in the county, and thousands of acres of pecan trees cut off to plant in cotton?

Not less than 100,000 acres of low land overflow and waste land on rivers and creeks and branches, that can be set in paper-shell pecans.

I feel sure I can find one million sprouts around pecan stumps and trees in the county that can be set with paper-shell pecan buds, or paper-shells can be grafted on to the roots of thousands.

I have been selling nursery stock for a home nursery this year, and when I try to sell paper-shell pecans they say they have been tried and won't grow, yet I can find trees planted 20 years and no nuts growing on them.

Yours,

C. T. HOGAN.

### Mere Mention.

An Indiana subscriber, who is a bee-keeper, says that the pecan yields honey as well as nuts.

\* \* \*

"Everything opposing appears to lose its substance the moment one actually grapples with it."—Hawthorne.

\* \* \*

The Southern Commercial Congress says: "By reason of the natural resources of the South in coast line, harbors, rivers, forests, water-powers, minerals and rainfall and growing hours, the South has within it the essentials of national leadership."

\* \* \*

So long as they do not go below ten cents per pound, pecans can be grown at a profit. As soon as the supply is sufficient to make them so, pecans will be a staple article in the markets of the world. When cotton and wheat and oranges and apples, cease to be grown at a profit, then, and not till then, need pecan growers be apprehensive.—J. B. Wight.

\* \* \*

There are only two ways of placing money out to work: One is to rent it out to others on bonds, mortgages, preferred stock, or to a savings bank, on which the returns to be expected may be from 3 per cent. to 6 per cent. On this plan the opportunity is limited to the direct returns. The other way is to invest, to become a partner in the enterprise and receive an honest proportion of the total earnings whatever they may be.

\* \* \*

There is money to be made in pecan growing when judiciously conducted in a business-like manner. When the long life and healthfulness of the tree is considered, and the abundant time in which the nuts may be gathered, and marketed, I do not know a more attractive field in all the realm of horticulture than this. The farmer or land owner living anywhere in the pecan belt who fails to grow enough nuts for his own use and also for market, is neglecting an exceptional opportunity.—J. B. Wight.

In view of increased plantings of budded and grafted trees from year to year, it may be of benefit to those about to make beginnings, to give results of experience in the selection of trees for transplanting. In no department of the work is correct information so much needed; for it is a fact, and rather a singular one, too, that more trees are being transplanted than top-worked. The man having native trees growing on his land seldom concerns himself about having them budded with better sorts; and it is equally rare that such a man buys the finer trees for

transplanting. Interest in nut growing is decidedly more manifest in those who have no nut trees on their places; and they are also the largest buyers and planters of budded and grafted kinds.

### Grafted Pecan Trees

Of Select Paper Shell Varieties

Not the Most—Only the Best

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by planting trees dug with entire Tap Root and well developed lateral roots. Few Nurseries sell such trees.

**Made Profitable**

By planting only genuine budded or grafted trees, of best quality and best producing varieties. Some of the biggest, thinnest-shelled nuts don't bear. Beware of them.

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are Models  
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Jacksonville, Florida

We also grow Orange on hardy roots, all kinds Fruit, and Ornamental Trees. Shrubby.

**ROSES**

## News Items.

The Georgia Horticultural Society will meet at Thomasville late in January.

\* \* \*

Weather for November at Piney Park was: Maximum, 80; Minimum, 30; Mean, 55; Rainfall, 1.62.

\* \* \*

The Southern Fruit and Nut Company is planting 7,000 pecan trees this season in the vicinity of Albany, Georgia.

\* \* \*

Monticello, Fla., has eight pecan nurseries with a total of 275 acres. Sales for this season will aggregate about 250,000 trees.

\* \* \*

At a recent meeting of the Execu-

**THE W. B. DUKES****Pecan Farms**

Moultrie, : : Georgia.

Growers and Shippers of

**Fancy Paper Shell Pecans.**

Budding and Grafting Wood  
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tion Committee, the price for the Monticello proceedings, was raised to \$1.00 per copy, with a view to encouraging parties interested to join the Association.

\* \* \*

One of the oldest pecan nurseries in Georgia, is at Hartwell, in the northern part of the state, and owned by Mr. S. W. Peek. It was from him that the G. M. Bacon Pecan Company made their earliest purchase of trees and from this source comes the Georgia Giant.

\* \* \*

**Second Pecan Show at Mt. Vernon.**

All residents of the lower Wabash and Ohio river counties will be interested in the announcement which has just been received from Prof. C. G. Woodbury, of Purdue University, of the Second Pecan Show which will be held at Mt. Vernon early in December. This show, like the one held last year, will be under the auspices of the Purdue University Experiment Station and liberal premiums will be awarded to the best exhibits of native pecans grown this year.

**Trees Should be Fed.**

A horse or a hog never does well unless well fed; neither does a fruit tree. Special fertilizers may be applied with advantage to a tree when young, but after it has reached some size and age, it is likely best to fertilize thoroughly the crops growing on the land, in which case the trees get their share. The great trouble in fertilizing well established trees comes in the danger of applying the fertilizer too near to the trunk of the tree, thus causing a congestion of the roots in the area fertilized. Whatever plan is practised, it should be remembered that the roots go out laterally as far in every direction as do the tops upward. The kind of fertilizer to be used will be determined to a great extent by the quality of the land and to the age and variety of the trees. Suffice it to say that the three leading elements in a complete fertilizer should always be present. Nitrogen should always be used when trees are young. Potash and acid should be abundant with bearing trees, and particularly so with nut trees. Humus, naturally or artificially supplied, should be present in every soil.—J. B. Wight.

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**Atlantic Coast Line Railroad**

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Alabama and Florida, write to

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## REPORTS

### Storms in Arkansas Damage Pecan Trees.

Last year (1909) the leader was broken out of an Alley graft on one my top worked trees, and this year (1910) two Stuarts were broken out in the same way. The breaks did not occur where the buds were inserted but up above where several branches put out. As I have never seen this occur on our native trees, I take it that they make much stronger wood than the Stuart and Alley. I think that strength of wood should receive some consideration in the "scale of points" as the ability to resist storms is certainly a quality worth considering. I would like to hear from others on this point.

On Aug. 8th, a severe hail-storm struck this place. The hail-stones were very large and they beat off quite a number of pecans, also noticed that the bark was knocked off of the branches in a few places.

Respectfully,

G. M. BROWN.

### Late Frosts, 1910, in Arkansas.

April 6th, light frost, no damage;  
April 20th, light frost, no damage;  
April 25-6th, killing frost; great damage done to small trees both grafted and native. The leaves cut off and in some instances the new growth was killed back. No leaves were nipped above ten feet from the ground, and apparently no damage was done to the crop on the large trees.

### Yields Big Nut Crop.

The pecan crop on John T. Rogan's farm on Dutch Branch, three miles southwest from Fort Worth, Tex., is the heaviest since the freeze in 1904, six years ago, and it is estimated that 1,000 bushels will be gathered from the trees on that one farm alone.

There are 42 pounds in a bushel of pecans, which will make the weight of this crop 42,000 pounds, and at nine cents per pound, the price that they have heretofore been sold by for by Mr. Rogan, the crop will bring \$2,940.

The trees on the Rogan farm

are all of the paper shell variety of the wild nut, a plowshare never having been put into the river bottom, where the trees grow wild, yet it is a rare thing for the trees to fail to yield a crop of nuts.

Last year the crop was light and the nuts from this pecan farm sold for 15 cents per pound, and then there were not enough to supply the demand.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the Northern Nut Growers' Association:

RESOLVED, the Northern Nut Growers' Association express its appreciation of the attitude of the National Nut Growers' Association in encouraging the organization of associations which have for their purpose the development of the nut industry, and we hereby pledge our support to, and our co-operation with said National Nut Growers' Association. And be it further:

RESOLVED, that we hereby acknowledge our great obligation to the many pioneer nut growers of the south who have done so much to put nut culture on a scientific basis and that we express to them our deep gratitude for the fund of valuable information and data which they have worked out and made available.

## Pecan Trees

In quality, Budded and Grafted Standard varieties, at the closest possible prices. Correspondence solicited.

### Arcadia Nurseries

Monticello, Florida.

We also carry a general line of Fruit and Ornamental Trees.

## For Sale!

Standard Varieties of

Budded and Grafted Pecan Trees and Nuts. . . . .

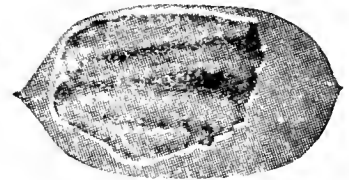
Also Budding and Grafting Wood from bearing trees. Contracts taken for top-working seedling trees and caring for groves. Our groves contain over 4,000 budded trees of the best standard varieties and is the oldest budded grove in Georgia.

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For growing Pecans, Pears, Peaches, etc., at a profit—Free. 50 per cent. reductions in price of trees. Sure to live. No agents.

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For Those Who Want to Know  
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All the essential information "Out of a Nut Shell." Investigate Pecans for pleasure, Pecans for profit. Our plan of free expert superintendence in planting large size pecans assures live trees and quick profits. WRITE TODAY.

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Keithville, La.

## Pecan Investments

Mr. J. B. Wight's Chattanooga address, four six by nine inch pages, with fifteen hundred words

This is a careful and very conservative review of the commercial opportunities this nut offers, and supplies just the information prospective investors desire.

Copies furnished at following rates:

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|-------|--------|
| 1,000 | \$4.50 |
| 500   | 2.50   |
| 250   | 1.50   |
| 100   | .75    |
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Send orders to

The Nut-Grower Co.,

Poulan, Georgia.

## BUY A PECAN GROVE

The Best Investment that can now be made in the United States or elsewhere. I will sell you one already established

### ON EASY TERMS

planted to the best known grafted standard paper shell varieties, one to three years old, located on the Gulf coast of Mississippi and in Jackson county, the native heart of the paper shell pecans and where ten or twelve of the best known varieties now being propagated by nurserymen were originated.

I now have four groves ready for delivery and several thousand acres of the finest pecan land in the South. I have a very special bargain in a forty-acre grove (Satsuma orange trees between the pecans) which includes 20,000 stocks for the coming season's grafting, a splendid opening for a combination grove and nursery, on the L. & N. railroad, and a half mile front on a running stream.

Will also furnish trees, superintend the planting of groves anywhere in South Mississippi and Alabama west of Mobile.

The Satsuma orange planted between pecans when desired. Young grafted trees, grafted wood and fancy and commercial nuts in any quantity. Thanksgiving and Holiday orders for nuts given special attention. All grafting wood and trees grown from bearing trees in my own groves, hence absolutely true to name. No guess work—you get exactly what you order. Pecans this season especially fine. Send your orders early.

### F. H. LEWIS,

Jackson County, SCRANTON, MISS.

## SOCIETIES

### Alabama State Horticultural Society.

The Eighth Annual Meeting of the Alabama State Horticultural Society will be held in Birmingham on Thursday and Friday, Jan. 19th and 20th. The session will be held in the Chamber of Commerce Auditorium. A committee working with the Chamber of Commerce hopes to announce a special railroad rate for the meeting.

At a meeting at the Botanical Museum in Bronx Park, New York City on November seventeenth 1910, the Northern Nut Growers' Association was organized with Dr. Robert T. Morris, of New York City as president, Mr. T. P. Littlepage, of Washington, D. C. as vice-president and Dr. W. C. Deming, of Westchester, New York city as secretary and treasurer. The executive committee

consists of Professor John Craig, of Cornell University, Mr. Henry Hales, of Ridgewood, New Jersey, Prof. C. P. Close, of the Maryland Experiment station and the president and secretary.

Membership in the society is open to all persons who desire to further nut culture, without reference to place of residence or nationality.

The annual dues are two dollars, life membership twenty dollars.

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# Price



# TWAIN

# A

# New Edition

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Brander Matthews says: "Mark Twain will be included in that group of writers headed by Molière and Cervantes. With the exception of Count Tolstoi, Twain was the greatest of recent modern writers, and will be handed down to posterity through the trio of his works 'Huckleberry Finn,' 'Tom Sawyer,' and 'Pudd'nhead Wilson.' Twain is a greater stylist than Stevenson or Thoreau, and his 'Man that Corrupted Hadleyburg' is one of the finest works in English literature." Mark Twain himself wrote a preface to this edition. Brander Matthews has written the biographical criticism of Mark Twain and his work. There are portraits of the author at periods when the different books were in process of writing.

There are beautiful pictures by such artists as Frost, Newell, Smedley, Thulstrup, Clinedinst, Kemble, and Oppen. The binding is in rich red rep silk book cloth, with title labels stamped in gold. The books are printed on white antique wove paper, especially made for this edition. Each volume is of generous size and bulk, 5x7 1/4 inches.

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P. G. N. C. - 11

## Market and Trade Items.

### Nuts Scarce.

The New York Journal of Commerce in its issue of November 18 says, reviewing the nut market: Offerings of most descriptions of imported nuts for immediate delivery out of spot supplies are light and prices are on a rather high plane for this time of the year, when new goods should be fairly plentiful. Added to scarcity of 1910 crop nuts, as tending to cause a very strong feeling among sellers, is the close clean-up of old goods on the spot. However, buyers are reluctant to meet the views of holders of spot stock, prices on which have become higher and higher because of delayed arrivals. That delay is in part attributed to short crops, but is primarily due to the holdup of shipments by the quarantine regulations against cholera at the Mediterranean and Black Sea ports.

### Pecan Crop of 1910.

The Woldert Grocery Co., Tyler, Texas, makes the following report on the pecan crop under date of November 26:

When we made our estimate last month of the pecan crop of Texas, Louisiana and Oklahoma, it was after careful investigation. We believed Texas would produce an average crop of 300 to 350 carloads, against 200 to 250 last year. We also thought Louisiana would ship 30 to 40 carloads, and Oklahoma about 35 cars, making a total of around 400 carloads for this year, exclusive of Mexico, which we knew would be short. The crop now is far enough advanced to give more accurate information. Texas will produce about half of the amount predicted, or 150 to 175 cars. Louisiana will ship about 6 cars, and Oklahoma about 4 carloads. The entire output of these three states being less than 200 carloads. We are unable to explain why they are turning out so short. We only know that it is a fact, and consequently prices have gone soaring, and there is a wild scramble everywhere to get the goods.

Prices early in the season were unusually cheap, and, compared with other nuts, are cheap today.

### Louisiana Pecan Crop Larger.

Topsy La.—A. S. Gossett, one of the largest raisers of pecans in this section, reports the crop larger and of better quality than usual. Local dealers here are paying as high as 8c lb. for the wild variety and 10c for cultivated nuts.

### Nut Prices at Chicago.

Chicago-Shellbarks are in light receipt with a steady market and are bringing \$2.25 per bushel for the medium sized nuts and \$1 to \$1.25 for the large. Quite a few chestnuts are on sale, although receipts are limited as yet and prices are 7c to 12c for Pennsylvanias and Virginias, while New Yorks are bringing 14c to 15c. Black walnuts are moving at 2c a pound and butternuts at 3c.

## Southern Orchards and Homes

A Handsome Journal of Southern Horticulture.

Write for Sample Copies.

Houston, : Texas.

## PECANS

### BEST VARIETIES

Write for Price List.

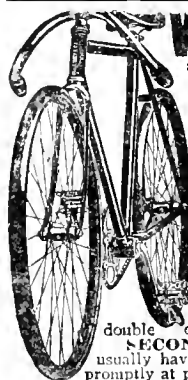
Nursery Established in 1882

S. W. PEEK, : Hartwell, Ga.

## Pecan Trees <sup>Root</sup> Grafted

THE LEADING VARIETIES.  
PRICE LIST.

R. T. RAMSAY, Ocean Springs, Mississippi.



## WANTED—A RIDER AGENT

sample Latest Model "Ranger" bicycle furnished by us. Our agents everywhere are making money fast. Write for full particulars and special offer at once.

**NO MONEY REQUIRED** until you receive and approve of your bicycle. We ship to anyone anywhere in the U. S. without a cent deposit in advance, *prepay freight*, and allow **TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL** during which time you may ride the bicycle and put it to any test you wish. If you are then not perfectly satisfied or do not wish to keep the bicycle ship it back to us at our expense and you will not be out one cent.

**FACTORY PRICES** We furnish the highest grade bicycles it is possible to make at one small profit above actual factory cost. You save \$10 to \$25 middlemen's profits by buying direct of us and have the manufacturer's guarantee behind your bicycle. **DO NOT BUY** a bicycle or a pair of tires from anyone at any price until you receive our catalogues and learn our unheard of factory prices and remarkable special offers to rider agents.

**YOU WILL BE ASTONISHED** when you receive our beautiful catalogue and study our superb models, at the wonderfully low prices we can make you this year. We sell the highest grade bicycles for less money than any other factory. We are satisfied with \$1.00 profit above factory cost.

**BICYCLE DEALERS**, you can sell our bicycles under your own name plate at double our prices. Orders filled the day received.

**SECOND HAND BICYCLES.** We do not regularly handle second hand bicycles, but usually have a number on hand taken in trade by our Chicago retail stores. These we clear out promptly at prices ranging from \$3 to \$8 or \$10. Descriptive bargain lists mailed free.

**COASTER-BRAKES**, single wheels, imported roller chains and pedals, parts, repairs and equipment of all kinds at half the usual retail prices.

## \$8.50 HEDGETHORN PUNCTURE-PROOF \$4.80 SELF-HEALING TIRES A SAMPLE PAIR TO INTRODUCE, ONLY 4

The regular retail price of these tires is \$8.50 per pair, but to introduce we will sell you a sample pair for \$4.80 cash with order \$4.55.

### NO MORE TROUBLE FROM PUNCTURES

**NAILS, Tacks or Glass** will not let the air out. Sixty thousand pairs sold last year. Over two hundred thousand pairs now in use.

**DESCRIPTION:** Made in all sizes. It is lively and easy riding, very durable and lined inside with a special quality of rubber, which never becomes porous and which closes up small punctures without allowing the air to escape. We have hundreds of letters from satisfied customers stating that their tires have only been pumped up once or twice in a whole season. They weigh no more than an ordinary tire, the puncture resisting qualities being given by several layers of thin, specially prepared fabric on the tread. The regular price of these tires is \$8.50 per pair, but for advertising purposes we are making a special factory price to the rider of only \$4.80 per pair. All orders shipped same day letter is received. We ship C. O. D. on approval. You do not pay a cent until you have examined and found them strictly as represented.

We will allow a cash discount of 5 per cent (thereby making the price \$4.55 per pair) if you send **FULL CASH WITH ORDER** and enclose this advertisement. You run no risk in sending us an order as the tires may be returned at OUR expense if for any reason they are not satisfactory on examination. We are perfectly reliable and money sent to us is as safe as in a bank. If you order a pair of these tires, you will find that they will ride easier, run faster, wear better, last longer and look finer than any tire you have ever used or seen at any price. We know that you will be so well pleased that when you want a bicycle you will give us your order. We want you to send us a trial order at once, hence this remarkable tire offer.

**IF YOU NEED TIRES** don't buy any kind at any price until you send for a pair of Hedgethorn Puncture-Proof tires on approval and trial at the special introductory price quoted above; or write for our big Tire and Sundry Catalogue which describes and quotes all makes and kinds of tires at about half the usual prices.

**DO NOT WAIT** but write us a postal today. **DO NOT THINK OF BUYING** a bicycle or a pair of tires from anyone until you know the new and wonderful offers we are making. It only costs a postal to learn everything. Write it NOW.

**J. L. MEAD CYCLE COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL.**



Notice the thick rubber tread "A" and puncture strips "B" and "C," also rim strip "H" to prevent rim cutting. This tire will outlast any other make—SOFT, ELASTIC and EASY RIDING.



## Books and Catalogues.

TRIBBLE BROTHERS, Elk Grove, Calif., catalogue and price list of fruit trees.

\* \* \*

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT, PART II, Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment Station, 78 pages, continues report of work of station.

\* \* \*

BULLETIN No. 130 of Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, Alkali Soils and Irrigation Waters, by G. S. Fraps, College Station, Texas.

\* \* \*

SWIFT'S CALENDAR FOR 1911, is styled "The Courtships of American Poetry." Four, ten and fifteen sheets of beautiful colored pictures.

\* \* \*

GRIFFING'S TREE CATALOGUE FOR 1911—50 illustrated pages, calls the pecan the "King of Nuts." The Griffing Brothers Co., Jacksonville, Fla.

\* \* \*

SUMMIT NURSERIES, Monticello, Fla., Miller & Gossard proprietors. Catalogue and price list pecans, oranges and ornamental stock.

\* \* \*

THE OAK RIDGE PECAN CO., of Chicago, Ill., with property in Jefferson county, Fla., publishes a 50-page booklet of "Facts About Papershell Pecans." Some figures given however are evidently theoretical.

\* \* \*

BOLL WEEVIL IN MISSISSIPPI, by R. H. Harned, is Bulletin No. 139 of the state agricultural experiment station, Agricultural College, Miss.

\* \* \*

BULLETIN No. 36 OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, Montgomery, Ala., reports the fifth, sixth and seventh annual meetings of the Alabama State Horticultural Society. It contains the paper read at Bessemer, on "A New Era in Pecan Culture," by the secretary of the National Nut Growers Association.

\* \* \*

TRANSACTIONS OF THE INDIANA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY FOR 1909 is an interesting volume of 180 pages, edited by Prof. C. G. Woodbury, Lafayette, Ind. Several pages are devoted to pecans, and Mr. Niblack contributes a valuable report on this nut.

**SUMMIT NURSERIES**  
CHOICE NURSERY STOCK  
MILLER & GOSSARD  
Proprietors



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## Nut Trees, Satsuma Oranges and Roses

OUR SPECIALTIES.

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THE PECAN OF THE FUTURE.

OUR CATALOGUE WILL INTEREST YOU.

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JEANERETTE. - - LOUISIANA.

Headquarters for Budded and Grafted Pecan Trees in the Southwest. Illustrated and Descriptive Catalogue for the asking.

We also have a good stock of trees of the FRANQUETTE, MAYETTE, PARISIENNE and VROOMAN FRANQUETTE Walnuts this season.

All of Trees are Grafted on our Eastern Black Walnut Stock which is the best for Eastern or Northern conditions. PRICE LIST FREE.

## The Increase Pecan Co.,

Lamont, Jefferson County Fla.,

OFFERS A VARIETY OF

Desirable Opportunities for Investors in  
Individual or Co-Operative Nut Orchards

This Company has suitable Land, Skilled Horticultural and Business Management and ample Capital for carrying out in spirit and letter such contracts as they accept.

A. A. RICH, Superintendent.

For Particulars and Easy Terms, write to

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# Rood Pecan Groves

Albany, Georgia.

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## MEMBERS

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National Nut Growers' Association  
Georgia-Florida Pecan Growers' Association

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*Standard Varieties of Budded and Grafted  
Trees for Sale. Planting and caring for  
Groves given careful and up-to-date attention*

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We Buy and Sell Pecan Nuts. 100,000 Trees in  
Nursery; 12,000 Trees in Grove; 400  
Acres in Grove.

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## Top-Working Pecan Trees our Specialty

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Estimates Furnished on Application.  
Results Guaranteed.

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We sell Buds, Budding Cloth, Grafts, Black Walnuts, Black Walnut  
Trees, English Walnuts, grafted on our native Black Walnut  
stock. Florida and California Pomegranates.

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We also sell Peach Trees, Plums, Japanese Persimmons, Japanese  
Walnuts, Almonds, Texas and California Grapes, Straw-  
berries, Raspberries, Cultivated Blackberries,  
Cultivated Dewberries and other Fruits.

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General Nursery Stock and Nurserymen's Supplies furnished

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Write for our Catalogue or any Information.

# ROOD PECAN GROVES

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GEORGIA.

# THE NUT-GROWER

Volume X  
Number 2 Whole No. 103

Poulan, Ga., February, 1911

10c per Copy  
\$1.00 per Year

## TOP-WORKING WALNUTS

By C. C. Vincent

*Assistant Horticulturist, Idaho Experiment Station.*

The walnut industry is rapidly coming into its own in many sections of the United States. This is true largely because these sections have ideal conditions for the growing of this nut and the growers have learned how to handle this capricious tree. It is a tree that requires special treatment. Many of the successful growers have the art of grafting down to a science, and as a result are meeting with remarkable success.

Can the ordinary black walnut tree or unproductive seedling tree be grafted over to a profitable variety with any degree of success? This question has been repeatedly asked at our annual horticultural meetings held throughout the United States, but no satisfactory solution has been forthcoming. This one feature alone has done more to discourage the growing of the walnut than almost any other.

There appears to be sufficient evidence now to warrant me in making a few comments concerning the working over of many of these unprofitable trees. Unproductive trees are to be seen in almost every commercial grove. In the east there are many scattering seedling walnut trees: irregular in growth, shy bearers, producing only a few nuts, which are inferior in size as compared with our commercial varieties, that might be made to produce good crops of marketable nuts if worked over.

California growers have found it very profitable to work over the different species of Juglans, such as *Juglans Californica* and *Juglans nigra*. *Juglans nigra*, or the American black walnut, is very hardy and is found growing over a large range of territory. These stately old trees can be top-grafted very easily and results will be obtained which will repay the most conservative. The expense attached will be very slight indeed. A new top can be grown in four years as good, if not better than the original. The Experiment Station at Whittier, Cal., has demonstrated that one means of handling large trees which are susceptible to blight, is by top-grafting to the immune kinds.

To show what can be accomplished along this line, when an English variety is grafted into a

(Continued on page 24.)

## WHY PECANS?

By U. V. Whipple

*A Paper read at the 1910 meeting of the National Nut Growers' Association.*

To eliminate from the activities of human life all the effort and achievement that flow directly from the influence of a personal word or a personal example, would probably result in immediate stagnation. To know that some other person has travelled the same road, or, after careful inquiry and investigation, is willing to travel it, inspires confidence in another who desires to travel it, even though he be a stranger who may never have heard of the road before.

And so, to know that some one has accomplished great financial success in some specific business, as for instance, pecan growing, creates interest, causes us to pause for consideration, even though for the moment, and an expression to the thought would be something like this: "If I had only followed the same example."

Nevertheless, as a rule, it so happens that, without more to influence us than this meagre knowledge, the whole subject matter is dismissed with but a fleeting thought, and we go on our plodding way the same as before. The life nuts in which our fathers travelled and along which we have already started have become so deep until it is well-nigh impossible for us to turn into any new road of business.

Indeed, when any new plan of financial success is presented to us for our acceptance, especially where patient waiting intervenes before its realization, we are altogether "from Missouri," and must be shown its every detail and at every step. And here is where the influence not only of the personal example, but also of the personal word is indispensable to popularize any new line of industry.

To know that Bill Jones is independent by reason of a pecan orchard set out some ten years ago is not alone sufficient to cause his fellows to follow his example. Many questions must be answered and the personal touch and influence must play its part. Is the business practical from my standpoint? Can I take sufficient care of the trees? Do my circumstances permit me to wait so long before receiving returns? Can I obtain suitable land? And many, many other queries stand at the threshold of this new venture and must be satisfactorily solved.

Let it be distinctly understood that I do not pretend to be able to answer any of these questions from experience. Nor is it in any wise my purpose to make such an attempt. I am here as a novice, pure and simple, owning no grove, and without experience. However, I have practically passed the stage of inquiry and am just budding into the proprietorship of a small pecan grove. And it might as well be now said that if my faith grows correspondingly as during the past two years, it will not be long before I may be counted as a full-fledged horticulturist.

So it occurred to your committee on program that possibly a brief account of my investigations, which have led me to an enthusiastic determination to become the owner of a pecan grove, might be of interest to some others. It is, therefore, in response to this very kind invitation of your committee, and with the hope that, by reason of the influence of a personal word, I may prove a quiet Andrew in leading to pecan decision some intrepid Simon Peter, that this personal experience is submitted.

No well-defined resolution to investigate pecan growing was ever formed in my mind until the spring of 1909; though who of the South during the last decade or more could have escaped some consideration of the question of this paper? Twenty years ago, when I first settled in South Georgia, a young, struggling and inexperienced lawyer, a middle-aged friend of mine, living in the same town, set a small tract of land to seedling pecans. No seven, eight, or even ten years' hope was ever held out at that time before profitable bearing would come. Agents promised it hardly before fifteen years; wise heads said a quarter of a century, maybe never.

Of course, the stress of my then circumstances, according to my necessities as I then saw them, I could not afford such a venture. My fees of today generally were already consumed by my obligations of yesterday. And, besides, I was no farmer; I owned no land; and then, too, why not let the future take care of itself? It might never come. In fact, at that time the whole venture seemed too much like a forty years' tiresome pilgrimage through a dreary wilderness to reach the promised pecan land, and I simply turned a deaf ear to the testimony of the Calebs and the Joshuas.

Not so with my friend. He set out, nonrushed and cultivated his trees, having his eyes fixed upon the future. His faith in the future was so completely interwoven with his work of the present until so it is that for several years already his steady income from his trees has been a yearly reminder of my mistake.

It is true that I had the same knowledge as he of the large pecan tree just a few miles out in the

country, renowned locally for its fruitful bearing. It was then forty years old and was steadily and quietly bearing bushels of pecans every year, with no outlay of expense. The same agents that aroused his faith opened the same door of opportunity to me. And as I now review the situation then, not a single seeming obstacle existed but could easily be removed. Why did I not invest so as now to own an independence? This is my answer: "For many he called, but few chosen." That some hearer of this paper may be one not only of the "many," but also of the "few," is the only reason for this recital.

Many years passed with practically no consideration of the subject on my part. No other grove was set out in my immediate community, except the one to which reference has already been made. Its owner was a quiet, unassuming man, who made no special effort to popularize the industry among his neighbors. Constant public advertising and much of it is required for widespread interest and activity in any new venture. Yesterday's reminder is forgotten; today's notice is put aside; tomorrow and tomorrow must continue the story if new advocates and followers are desired. This is no new thought, however, to this convention, as is fully attested by the existence and work of your regular standing publicity committee.

It must have been some ten years ago when there began to come to my address an annually printed circular on pecans sent out by Mr. Sam H. James, of Mound, La. About the same time many newspaper articles about the G. M. Bacon Pecan Company, at DeWitt, Ga., came under my attention. And, if I mistake not, it was during this period of activity that the National Nut Growers' Association was organized at Macon, Ga.

My interest, theoretically, was considerably aroused; and, looking back from this viewpoint, it would seem that there was ample notice to have led any inquiring man into full investigation. But those were pioneer days, so to speak. No budded or grafted groves of consequence had as yet come into bearing. And then, too, the *personal* influence of one who *knew* had not seized upon me and compelled investigation at my hands.

Small tracts of two and three acres were gradually being set by cautious inquirers about over my home county, and as these trees would come into bearing, the subject came to be of more and more interest. The pecan germ was slowly getting its hold on me and I was gradually ripening into ready fruit for some opportune agent.

About four years ago, after a long search for health, I was accidentally induced to try for a period of three months a regular prescribed diet of raw food. To my surprise, I found that man could better live without than with the cook stove, for within the prescribed period of time my health

## FOR SALE!

### Two Fine Pieces of Property In Alachua County, Florida

One 40-acre tract, with 12 acres in cultivation and set in pecan trees of best varieties, 2 years old

One 20½-acre tract, with 10 acres in cultivation and set in pecan trees of best varieties, 2 years old

This property lies on a large lake and is well drained. Both places adjoin my grove that will bear 5,000 lbs. of fine pecans this season.

For further particulars, address

**T. S. McMANUS**

WALDO,

FLORIDA

## FOR SALE

Leading varieties of

### Budded and Grafted Pecan Trees and Nuts

Also Budding and Grafting Wood from bearing trees. Contracts taken for top-working seedling trees and caring for groves. Our groves contain over 4,000 budded trees of the best standard varieties and is the oldest budded grove in Georgia.

**Gillgrove Pecan Nurseries**

J. P. GILL, Mgr.

ALBANY, GA.

### THE W. B. DUKES Pecan Farm

MOULTRIE, GA.

Growers and shippers of

### Fancy Paper Shell Pecans

Budding and Grafting Wood  
for Sale

—LET US SEND YOU—

### "Pecan Meats Picked Out"

FOR THOSE WHO WANT TO KNOW  
BY THOSE WHO KNOW

All the essential information "Out of a Nut Shell." Investigate Pecans for pleasure, Pecans for profit. Our plan of free expert superintendence in planting large size pecans assures live trees and quick profits. WRITE TODAY.

**Clingman Nursery and  
Orchard Company, Ltd.**

KEITHVILLE,

LOUISIANA

### Gainesville Nurseries Gainesville, Fla.

Specialists in Budded and Grafted Pecan Trees of reliable known varieties. Our catalog contains information on selecting, planting, culture, etc., and is free for the asking. Graft wood for sale. Our orchards contain over 40 named varieties.

**H. S. GRAVES, Proprietor**

was completely restored and my weight had increased from 150 to 180 pounds.

This personal reference might seem an unwarranted digression, but for this statement: No meat was eaten as part of this diet; nuts alone superseded it entirely and pecans stood at the head of the list, both as to nutrition and palatability. My pecan vision began to broaden—suppose, as it occurred to me, that humanity could be induced to discard meat and substitute pecans in its stead! How much more healthy the race would become! Thousands are already learning this lesson, and hundreds and hundreds are hard at the job of teaching this lesson to thousands of others.

But the supply of pecans is totally inadequate. Except during a few fall and winter months the seedling nut can scarcely be obtained. I have never, until today, seen a grafted or budded variety for sale in the local markets. An overproduction? This does not seem in the range of probability. The already great and ever-increasing demand for pecans, the length of time required for their production, the countless trees set out which through neglect never come into bearing, and the ease with which a living can be made out of southern soil in practically every phase of agricultural production, all seem to conspire to have predestinated this delightful and profitable industry for the horticultural elect, and, yet, so sure seems the reward that awaits the faithful grower, that "whosoever will, may prosper," rings out as the universal call of the pecan to financial prosperity.

Following up still further this bit of personal experience, the subject matter of this paper, it will be readily seen that I was fast rushing on to the psychological pecan moment. And so, when it finally swooped down on me in the spring of 1909, I had just casually met on the streets

of Cordele, Ga., my warm personal friend, Rev. C. M. Ledbetter, an enthusiastic member of this Association. His invitation to ride with him to inspect his grove in the edge of my home city was immediately accepted. By a series of questions and cross-questions, I was soon in the possession of all the pecan information that he possessed, and as it then seemed to me, of much more beside. For as he lingered and dwelt on the possibilities of pecan culture—have you ever heard him discuss it?—Goldsmith's words more correctly expressed my thought: "And more and more the wonder grew, that one small head could contain all he knew."

Anyway, without the slightest solicitation upon his part, he carried with him, as we parted, my order for a small lot of trees. The personal word had gotten in its work. The personal impression thus made upon me required further investigation. Could half of what had been said be really true, or was it mere enthusiasm? Acting upon the suggestion of the old Mosaic injunction that "In the mouth of two or three witnesses shall every word be established," I mailed requests for literature to every pecan nurseryman of whom I knew. Early mails supplied me with abundant reading matter. Tracts and catalogs were read from cover to cover. Their most conservative statements seemed Utopian to me. Could the average small land owner set out fifteen or twenty acres in budded or grafted pecans, about seventeen trees per acre, then cultivate and grow on the same land his regular crops from year to year, and in ten or twelve years reach financial independence, based on an annual income of five to ten dollars per tree and annually increasing?

This question not only invited, but seemed to demand investigation, and like the Queen of She-

(Continued on page 28.)



## TOP-WORKING WALNUTS

(Continued from page 21.)

California Black. Mr. George Payne, of Campbell, Cal., has submitted the following data. The tree worked up on was planted in 1876. In 1909 it had a spread of seventy five feet and two feet above the ground measured nine feet in circumference. The limbs of the tree were grafted by Mr. Payne in 1891. The following table shows the yields from 1897 to 1909 inclusive:

| Year | Pounds | Year | Pounds |
|------|--------|------|--------|
| 1897 | 250    | 1904 | 481    |
| 1898 | 300    | 1905 | 250    |
| 1899 | 229    | 1906 | 200    |
| 1900 | 600    | 1907 | 380    |
| 1901 | 237    | 1908 | 712    |
| 1902 | 178    | 1909 | 375    |
| 1903 | 380    |      |        |

During this period Mr. Payne has realized from this tree alone 5980 pounds of marketable nuts. At 12 cents per pound he received \$609.60. The gross returns of this tree for the past thirteen years has been \$16.80 per year.

This is only one of the many instances where beneficial results have been obtained. What Mr. Payne has done may be accomplished by others if they follow carefully his method of procedure as given below:

Before grafting wait until the buds show signs of bursting. If placed in position before the sap starts there is danger of the scions drying out. Saw the stalk off straight, making a smooth cut. Split lightly through the center with a heavy butcher knife and then by bearing heavily on the knife split quite deeply through the bark and wood on the side. Now place the wedge in the center in order to open the cleft and cut away portions of the bark and wood just enough to make a V-shaped cut.

Select for scion a piece of wood of straight growth, having two

eyes. Two and one-half inches below the bud cut off the scion with a slanting cut. Turn the lower bud upward, and just below the bud begin to cut through the bark to the wood. Make a gradual cut, getting deeper and deeper until two-thirds of the cut is completed, then finish by cutting the remaining one-third more abruptly. Treat the other side in a similar manner. This leaves the scion a little thicker on the outside.

Now fit the stalk carefully to the scion so that the scion is caught firmly and perfectly. The cambium layers must be together. Two scions are inserted. Fill up the chink between the two scions with newspaper and wax carefully. Get the wax on thoroughly so that all cut surfaces are covered, then cover the scions with a paper bag.

### The California Crop

The California walnut crop fell somewhat short of the early estimates. Early in the season it was generally predicted that the production would be but little less than that of 1909, when 9,350 tons were marketed. However, the crop was short of the early estimates by at least 25 per cent in some sections. This shortage caused a considerable shrinkage in the total crop, making it nearly a thousand tons less than the crop of the preceding year.

Walnut growers are following closely the example of orange growers in sorting their fruit with care. They realize that both prices and demand are built up by assuring a good quality. The customer who buys a pound of walnuts which contains no shrunken or discolored meats, comes back for five pounds more, while the sale of one pound of poor nuts kills the demand for many pounds more.

## White's Budding Tool

A scientific instrument for the propagation of Pecans, Hickories, Walnuts, Chestnuts, Persimmons and all other trees, by the Annular, Semi annular, Patch and Veneer methods.

Several hundreds of this Tool in use in United States and abroad

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NOT THE MOST—  
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OCEAN SPRINGS,

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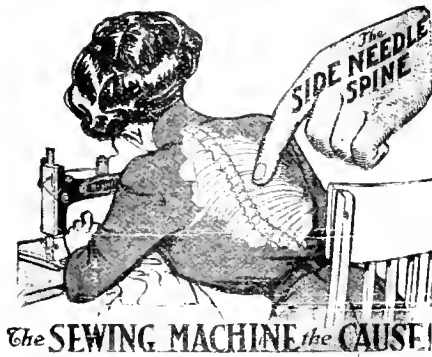
In quantity—Budded and grafted standard varieties at the closest possible figures. Correspondence solicited.

**Arcadia Nurseries**

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We also carry a general line of Fruit and Ornamental Trees.





## Items of Interest

The owner of a pecan tree at Junction, Tex., has sold its product for the next five years to a nursery at 35c per pound.

In many sections last season's pecans did not measure up in size as usual, presumably on account of insufficient rainfall.

Five hundred dollars an acre was recently offered for 27 acres of four-year old pecans in Thomas county, Georgia. The offer was refused.

The Tennessee State Horticultural Society and the State Nurserymen's Association held a two days' meeting at Nashville, January 26 and 27.

Around Monticello, Fla., there are fully twenty-five hundred acres of land set with about 42,000 budded and grafted pecan trees in groves ranging from one to eight years of age.

One town in southwest Texas marketed about 500,000 pounds of pecans last season. They were all seedlings, gathered in the natural forests, and prices ranged from 7 1/2c to 20c per pound.

At Scranton, Miss., one member of the National Nut Growers Association handled about 15,000 pounds of pecans last season. The standard and high-priced varieties figured conspicuously in his operations.

The Alabama State Horticultural Society held its annual meeting in Birmingham, January 20 and 21. Among the papers read was one by Mrs. Thos. A. Banning, relating her experience with a large pecan orchard in Baldwin county.

It is reported from Monticello, Fla., that a corporation of Chicago

and Florida capitalists has been formed to plant 6,000 acres near that place in pecans. The planting is to be divided into five acre tracts. The lands known as the Bolton and Weelance plantations have been purchased for \$100,000, and contracts have been made with local nurserymen to plant the groves and care for them for five years.

The second annual Pecan Show was held at Mt. Vernon, Ind., in December. The exhibit was in charge of Prof. Woodbury, of Purdue university, and Marshall Hall, secretary of the association. Mason J. Niblack, of Vincennes, made an address on the possibilities of the pecan industry in southern Indiana. The first and second cash prizes were awarded to the Southern Indiana Pecan Co., and the third to T. J. Erwin.

## Loving Cup for Association

The National Nut Growers' Association has been notified of the award of a silver loving cup for its exhibit of pecans at the meeting of the National Horticultural Congress, held at Council Bluffs, Ia., last November.

After the annual meeting of the Association at Monticello, Fla., a portion of the exhibit shown at that time was shipped to Council Bluffs to be displayed during the combined meetings of the Horticultural Congress and the Missouri Corn Growers' Association. In behalf of the Association, Prof. C. P. Close, of College Park, Md., and Prof. W. N. Butt, of Raleigh, N. C., took charge of the exhibit and entered it under the name of the chairman of the committee on Varietal Adaptation, Mr. C. A. Reed, of Washington, to whom the nuts have since been returned.

As soon as the cup is received and photographed, a cut will be made for use in our columns.



## THE PLAIN TRUTH

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### Personal Mention

Col. Eugene O. Fechet, U. S. A., retired, has purchased a pecan grove of 500 trees near Jacksonville, Fla.

Mr. A. J. Eychaner, of Tampa, Fla., sends us specimens of an Iowa hickory nut, which we have passed on to Dr. Rolt, T. Morris for examination. The report which he makes will be found of much interest.

Prof. H. K. Miller, the new head of the National Nut Growers' Association, is the active head of the Summit Nurseries at Monticello, Fla. He has had wide experience in pecan growing, and is considered one of the leading authorities in that branch of horticulture.

Prof. W. N. Hutt, of Raleigh, N. C., the state horticulturist, is devoting considerable attention to the pecan and has aroused considerable interest in this nut in the Old North State. He has planted twenty-seven varieties on the various test farms maintained by the state at different altitudes and finds that while the trees thrive best in the coastal plains region, that they can be grown in the Piedmont section at an elevation of 1200 feet.

### A Curious Hybrid

EDITOR NUT-GROWER:

I have a freak in a pecan tree—I don't suppose there is another like it in the world—a pecan tree that bears china berries. The tree is a perfect type of the pecan in every respect except that it bears clusters of berries to all outward appearance exactly like china berries. The outer skin of the berry is somewhat darker than the china berry and the seed, instead of being hard, white and corrugated, is soft, black and smooth, and is filled with a seemingly palatable, nutty, kernel.

The tree is a volunteer about fifteen feet high and five inches in diameter. It stands about ten feet from what I suppose to be its parent pecan tree. About thirty feet distant is an old bearing china berry tree. My theory of the hybridization is that the bloom on the parent pecan tree was fertilized by pollen from the china tree. This, of course, matured into a pecan, which came up and produced this wonder—a china berry bearing pecan tree.

J. P. BROADHURST,

Grenada, Miss.

### Pecan on Hickory

EDITOR NUT-GROWER:

In answer to your request for a report as to my success in top-working hickory with pecan, I submit the following:

I top-worked 50 trees in 1906; have about 20 living now. The ones left were cut off from 15 to 30 feet from the ground and the taller trees have made the poorest growth, and the ones cut lowest had the most pecans.

I had the work done in August, 1906. In 1908 I had a sprout about one inch in diameter worked about two feet from the ground and it has as much or more growth than the tall trees that were worked in 1906. It also bore three pecans this year.

I failed to get any results from grafting, but succeeded well with ring budding.

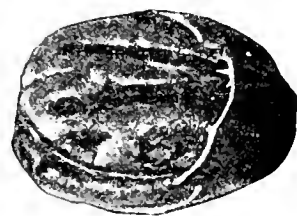
I have received more than two hundred inquiries on this subject and I hope this will satisfy the readers of THE NUT-GROWER. I believe I was the first man in the United States to have as many as fifty hickory trees budded with pecans. Mr. Leyendecker, of this state, however, I believe, was the first to do this kind of budding. He has five trees and from what I can hear they are doing nicely.

W. L. WYKINS,

Tyler, Tex.

Flour and meal made of dried

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NATURAL SIZE

The nut that has never failed to bear and never failed to fill at both end with kernels of best quality

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is my Specialty**

**Budded and Grafted  
Trees of the Best Varieties for Sale**

Write for prices of trees and information as to growing and care of groves.

**J. B. WIGHT**

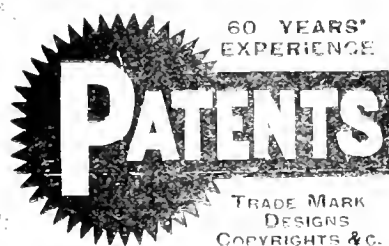
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We want to supply one lady in every neighborhood with a "Simplex" Vacuum Cleaner, for advertising purposes.

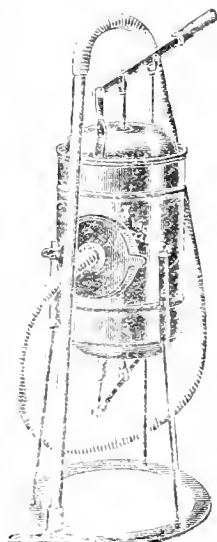
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The "Simplex" is guaranteed to do as good work as electric machines, costing \$100.00 and over. It is light in weight (only 19 lbs.) runs extremely easy and can be operated perfectly and easily by one person.

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and ground chestnuts is an important food product year in and year out for the peasants of southern Europe. For the well-to-do French the chestnut is converted into croquettes, salad, sandwiches, stuffing for fowl and game, puddings, cakes and sweetmeats.

### Fertilizing the Pecan

The fertilization of the pecan tree from infancy to maturity involves so many factors that it is practically out of the question for anyone to suggest a course which would be suitable for all soils. Natural soil fertility is influenced so much by water, climate, season, as well as the physical character and condition of the soil, that local conditions alone must govern in the quantity and proportion of the essential elements required to obtain given results. The principal requirements of plants are potash, phosphorus (in the form of phosphate) and nitrogen (in the form of nitrates). Commercial fertilizers are based upon the percentage of each of these substances. Plants, however, require magnesium, sulphur, sodium, iron, chlorine, silica and lime, as well as several other elements in greater or lesser quantities and which most soils contain in sufficient quantities for normal plant growth. It is possible, however, for any one of these substances to become exhausted or not become available as fast as a tree demands it, and while there may be a superabundance of some essential elements, unless the plant is furnished with all the various foods it requires, the tree cannot flourish nor can it produce normal growth or maximum fruitage. It eventually becomes dwarfed, stunted and unhealthy, and more susceptible to the attacks of insects and disease. It is the effort to intelligently discover what a plant needs in a given soil, and under various conditions, to ob-

tain the best vegetative growth, or seed or flower production, (whichever our object is) that constitutes the main part of the science or art of agriculture. It is for this reason that no hard or fast rule can be laid down to determine the precise quantities of each of the more important plant food which can be profitably used on all soils.

To begin, we must apply principles and methodically follow and study the effect of fertilizers of various composition and from the various sources (both organic and inorganic) on a pecan tree on a certain type of soil before we can say what is absolutely best for that tree. It happens more often than not that an orchard of any size contains several types of soil and what is good on one part would be wasted on another. There is an immense amount of mineral food materials stored in most soils, in varying proportions, but more often than not in a very slowly available form. It is found that soils containing humus, or vegetable matter, render these mineral foods more quickly available under proper tillage. The average analysis of 49 soils showed that in each acre in the first twelve inches there were present 3053 pounds of nitrogen, 1219 pounds of phosphorus and 16,317 pounds of potassium. It would take a small fortune to buy these ingredients in an available form at present prices and they would last many years, by proper tillage, including the keeping of vegetable matter, or humus, in the soil, these costly food may be more quickly liberated and the fertility of the soil maintained and improved almost indefinitely. It happens, however, that in our great rush and haste to obtain maximum results in the shortest possible time, we cannot wait on the slower processes of nature and resort to the use of commercial fertilizers. Chemical analysis of

(Continued on page 29.)

## WHY PECANS?

(Continued from page 3.)

ba, I decided that I would go in person and see.

'Twas, therefore, in the early days of June, 1909, when first my eyes rested upon the magnificent foliage of the now famous Frotcher tree at Cairo, Ga. Only the year before, its fruitage had turned into the treasury of its owner, the honored president of this Association, the handsome sum of \$80.00. 'Tis true this was based upon a fancy price and was the instance of an individual tree. But as I walked through his farm of seedling pecans, many years into bearing, and learned that at the moderate price of 15 and 20 cents per pound, a sufficient income for the support of his family was being yearly derived therefrom, I felt indeed that probably the "half had never been told."

Much more could be said of this very interesting trip—the courtesy of my host and his family, the history of his own experience with pecans, his cautious and conservative counsel to a new inquirer, the planting of the nursery, the budding and grafting of the stock, the graceful, magnificent fruit bearing trees, silent witnesses in themselves of the providence of God; but my time is about up and I must stop.

The small lot of trees already purchased were set out in scattered places, no definite location having, at that time, been selected. Already, however, since then and through the courteous aid of your efficient secretary, Dr. J. E. Wilson, an available tract has now been selected for a permanent grove, upon which a variety of trees will be set during the coming winter.

And thus my recital is about concluded and my determination has been fixed. Am I making a mistake? Have I been deceived? Is the bag of gold to be found only at the end of the rainbow? Or am I joining the ranks of

those who, by their faith in the future, not only are to gather abundantly of their own planting, but are also to assist in reclothing to a large extent this beloved Southland of ours with another forest, more wonderful than were the cedars of Lebanon and more remunerative than were the pines of the South?

My decision has been cast with this Association, though time alone will tell.

### Extension of Nut Growing Zone

Having noted years ago that our growers of citrus fruits were steadily extending the area of successful cultivation northward by working their hardiest varieties on still hardier stocks, I have entertained an abiding faith that the zone of successful nut growing may be extended in the same way. When our southern people themselves shall take hold of the industry, and show as they did in the case of the cotton plant and the orange, what can be done in their own territory, pecan orchards will begin their march northward. Except in mountainous districts, or other localities where the elevation is too great, it is my sincere conviction that right now we have fine pecans suitable for orchard planting as far northward as Kansas on the west and the Ohio river on the east. This covers an empire greater than that ruled by King Cotton.—C. L. Edwards, in *Farm and Ranch*.

The nut is the ideal carbonaceous food. It is richer in all than the best beefsteak. Folded in the cells of the nut is slumbering life energy that becomes a part of the vitality of the person who eats it. Nuts and fruits, full of the prisoned energy caught from the sun, are the strongest and most healthful diet for man, and must lead to higher levels of intellectual and moral life.—Ex.

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**Pecan Growing MADE EASY**

by planting trees dug with entire Tap Root and well developed lateral roots. Few Nurseries sell such trees.

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By planting only genuine budded or grafted trees, of best quality and best producing varieties. Some of the biggest, thinnest-shelled nuts don't bear. Beware of them.

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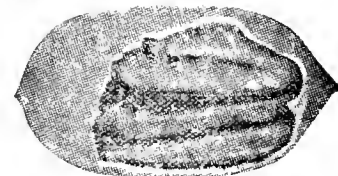
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For growing Pecans, Pears, Peaches, etc., at a profit—Free. 50 per cent reduction in the price of trees. Sure to live. No agents.

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## Buy a PECAN GROVE

The best investment that can now be made in the United States or elsewhere. I will sell you one already established

### On Easy Terms

planted to the best known grafted standard paper shell varieties, one to three years old located on the Gulf coast of Mississippi, and in Jackson county, the native heath of the paper shell pecans and where ten or twelve of the best known varieties now being propagated by nurserymen were originated.

I now have four groves ready for delivery and several thousand acres of the finest pecan land in the South. I have a very special bargain in a forty-acre grove (Satsuma orange trees between the pecans) which includes 10,000 stocks for the coming season's grafting, a splendid opening for a combination grove and nursery, on the L. & N. railroad and a half mile front on a running stream.

Will also furnish trees, superintend the planting of groves anywhere in South Mississippi and Alabama west of Mobile.

The Satsuma Orange planted between pecans when desired. Young grafted trees, grafting wood and fancy and commercial nuts in any quantity. Thanksgiving and holiday orders for nuts given special attention. All grafting wood and trees grown from bearing trees in my own groves, hence absolutely true to name. No guess work—you get exactly what you order. Pecans this season especially fine. Send your orders early.

**F. H. LEWIS**

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**BABY CHICKS, 8 CENTS**—Shipped safely anywhere. **CULVER POULTRY FARM, 1034 Reed, Benson, Neb.**

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My stock of White Plymouth Rock fowls are finer than ever. Eggs guaranteed to hatch, or will duplicate order at half price if ten eggs or less hatch. Remember this! Try one setting and you will be pleased. I have tried four different kinds and find this the best all purpose fowl, so have disposed of all but this one kind.

### PRICE

**\$2.90 per Large Setting of 16 Eggs**

I paid more than this for the eggs from which my stock is hatched. Address or letter, with cash, to

**MRS. THOS. W. BLITCH**  
YOUNGS ISLAND, S. C.

## Fertilizing the Pecan

(Continued from page 27.)

soils helps us some, but is not conclusive, as the mechanical condition of the soil and prior treatment are factors in determining its immediate value for a given crop. The study of soils has occupied some of the best chemists and much light has been thrown on the subject, but, in the end, test and experiment work in the field has been the safest guide.

Many thousands of dollars might be saved the orchardists and farmers each year if but an elementary knowledge of soils and plant physiology was common, for without an underlying knowledge of the principles involved progress is necessarily slow and often expensive, as experience is usually a dear school.

Some of you will realize the extreme difficulty in handling the subject assigned to me in any ordinary space, with the numerous questions involved, and under the circumstances I feel that it is only possible at this time to deal in broad generalities. Referring to the four principal plant foods (nitrogen, potassium, phosphorus and lime): As a rule the need of nitrogen is indicated by poor color of foliage, small foliage, short annual growth of new wood and general lack of vigor. Nitrogen greatly stimulates vegetative growth and is the most expensive plant food. Any form of nitrogen should be used with caution, more particularly on bearing trees, which may be stimulated to too active wood growth at the expense of the fruit. Nitrogen in any form should be applied at a season when it will not keep the tree in growth too late in the season. All organic forms of nitrogen should be put under ground or there will be great loss of ammonia. Nitrate of soda and sulphate of ammonia may be applied on the surface and allowed to dissolve by rains or atmos-

pheric moisture. It is perhaps more prudent to cover it with soil to prevent loss by wind and its being scattered too much by farm tools. The principal sources of nitrogen are sulphate of ammonia, nitrate of soda, blood, cotton seed meal, tankage, fish scrap, castor pomace, etc. All except sulphate of ammonia and nitrate of soda contain variable proportions of potash and phosphoric acid. Nitrate of potash (salt-petre) contains a large percentage of nitrogen, but more potash (often 15 per cent), and is seldom used on account of its cost.

All plants need phosphorus, which reaches us in the form of phosphoric acid. Phosphoric acid exerts its greatest influence in seed production and should be liberally used when the fruiting period of the pecan is reached. The principal source of phosphoric acid is from raw, ground and stemmed bone, dissolved bone-  
(Continued on page 31.)

## Cabbage Plants

Grown in open air will stand very severe cold. Seed selected with a view to having cabbages make heads and not cheap trash that will go to seed. I have had twenty years' experience in growing Cabbage Plants. I am the original Cabbage Planter in this section. I will spray all plants with a preparation of Lime to kill all germs of lice, cut worms, caterpillars, etc. My prices are

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75c in lots of Five  
Thousand or more**

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**T. W. BLITCH**  
Youngs Island, S. C.

# THE NUT-GROWER

Published Monthly by  
THE NUT-GROWER COMPANY

Entered at the Postoffice at Poulan, Ga., as second-class matter

Subscription, \$1.00 per Annum  
Advertising Rates on Application

## NOTICE

When this paragraph is marked it means that your subscription has expired and that you are requested to renew promptly, as postal regulations do not permit us to mail to delinquents.

F e b r u a r y 1 9 1 1

## An Explanation

We felt constrained, early in the year, to change the existing arrangements for printing THE NUT-GROWER, and new plans were put into operation in January. However, difficulties of various kinds promptly interfered with the work and to add to the difficulties the editor became ill and for several weeks was unable to attend to work. In consequence of these various drawbacks, this issue, much to our regret, is considerably behind time and not at all up to our ideal of typographical excellence. However, the obstacles in our path are being gradually overcome and in the near future we hope to show marked improvement and changes.

He waits best who works while he waits. Get the pecan trees planted and work while you wait for them to grow to bearing age.

In another column will be found a contribution from Dr. J. P. Broadhurst, Grenada, Miss., describing a peculiar horticultural freak, a pecan tree which bears china berries with an edible kernel. His letter will be found to be of much interest.

The December 1910 and January 1911 issues of THE NUT-GROWER were exhausted so rapidly that many advertisers could not

be supplied with their usual copy. We were also obliged to cut out a number of complimentary copies, as well as the marked copies usually sent to contributors. This edition is 15 per cent larger than any regular 1910 issue.

Steps are being taken to perfect a permanent collection of pecan varieties as property of the National Nut Growers' Association, to be available for exhibition at the meetings of the association and such other scientific or commercial societies as may be practicable. When perfected a list of the varieties contained in the collection may be looked for in the columns of THE NUT-GROWER.

The efforts of a few men in Indiana, such as Mason J. Niblack, of Vincennes, and Prof. C. G. Woodbury, of Purdue University, in calling attention to the pecan, are beginning to show results which will be of much importance, not only to Indiana, but to adjoining states as well. The few survivors of the large trees of the Wabash are reminders of the fact that this wonderful tree is at home in that locality.

A firm selling bonds of municipalities and industrial corporations urges that security is the first consideration and income the second in making an investment. Reversing this order it becomes a speculation. From this viewpoint there is much speculation in pecan growing as it is now being promoted. At the same time, the business, when properly guarded and operated, furnishes an unequalled security.

The publication of the Proceedings of the Monticello convention of the National Nut Growers' Association was delay-

ed by the non-arrival of Prof. M. B. Waite's important paper on Pecan Diseases, and was finally issued without it. Prof. Waite was granted permission at the convention to retain the paper to add some finishing touches he desired to give it. As soon as it is received it will appear in THE NUT-GROWER.

Mr. F. T. Ramsey, of Austin, Tex., in *Farm and Ranch* suggests the marking (maverick, they call it) of pecan trees so as to permanently indicate the variety. His plan is to cut letters with chisel and mallet into the bark of the tree. Mr. H. A. Halbert, of Coleman, Tex., thinks his method is superior and less liable to injure the tree. He simply smooths off the bark and marks the name with paint. Both follow the Chinese method of writing in placing the letters perpendicularly on the trunk, reading from the top downward.

*The Lumber Trade Journal*, New Orleans, is doing good work in showing the value of cut-over pine lands for producing farm and orchard crops. In a recent issue mention is made of a seedling pecan tree owned by a Texas lady, which produced in 1910 500 pounds of nuts which sold at 25c per pound and made an income of \$60.00. This is a good tree and the price obtained for the nuts is better than the average in Texas. The story, however, develops a weak streak in stating the amount of income. Over in Florida such a yield and price would bring in \$125.00 or more than twice as much as the income named by our contemporary. However, many reports of yields can be cut in two and the price reduced 50 per cent and still produce profitable crops in Georgia.

Each year affords additional facilities for the non-resident investor to have his interests



# THE FERTILIZER FOR PECAN TREES

One that Increases the Yield and Leaves the Land in Better Shape than it Found It

Here is the formula. The best nut growers will vouch for the excellent results obtained by its use:

1000 lbs. Thomas Phosphate

600 lbs. 10 to 12 per cent Tankage

200 lbs. Nitrate of Potash

200 lbs. Sulphate of Potash

The Thomas Phosphate contains a large per cent of highly available Phosphoric Acid that has a definite action in the formation and development of buds. Its large amount of Lime effectively sweetens the soil.

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competent parties who make  
business of planting and car-  
for orchards. This enables  
clerk, book-keeper or busi-  
s man, as well as the profes-  
sional classes to have an orchard  
tended and growing while they  
pursue their regular business  
during the period of waiting for  
the orchard to reach profitable  
bearing. Just two things are  
necessary—to save a part of  
the earnings to pay for or-  
chard development and to be  
able to entrust its expenditure  
to competent and trustworthy  
hands.

is satisfied that a pecan orchard  
is a desirable investment and  
the money is at command, that  
is the time to get busy. Begin  
now and keep at it. Nothing is  
gained by delay in this business.

*The Lyceum World*, Indianap-  
olis, edited by Arthur E. Grin-  
gle, is a new exchange on our  
table. It carries the adver-  
tisements of a number of pecan  
propositions.

### Fertilizing the Pecan

(Continued from page 29.)

black, peruvian guano, the phos-  
phatic rocks of Florida, Tennes-  
see and South Carolina and from  
basic slag.

Potash is one of the most es-  
sential plant foods, and while  
most soils contain it in abun-  
dant, it is mostly in an insol-  
uble or unavailable form. The  
effect of potash is to cause a  
strong, healthy, well-developed  
wood growth and it is especially  
useful in encouraging the bear-  
ing of trees when used in con-  
junction with phosphoric acid.  
The principal commercial sources  
of potash are from muriate of  
potash and high and low grades  
of sulphate of potash, kainit, ni-  
trate of potash, unleached ashes,  
while tobacco stems frequently  
yield 12 per cent, with smaller  
proportions of nitrogen and phos-  
phoric acid.

The only other element which  
it will be possible to touch on  
here is lime. Most soils contain  
lime, but occasionally not in  
sufficient quantities for the best  
results. The benefits of lime on  
most soils are indirect. On  
loose, sandy soils it holds them  
together and makes them cap-  
able of holding more water. On  
clay soils it has an opposite effect  
and improves them by making  
them loose and friable. Our  
clay calls or places where top  
soil has washed can be greatly  
benefited by the liberal applica-  
tion of lime. On soils contain

ing—not dreaming—pro-  
duces results. Just as soon as one

ing vegetable matter or humus the lime causes the more rapid disintegration of organic matter, rendering it faster available for plant food. On low, damp or sour soils, its benefit is very great. There is hardly a large orchard some parts of which would not be greatly benefited by liberal applications of lime.

(To be Continued.)

### The Chestnut Tree

The chestnut is one of the handsome trees; it is majestic and remarkable for the depth of and breadth of its shade. It derived its botanical name, *Castanea*, from a town in Thessaly, or from another town of that name in Pontus, it is uncertain which.

The tree is found growing wild in many sections of our country, and is greatly admired by those who enjoy a forest stroll. It attains an enormous size, and is noted for its longevity. Loudon states that the fortworth chestnut tree, in Gloucestershire, England, which a few years ago was in a healthy condition, was remarkable for its great size in the reign of King Stephen, A. D. 1135, and is probably over a thousand years old. The famous chestnut of a "Hundred Horsemen," on Mount Etna, in Sicily, is thought to have been formed by a vigorous shoot from the stump of another tree. One hundred years ago, this tree had a circumference of 200 feet at the surface of the ground. The chestnut is well known in literature, for many writers were familiar with the charm of this tree. Cowper says:

Defenseless in the common road she stands,  
Exposed to restless roving of vulgar hands;  
By neighboring clown and passing rascal torn,  
Battered with stones by boys and left forlorn.

Edith Thomas thus characterizes the music of the forest where it stands: "The amber buds of

## PECAN GRAFTING WOOD

I have Pecan Wood of Stuart, Van Deman, Moneymaker, Pabst, Russell, James and Schley for sale in large quantities. Also Lespedeza and Simpkins Cotton Seed. Write for prices, also catalog.

**SAM. H. JAMES**

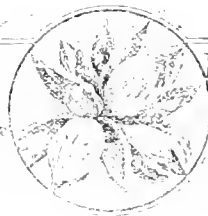
MOUND,

LOUISIANA

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The greatest pecan section of the South. We have listed with us tracts containing from 20 to 7800 acres of land suitable for pecan groves and general farming. Write to  
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J. H. HILLHOUSE, Vice-Pres., Sylvester, Ga.

the chestnut are unfolding into long, green fans, though it will be long before the trees, decked with their drooping tassels, hum like great hives with the music of bees."

The chestnut resembles the beech, to which family it belongs botanically. When examined casually, the superficial characteristics of the red oak resemble the chestnut, but close examination shows that it is quite dissimilar in botanical characteristics, and in its habit of growth. The leaves of the chestnut are long and slender, lengthening into a tapering point and are of a bright green color. They are arranged alternately, like those of the beech; the clusters are like a star, and there are from five to seven in a cluster.

The chestnut is not conspicuous in the forest during winter. It is late in putting forth its leaves in the spring. Long after the elm has scattered her samaras, the red maple parted with its "keys," when cherries are ripe and apples are large enough to make green-apple pie, the chestnut sends out her creamy-tinted catkins, and proclaims that she, too, is a fruit bearer.

During recent years orchards of chestnuts have been set, and profits realized from the tame nuts. The grafted trees of improved varieties thrive on many kinds of soil. Some progress, too, has also been made in recent years in breeding.

The chestnut has always been a popular nut. It is nutritious, palatable, and tempting, and is especially relished by children. Chestnuts are eaten during the Christmas holidays with great ceremony in England. It is considered great entertainment to roast chestnuts in the open fireplace on Christmas eve.—Ex.

#### Mere Mention

Not only are birds of value as insect destroyers, but many feed largely on weed seeds. Among the seed-eaters may be mention-

## Be Your Own Horticulturist

### THE PECAN AND ITS CULTURE

By H. HAROLD HUME

Contains practically all the information necessary to successfully bring a pecan orchard into bearing. A complete synopsis follows:

#### THE CONTENTS

Importance of the Pecan; Present Production; Pecan Botany; Pecan Geography; Propagation of the Pecan; Top-Working Pecans; Soils and their Preparation; Purchasing and Planting Pecans; Cultivation and Fertilizers; Cover and other Crops; Pruning and Surgery; Fungus and Other Diseases; Insects Attacking the Pecan; Harvesting and Marketing the Crop; Pecan Judging; What Varieties to Plant; Varieties; Pecan Literature.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT

THE PECAN AND ITS CULTURE is a handbook for every grower, large or small. The author is in close touch with the details of the industry, and has closely watched its development for many years. In this, the second edition of the book, these observations are presented in a plain, practical way for the benefit of all growers who wish to learn more about this profitable and increasingly popular nut.

THE PECAN AND ITS CULTURE contains about 200 pages, with 15 pages and 61 text illustrations—many of which are new.

### Hume's The Pecan and Its Culture

Illustrated; 5x7 1-2 inches. Cloth. Price, net, \$1.50 postpaid.

### The G. M. Bacon Pecan Company

DeWitt, Mitchell County, Georgia

ed the doves, finches, sparrows, bobolinks, quail and blackbirds. From examination of many stomachs, it has been found that during the winter sparrows live almost entirely on weed seeds. Assuming that a sparrow eats one-fourth of an ounce per day, and counting only twenty birds to the square mile, it can readily be seen that they dispose of enormous quantities of seed in the course of a year.

The edible portion of nuts, with very few exceptions, is highly concentrated food consisting chiefly of much fat and little water. In general, nuts are also rich in protein, the peanut containing 29.8 per cent of this nutrient, while the butternut, hicknut, almond and Brazil nut also rank high. The nut richest in fat is the pecan, which contains 70.7 per cent, with the Brazil nut a close second with 65 per cent.

For convenience and rapidity two men can work together in planting trees. One man should stand the tree in its proper place in the hole and carefully spread out the roots in their natural direction. Then the second man should throw in some loose, moist surface soil, a little at a time, so that it thoroughly covers the roots on all sides, underneath as well as above, and especially under the crown of the tree. After this has been done, and the ground is tramped firmly, the hole may be filled and tramped more rapidly. Finally, the soil should be left mellow at the top, so that it will not bake and permit much moisture to escape. — Ex.

Aside from the aspect of health and wealth, of material or commercial benefit, there are many other benefits and blessings coming to those who plant. The home orchard has a moral influence over parent and over child which, with ligaments of love,

FOR INFORMATION AS TO LANDS IN

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| Size         | Each   | Per 100  |
|--------------|--------|----------|
| 1 to 2 feet  | \$ .55 | \$ 45.00 |
| 2 to 3 feet  | .65    | 55.00    |
| 3 to 4 feet  | .70    | 65.00    |
| 4 to 5 feet  | .80    | 75.00    |
| 6 to 8 feet  | 1.50   | 125.00   |
| 8 to 12 feet | 2.00   | 200.00   |

We have all of the varieties really worth while.

## The Paper Shell Pecan Nursery

Lafayette, La.

intertwine them with home and with each other. Memory, with all its subtle power and formative influence in building character, of fixing habits, is summoned to service by the home orchard.—E. W. Kirkpatrick.

The increase in the consumption of nuts by Americans has been so rapid within the last few years that even among people who do not subscribe to the vegetarian's enthusiasm, nut eating has almost reached the proportions of a fad. Unlike nut

and, however, nut eating and nut raising are altogether rational and the nut industry is being fostered in every way possible by the department of agriculture and by various states which are adapted climatically for nut production.

# MARK

# 1/2

# Price



# TWAIN

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Now for the first time you get a complete set of all Mark Twain's writings at just exactly one-half the price they have ever been sold before. This is a new edition, just as complete as the old one, which still sells, by the way, at \$50.00. This new edition is only \$25.00 for the 25 volumes.

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Brander Mathews says, "Mark Twain will be included in that group of writers headed by Molière and Cervantes. With the exception of Count Tolstoy, Emerson was the greatest of recent modern writers, and will be remembered posterity through the trio of his works 'Huckleberry Finn,' 'Tom Sawyer,' and 'Pudd'nhead Wilson.' Twain is a greater stylist than Stevenson, or Thoreau, and his 'Man that Corrupted H. Pexlow,' is one of the finest works in English literature." Mark Twain himself wrote a preface to this edition. Brander Mathews has written the biographical introduction and criticism of Mark Twain and his works. There are portraits of the author at periods when the character of his work is in process of writing.

There are beautiful pictures by such artists as Frost, Newell, Smedley, Thelstrup, Chedister, Kendall, and Oppen. The binding is in rich red or gold cloth, with title labels stamped in gold. The books are printed on white antique wove paper, especially made for this edition. Each volume is of generous size and built, 5x7 1/2 inches.

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Signature.....

Address.....

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Five, Ten and Twenty acre  
Tracts planted and cared for on  
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| Ar Albany  | 3:40 p m | Ar Atlanta | 7:55 p m   |

These are the finest parlor cars operated in the South.

QUICKEST TIME!

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TRY IT!

**W. H. LEAHY, General Passenger Agent**  
Atlanta, Georgia

## MARKETS

### California Almonds

The California Almond Growers' Exchange on January 5 issued the following circular to its members:

We have had offers for sixteen cars since Christmas day, all of these too low by 1-4c to 1-2c per pound. We rejected all of them, and already five of these cars have been placed at our prices, the buyers coming to our terms.

This cuts our available supply to not over thirty cars, and every indication is favorable for rapid movement in the near future.

It now looks as though the first of March would see very few almonds left on our hands.

The Association is holding Nonpareil at 15c; L. X. L., 14c; No Plus Ultra, 13c; Drakes, 11c; Languedoc, 10 J-2c; Hard Shell, 9c.

### Can't Overstock Market

Prof. John Craig of Cornell University, who is one of the most prominent horticulturists in America, and an authority on pecans, is among those who think that it will be practically impossible to overstock the market with pecans and that the future of that nut, especially in the Gulf states is full of boundless possibilities. He thinks also that pecan-growing promises better as an investment than any other field crop a man could grow. He says, "It is a crop which, as far as knowledge of its requirements extends, will take care of itself as well as any. It has fewer enemies, and has greater possibilities from a standpoint of handling and holding product than any orchard fruit cultivated at the present time. Large areas are being planted in the Gulf states, but in my opinion there is little fear of the industry being overdone."

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Want a

Copy  
of

?

**Fruit and Vegetable Growing in Manatee County, Florida**

SEABOARD  
Air Line Railway

SEABOARD  
Air Line Railway

**We will Send it to You Free**

This handsomely illustrated, fifty page booklet containing a most interesting description of the famous Manatee Section, being a reproduction of a series of articles written by the editor of one of the leading agricultural papers in the United States after a personal investigation by him. The articles were run in serial form in his publication during the last four months, and we have embodied same in an attractive pamphlet, illustrating it with dozens of interesting and instructive scenes from actual life. This handsome piece of literature will be sent free, together with pamphlet containing a list of properties available in the Land of Manatee, upon receipt of five cents in stamps or currency to cover cost of mailing. Our supply of this book is limited, and if you want a copy you should not delay, but write at once.

**J. W. WHITE, Gen. Industrial Agent**  
Seaboard Air Line Ry., Norfolk, Va.

# **Rood Pecan Groves**

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**Standard varieties of Budded and Grafted Trees for sale. Planting and caring for Groves given careful and up-to-date attention.**

## **Top-Working Pecan Trees our Specialty**



Estimates furnished on application. Results guaranteed. We buy and sell Pecan Nuts. 100,000 trees in nursery; 12,000 trees in grove; 400 acres in grove. We sell Buds, Budding Cloth, Black Walnuts, Black Walnut Trees, English Walnuts grafted on our native Black Walnut stock, Florida and California Pomegranates. We also sell Peach Trees, Plums, Japanese Persimmons, Japanese Walnuts, Almonds, Texas and California Groves, Strawberries, Raspberries, Cultivated Blackberries, Cultivated Dewberries and other fruits.



**General Nursery Stock and Nurserymen's  
Supplies Furnished**

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or any Information . .

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## The Louisiana Nut Nurseries

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### Headquarters for Budded and Grafted Pecan Trees in the Southwest

We also have a good stock of trees of the PRANQUETTE, MAYETTE, PARISIENNE and VROOMAN PRANQUETTE Walnuts this season. All our trees are grafted on Eastern Black Walnut Stock, which is the best for Eastern or Northern conditions.

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Season 1911-12



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ders now for Grafted Pecans

No Seedlings

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**We Have the Quality**



Our stock for the coming season's delivery is budded and grafted from **Known Trees**, all being of the very best varieties. Orders are being rapidly booked.



Get in touch with us: we have the goods. **A Square Deal** guaranteed. Write for booklet and get acquainted.



**Jefferson Nursery Co.**

Monticello, Fla.

The value of fruits and nuts imported into and exported from the country in the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1910, was, in round numbers, 55 million dollars, about one-third of which represented exports. A compilation made by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor states the year's imports of fruits and nuts at 36 millions and exports at 19 millions.

### Books and Catalogs

The Goode & Reese Co., Springfield, O. Trade list of roses for Spring of 1911.

Missouri Botanical Garden, St. Louis, Mo. Seventeenth Announcement concerning pupils.

PECAN TREES FOR NORTHERN PLANTING: 20 pages. Arrowfield Nurseries, Petersburg, Va.

The Paper Shell Pecan Nursery, Lafayette, La., W. M. Ellison, manager. Catalog of budded and grafted pecan trees and Satsuma oranges.

MYERS SPRAY PUMPS: a neat folder describes apparatus and insects, and gives formulas and calendar for spraying. Myers Bros., Ashland, O.

J. Bolginano & Son, Baltimore, Md. Annual Spring Catalog of seeds and plants. 75 large pages of closely printed matter of interest to planters.

Proceedings of the 34 annual meeting of the Georgia State Horticultural Society. 126 pages. Contains considerable matter of interest to nut growers.

The December 31, 1910, issue of the California Fruit Grower was a fine number and contained the Annual Review of the industry in that state.

THE AGRICULTURAL BLUE BOOK AND BREEDERS' DIRECTORY: Hale Publishing Company, St. Louis, Mo. Contains many thousands of names of farmers, and breeders, and of others who do business with them.

WALNUT GROWING IN OREGON: by J. C. Cooper. Elegantly printed and illustrated; 60 pages. Published by the Passenger Department of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Co., and other lines at Portland, Ore.

ALBANY, GEORGIA, The Land of Opportunity: a fifty page folder descriptive of the resources of Dougherty county. Pecan culture is given much space. Handsomely printed and illustrated. Published by Davis & McIntosh, Albany, Ga.

# Two Letters

---

Holly Hill, S. C., 1-28-1911.

Mr. Sam. H. James,  
Mound, La.

Complying with your suggestion I am sending you by today's mail some specimen nuts, which I wish you to identify as to variety.

I am very familiar with most of the named varieties of pecans, but I do not know the James, not having seen specimen nuts that have been identified. I think it that variety, but I wish to be sure. I wish you to be certain about it if possible.

These trees are very heavy bearers here in the Atlantic Coastal Plain, and for that reason have attracted me. I believe they will make a profitable orchard. I don't know if this nut would not surpass all others for profit.

Sincerely yours,  
JNO. B. WIGGINS.

---

## Mr. James' Reply

Mound, La., 1-31-1911.

Dear Mr. Wiggins:

Your letter and the nuts came safely to hand today. There is not the slightest doubt about the nuts—they are James pecans. A better nut (in every way) was never sent out. It has the thinnest shell of all, is a heavy bearer, good grower, fairly good size and, best of all, is chock full of rich, oily meat. The public had gone wild over the big, hardshell, tasteless varieties and paid but little attention to so valuable a nut as James. But I was sure if it were given time it would prove its own case. I am glad to know it has done so well in your locality, and I feel sure it will make good in many other places when given a fair chance. The big, tasteless fellows have failed and now The public cries loudly for pecans like James.

Yours,  
SAM. H. JAMES.

# THE NUT-GROWER

Volume X  
Number 3 Whole No. 104

Poulan, Ga., March, 1911

10c per Copy  
\$1.00 per Year

## SUCCESS WITH A PECAN ORCHARD

By Mrs. Thomas A. Banning

*A Paper read at the meeting of the Alabama State Horticultural Society.*

When I came to Baldwin county six years ago this month—in fact six years ago today—I entered the county for the first time. The importance of pecan culture to the South and to our country had never been brought to my notice. Being one of the so-called progressive women—with sometimes laudable and sometimes foolish ambitions—I began to look about for something easy in the line of farming.

For thirty years Mr. Banning and I had periodically ruminated over the prospect of retirement to some quiet spot where farming would be ideal. I believe we have found in pecan culture the ideal farmer's haven, and the investment which will bring comfort and health to future generations, and with the accomplishment of enough pleasureable toil in the periodical harvesting and care of the nuts to make a living in the country, away from the pressure and grind of the great city, the Mecca of our younger generations.

While spending six weeks with friends in the pine woods about Rosinton, I discovered that some of the finest trees in the neighborhood were pecan trees, and that some of these trees were yielding from \$20.00 to \$30.00 and even as high as \$35.00 a year to their owners, and that they only needed a chance to enable them to yield even more bountifully.

When I wrote to Mr. Banning that I had discovered something very near the old spring, the Fountain of Youth, in pecan culture in Baldwin county, and wanted to look up a place where we could really prepare to rest when near the foot of the hill of life's journey, he wrote that he did not have much faith in the pecan project, but if I

(Continued on page 47.)

## INSECTS ENEMIES OF THE PECAN

By F. H. Chittenden

*In Charge Breeding Experiments, Bureau of Entomology.*

Prior to 1902, when Mr. W. F. Fiske brought together many valuable notes on the pecan pests of Georgia,<sup>1</sup> accounts of these insects were confined to short contributions scattered through state and Government bulletins and agricultural journals. In November, 1904, Prof. G. W. Herrick published, under the caption, "Insects Injurious to Pecans,"<sup>2</sup> a consideration of 11 species of these insects and since then Prof. H. A. Gossard has added a still more detailed account of 18 injurious species affecting the pecan in Florida.<sup>3</sup>

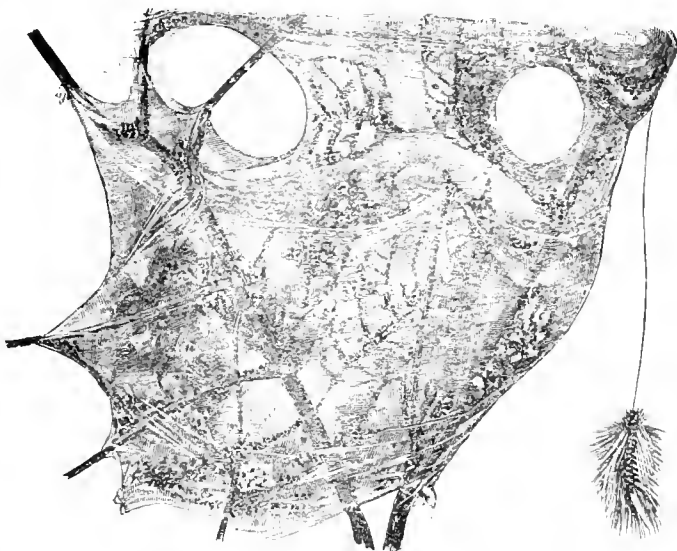
In the preparation of this article the publications that have been cited and the correspondence records of the Bureau of Entomology have been freely used. As a preliminary to a consideration of the best methods for combating insect troubles of the pecan, some knowledge of the insects themselves, especially their identity, and the nature of their operations is indispensable.

The writer has in manuscript a list of about 40 species of insects which are known to attack the pecan. Less than half that number have been selected for mention in the present paper.

### THE FALL WEBWORM

*Hyphantria cunea* Dru. Fig 1.

Complaints of this species to pecan foliage have been received generally throughout the South. The webs which the "worms" form on the limbs and in which they enclose the leaves are better known than the gray or brownish caterpillars which accomplish this work. The injury is so



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FIG. 1. FALL WEB-WORM AND WEB.

<sup>1</sup> Report Georgia State Horticultural Society, 1902.

<sup>2</sup> Bulletin 86 Mississippi Agricultural Experiment Station, 1904.

<sup>3</sup> Bulletin 79 Florida Agricultural Experiment Station, 1905.

well known that it need not be described here. It should be stated, however, that the webworms remain in their webs until they are nearly mature, when they desert them and, if unmolested, crawl to other portions of the tree.

It follows that it is desirable to kill the insects before they have deserted their webs. This is accomplished by making a ball of cotton waste or old cloth at the end of a long pole, and saturating it with kerosene, forming a torch. By going from tree to tree, the webs are burned on each. A spray of paris green or arsenate of lead will accomplish the same purpose, and is used in connection with the kerosene torch. More explicit directions for the treatment of the fall webworm are given in Farmers' Bulletin 99, of the United States Department of Agriculture, which can be had on application.

#### THE CASE-BEARERS

Two species of case-bearers have been observed injuring pecan during recent years. They are known scientifically as *Acrobasis nebulella* Riley and *Colcophora caratolicella* Clem (Fig. 2). The former is often called the bud worm, from its habit of attacking the leaf- and blossom-buds, in which respect

it resembles the true bud-worm. It is termed "case-bearer" from the habit of its larva of constructing a tube about its body composed of particles of its

own excrement, bits of bark and similar material, joined together with silken threads of its own making. This case is considerably longer than the body of the insect itself, and is lined with white silk. It carries this case with it, protruding its head through the aperture when feeding.

The habit of this species of living within the case is not a perfect protection against the arsenicals, but it is difficult to reach it when it first appears and bores into buds and twigs or crumples the leaves together. The spray is to be applied in the same manner as for the budworms and other leaf-feeders. Professor Gossard has advised the use of the lime-salt-sulphur wash with an arsenical added, applied in March and April when the buds are opening, renewing the treatment once or twice.

The second species constructs cases of the shape of a cigar, measuring about half an inch in length at their full size, when they may be seen attached to the bark of limbs and trunks. The

principal injury by this species is in biting holes in the leaves; sometimes, however, it devours the blossoms, and occasionally it occurs in such numbers as to entirely denude numbers of trees. It is noticed at work from April until June, the adults usually issuing late in May and during the next month. The remedies are the same as for the preceding species.

#### THE PECAN BUD-MOTH

Another species which has been very abundant, having been reported recently from Florida, Georgia and Texas, has been studied more thoroughly than the others and may receive special mention. It is to be found from the District of Columbia southward, frequently in great numbers. It is called the pecan bud-moth, *Proteopteryx deludana* Clem.

This species attacks buds, tender twigs and leaves alike, in some cases rolling the latter into tubes of regular sizes, in others joining them by means of webs somewhat irregularly. As we have received this pest from May to August, and the writer has found it at work as late as October, it is probable that three and perhaps four generations or broods are produced in a single year.

The fact that there are several generations makes this species unusually difficult to control. Nevertheless, if the first generation is treated with a spray of Paris green or arsenate of lead on its first appearance in May, this will do much to lessen the numbers of the insects to treat in after months. It is desirable that the spray be applied before the insect has time to conceal itself in the buds; later generations can be more easily reached. In its control, co-operation with other pecan growers of a given region should be secured, and if it be found on walnut and other trees, these should be also treated to a spray.

Some growers inspect their trees and cut away the injured buds as they are detected, destroying the insects with them. Mr. Herrick recommends daily inspection and the removal of the bud-worm on a pin point, a somewhat laborious but efficient method of control, if one has the patience to continue it.

From present knowledge of the habits of the other species of bud-worms it is not possible to prescribe other remedies than those given above.

#### THE BLACK HICKORY OR WALNUT CATERPILLAR

*Datana integerrima* G. & R. Fig. 3.

This is a large, dark-colored caterpillar coated with long gray hairs. It occurs on pecan, hickory and related plants, lives in large colonies, and when about to shed their skins, which they do several times, the caterpillars leave the branches on which they have been feeding and frequently congregate on the trunk, often near the base in large ball-like clusters held together by silken threads. In the South they are common-

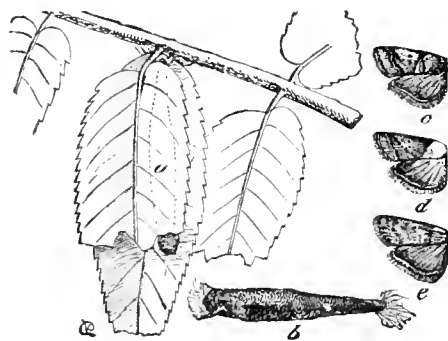


FIG. 2. CASE BEARER



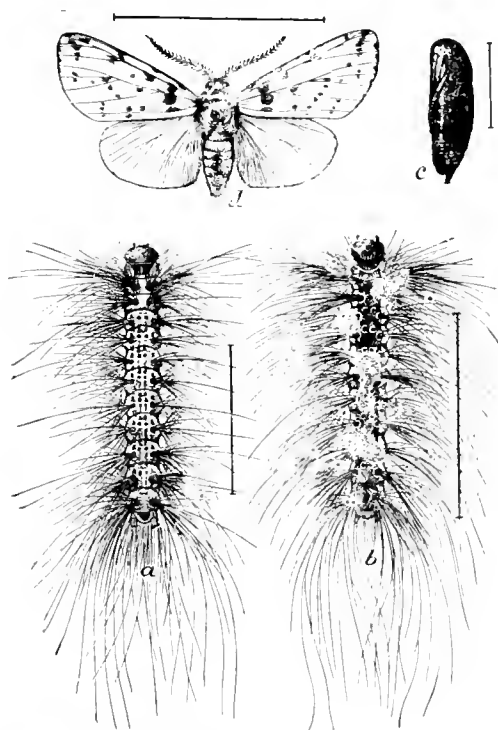
ly known as webworms. It is well to know the early stages of this insect the better to be prepared for it and to control it. The young caterpillar is reddish with dark stripes, and it is not until it is nearly mature that it changes to black. It attains a length of fully two inches.

The knowledge of the habit of this species of clustering on the trunks of the trees affected, gives us an easy method for its control. It may be killed in the same manner as the fall webworm, by means of a kerosene torch. Arsenicals are valuable for the earlier stages of the pest, and the trees should be frequently sprayed while this insect is present.

#### THE PECAN LEAF CATERPILLAR

*Dalana angusii* G. & R.

This insect is also injurious to pecan in the same manner as the preceding species. It has



Permission of Department of Agriculture

FIG. 3. BLACK HICKORY CATERPILLAR

similar habits, and can be controlled by the same methods.

#### OTHER CATERPILLARS

The foliage of pecan is fed upon by several other forms of caterpillars than those which have been considered. Among the most common of these are two species of *Catocala*, large gray caterpillars called "alligator worms," and in some localities "bull-dog caterpillars." They measure when mature from two to two-and-a-half inches in length. They do not as a general rule do very great damage, but occasional reports are made of trees being injured by defoliation. They feed at night, and in the daytime may be found resting

in a vertical position on the trunk or lying lengthwise along the branch. These caterpillars produce large moths with the forewing pale gray on the upper side, and with both pairs of wings marked on the lower surface with dark conspicuous bands. As the principal color of these insects is on the lower surface, the moths are frequently known as underwings.

Any arsenical, preferably Paris green or arsenate of lead, applied as a spray, will destroy these caterpillars. The best time to apply is in early May, and in some regions far south, late in April, so as to destroy the caterpillars on their first appearance.

We have also received reports of measuring worms or inch-worms (*Geometrids*), some of which eat out the buds. These insects are not numerous every year, and do little damage at any time.

The "hickory horned devil" was reported during 1905 to be injuring pecan in Florida. It is one of our largest caterpillars and attracts attention every year from its occurrence on hickory, walnut and other trees, but is scarcely to be considered a pest.

#### BORERS

Of considerable importance as pecan pests are certain forms of borers which attack this tree. Those which affect the roots are not, as a rule, prominent enemies. Such as destroy the twigs and smaller branches, known as girdlers and pruners, are more readily detected in their work and are better known to pecan growers, but they also do comparatively little harm, their work generally serving as a mild form of pruning. There is, however, a species known as the pecan-tree borer, and which seems destined in time to develop into a pest of the greatest importance.

(To be Continued.)

The two chief and most interesting nut crops produced commercially in California are almonds and walnuts. A number of other varieties of nuts are grown, as for instance, pecans and peanuts, but up to this time general interest in nuts in California centers around almonds and walnuts. Pecan growing is, we believe, destined to be a somewhat important industry in California in the future. There are a number of scattered plantings of this variety in California now, and as many sections of this state are well adapted to growing this nut, it is expected that this industry will come more and more to the front.—*California Fruit Grower*.

A Teche tree in the Barnwell orchard, Baconton, Ga., is reported as having produced nearly six pounds of nuts the fourth year from planting and a much larger crop a year later.

### One of Louisiana's Big Trees

Much has been said at various times about the large pecan trees that grow along the Louisiana bayous. Through the kindness of Mr. H. S. Watson, of Bloomington, Ill., we are enabled to present our reader with an illustration of one of these giants of the primeval woodland, together with some interesting facts regarding it.

This tree stands about a quarter of a mile back from the Bayou Teche, opposite the town of Jeanerette, on Linden plantation, now owned by the Standard Pecan Co. Two years ago this tree was measured. It then had a circumference of 15 feet 6 inches at a point four feet from the ground. Its height was estimated to be between 100 and 125 feet high, with a spread of branches of one hundred feet, covering approximately one-fourth of an acre.

The tree is thought to be between 80 and 100 years old and is said to have borne as high as 1000 pounds of nuts. The nuts, however, are quite small and are of no especial commercial importance. The tree is perfectly healthy and in a vigorous condition.

There are many old seedling trees standing along Bayou

Teche that will measure from two to three feet in diameter. So far there has been very little attention paid to these natives, but it is probable that quite a number of new varieties will be brought to notice as having originated along the Teche. During the last few years a number of the more promising seedlings have been grafted for testing.

The pecan crop is one which is

never endangered by belated cold weather. The pecan tree's prudence is one of many fine virtues which commend it. It puts forth no foliage until the dangers of frosts and freezes are no longer to be considered even remotely possible, and when its green buds finally appear one may accept the fact as conclusive evidence that there will

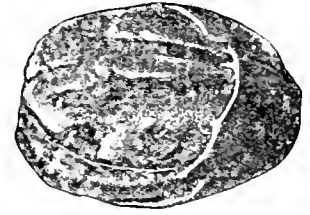
be no more winter.—Albany (Ga.) *Herald*.

### Fertilizing the Pecan

(Continued from February number.)

With this brief allusion to the four principal requirements of plants and their ordinary commercial sources, the question of other sources suggests itself. Our nitrogen bill may be greatly lessened by planting of leguminous crops in our orchards,

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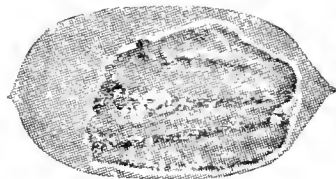
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Council Bluffs, Ia.

but the soil should have an application of both potash and phosphoric acid, more especially if hay be taken.

Barnyard manure, if properly taken care of, has been said to be the best all-round fertilizer, more especially for young trees where strong vegetative growth is desired. It may be applied with benefit to bearing trees where signs of lack of nitrogen are apparent, or where a tree shows signs of weakness in any way. The value of barnyard manure does not consist so much in the proportions of nitrogen and phosphoric acid and potash it contains, but from the humus it contains and increasing the power of the soil to hold water. Its effect is very lasting and I call to mind a pecan orchard which was very liberally treated with manure some ten years ago, which by the color of its foliage and its steady and prolific bearing habits still shows evidence of the application. I would be inclined to say that if in doubt, use barnyard manure.

The quantity of fertilizer to give to a pecan tree must depend entirely upon its condition. To begin with it is safe to add a pound a year for each year of growth. As a formula to begin with, or until you have studied its effects, I would suggest a 5-5-5. If this does not give you enough growth, with proper tillage, increase the nitrogen or ammonia content, but I am of the opinion it will pay not to reduce the phosphoric acid and potash and to increase them as the tree approaches bearing.

Great care must be taken not to get any form of fertilizer too close to the tree. Many trees have been injured and often killed by the destruction of feeding roots at critical times by the too close application of fertilizer and by using too much. Everlasting culture involving the conservation of soil moisture and aeration of soil will do more for the pecan than commercial fertiliz-

ers, but there are, of course, many soils in which they are of the greatest benefit if intelligently applied. Potash and phosphorous in their mineral forms may be applied at any time. Nitrogenous fertilizers should only be used toward the approach of or during the growing season and then not too late in the season. My observation has been that dried blood has given the best results in sandy loam or sandy soils as a source of nitrogen. Trees which show a poor color during the summer months may often be benefited by a light application of nitrate of soda. I am inclined to favor low grade sulphate of potash as against the high grade sulphate or muriate, on account of the magnesia it contains. As a source of phosphoric acid I have found nothing better than raw ground bone. Its effect is lasting and there is practically no danger of damage to roots, even if it gets on or too near them. From these remarks it will be seen that blood, bone and low grade sulphate of potash have given most satisfactory results with me. To give earlier action in the spring the addition of nitrate of soda is advisable, as by the time the tree has utilized the supply of nitrates from the blood it becomes available and the tree has a constant supply of nitrogen during the greater half of the growing season.

There are many other points which I would like to have touched upon in connection with the fertilizing of the pecan, but time and space forbid.—H. C. WHITE, in *Southern Orchards and Homes*.

It would be no easy matter to find a more intelligent body of men anywhere, than the membership of the National Nut Growers' Association. This body is largely composed of men of scientific training, most of whom have devoted many years to practical field work in the industry.

Men Who Have Made the Pecan Industry

HAMILTON K. MILLER

H. K. Miller, the new president of the National Nut Growers' Association, is an Alabamian, Talladega being his birthplace. He graduated at the Alabama Polytechnic Institute in 1893 and a year later received the degree of M. S.

For a number of years Prof. Miller was identified with state institutions, having been assistant chemist of the Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College, 1894-5, assistant state chemist, North Carolina, 1896-8, while he occupied the chair of chemistry at the University of Florida from the latter date until 1901.

In September, 1904, Prof. Miller became manager and joint owner of the Summit Nurseries, Monticello, Fla., and has since



been engaged in active horticultural work.

Imports of Nuts for Consumption

Compiled by Bureau of Statistics, U S Department of Agriculture.

| DESCRIPTION OF UNITS  | YEAR ENDING JUNE 30 |            |          |             |
|---|---------------------|------------|----------|-------------|
|   | 1909                |            | 1910     | Preliminary |
|   | Quantity            | Value      | Quantity | Value       |
| ALMONDS:  |                     |            |          |             |
| Not shelled, pounds   | 2120632             | \$ 136960  | 6810056  | \$ 502663   |
| Clear shelled, pounds   | 8538954             | 1642224    | 10495750 | 2402125     |
| APRICOTS AND PEACH KERNELS  | (a)                 | (a)        | 27854    | 5230        |
| COCOANUTS:  |                     |            |          |             |
| In the shell  |                     | 1246463    |          | 1298970     |
| Meat, broken, or copra, not shredded, dessicated or prepared, pounds  | 23742518            | 666820     | 20830539 | 762560      |
| Meat, or copra, dessicated, shredded, cut or similar-prepared, pounds | 5461602             | 300383     | 5985308  | 384972      |
| CREAM AND BRAZIL, bushels   | 409.44              | 761219     | 461496   | 1251738     |
| FILBERTS:   |                     |            |          |             |
| Not shelled, pounds   | 7365837             | 447882     | 10026961 | 620509      |
| Shelled, pounds   | 1384689             | 137748     | 1413391  | 170540      |
| MARRONS, crude, pounds  | (b)                 | (b)        | 10270398 | 244106      |
| OLIVE NUTS, ground, pounds  |                     | 580        |          | 478         |
| PALM AND PALM-NUT KERNELS   |                     | 2752       |          | 6907        |
| PEANUTS, OR GROUND BEANS:   |                     |            |          |             |
| Unshelled, pounds   | 7326371             | 254753     | 11257172 | 419185      |
| Shelled, pounds   | 1302919             | 60713      | 16089919 | 729382      |
| PECANS, pounds  | 1480289             | 106298     | 3349460  | 232590      |
| WALNUTS:  |                     |            |          |             |
| Not shelled, pounds   | 17431529            | 1083792    | 23269974 | 1545197     |
| Not shelled (Cuban Reciprocity)                                       | 1356                | 70         |          |             |
| Shelled, pounds   | 8781908             | 1322560    | 10960988 | 1851409     |
| ALL OTHERS, pounds  | 9932765             | 378670     | 3580855  | 356651      |
| From Philippine Islands   | 5572                | 90         | 3689     | 75          |
| Total   |                     | \$ 8549997 |          | \$ 12775197 |

a Not separately stated. b Properly not nuts, although so called.



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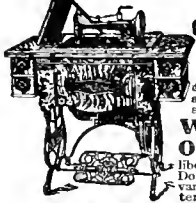
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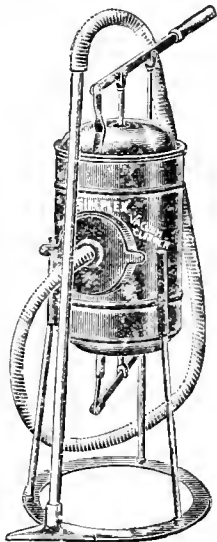
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## Success With a Pecan Orchard

(Continued from page 41.)

found a good quiet place where we could spend our winters he would look into the matter. On my way north the latter part of February I visited the nurseries of the G. M. Bacon Pecan Company, and the hospitality accorded me by Mr. Bacon and Mr. Herbert C. White and family will always be remembered with pleasure. When I became convinced that pecan trees, given the same care and study as our fruit trees, apples, peaches, oranges, etc., will not only yield such a superior nut, that from the price of the little seedling then selling in our Chicago markets at from 15c to 20c a pound, it could be so improved with cultivation and care as to easily bring from 5 to 10 times that much, and that the keeping qualities, long shipping period and resistance to cold would give it a still greater advantage over fruit, I concluded that if we even cut these figures in two we would find it a profitable investment.

At that time the question of securing labor in our county was, and still is, a serious one, so I sat down with a man from the lumbering camps of Michigan to figure out the amount needed to clear, plow and harrow an acre of ground and get it ready for the planting of trees. I went home with the facts as to first cost: \$24.00 an acre to prepare ground, cost of trees, 75c to \$1.25 each in the nursery—say \$20.00 an acre placed on our grounds; 20c to 25c each for digging holes and planting the trees, or \$5.00 an acre; making about \$50.00 an acre—something close to \$750.00 for our first year's planting of 300 trees of ten varieties as an experiment. This did not provide for superintendent and board of men during the first year while getting the place in order.

The next year we put in 100 trees and since then we have in-

creased our planting until we now have over 1600 trees and are clearing land for 200 more for the coming season. With the decrease in Mr. Banning's pocket book I could but note a proportionate increase on his part in interest and enthusiasm and now when we start in to talk pecans to our friends, woe to the man or woman who finds us both on the grounds when they come in for a friendly call.

When we finished our first planting on the 6th day of April four years ago, they were 50 feet apart, 2 to 3 feet above the ground and about the size of a walking stick. Now, at the end of their fifth summer's growth, some of these trees measure 5 inches in diameter at the ground and 4 inches 3 feet above the ground. They are from 15 to 18 feet high, with a spread of from 12 to 15 feet. One of the largest is a Bolton and another is a Frotcher.

I should advise planting, even on upland sandy loam, as is our soil, more than 50 feet apart. We have an average of about 20 trees to the acre.

We found but 10 acres on our ground cleared and cultivated land, so it became necessary to clear 5 acres more in order to complete our first planting. The trees on the old cultivated soil have the advantage, but I would not wait for a year until the new land was in better condition, as we had been advised by some, so we lost in all comparatively few trees and gained a year's growth.

Most of our trees are in a strong, vigorous condition. We have about 700 Schley, 400 Stuart, 175 Georgia, 125 Alley, 100 Russell, 50 Frotcher, 50 Van Deman, 25 Centennial, 20 Pabst, 20 Bolton, 10 Mammoth, 10 Senator. We have concluded to confine our future planting to Schley and Delmas or some of their kin as we feel that these varieties will likely succeed best in our locality, although the Alley is,

from all appearances going to be a very early and very prolific nut with us. We had about 17 Alley trees in bloom a year ago last spring, of which five, I believe, were but three years old. This year our trees began to bloom about the first of April with Alley in the lead and Schley, Bolton, Centennial, Senator, Mammoth, Pabst, Frotscher, Russell and Georgia following in about the order named. We had in bloom this summer 89 Alley, 12 Schley, 10 Pabst, 8 Frotscher, 3 Mammoth, 6 Senator, 3 Russell and 3 Georgia. Our Stuarts are among the recent plantings and are but one and two years old, but are making a fine growth.

(To be Continued.)

### Shagbark Hickory

Editor NUT-GROWER:

I am sending you under separate cover a half dozen hickory nuts. I call them pecan hickory nuts because they resemble pecans in some respects. I consider them a very valuable species or variety of nuts for the following reasons:

1. Their cracking quality is remarkable when cracked with a hammer.

2. They are willing to shell out the meat whole.

3. The flavor and quality is the best.

4. They drop from the tree shelled.

I wanted you to see and test them and thought perhaps you know of some one interested in the gathering of hickory nuts for the good of mankind, and, if possible save the tree for grafts.

The flavor of this nut is excellent when fresh. These I send you are from the crop of 1909 and may be a little rancid. The tree stands near Waterloo, Ia.

I have no financial interest in the nut—only the good of mankind.

A. J. EYCHANER.

Tampa, Fla.

Editor NUT-GROWER:

Thank you for the specimens of shagbark hickory sent by Mr. A. J. Eychaner from a tree near Waterloo, Ia. In the vicinity from which these nuts came they would be of unusual value as compared with the thick-shelled shellbarks, pignuts and other inferior species. If we group them on the other hand with the shagbarks from Maryland and Virginia, we find them not very remarkable by comparison. It is all a question of locality.

These nuts from Iowa have one characteristic of extreme importance—that is the keeping quality. Very few shagbark hickories will last for two years without becoming rancid or dry. The Hales' shagbark will keep for three years and the Leonard also for three years, but many others do not keep their quality for more than three to six months. It is possible that the Eychaner shagbark will keep still another year and be good among three-year-old nuts.

The cleavage of this particular nut is nearly first-class. Flavor and quality cannot be determined from nuts two years of age in a critical way. The flavor and quality of these particular specimens would appear to place them well up in the list.

The size of the nut is the chief thing against it, as it stands midway between the large shagbarks which we crack with the hammer and the small ones which we treat like hazels with the nut cracker. The shell, while fairly thin, does not belong to the very thin shelled class. If the tree happens to be prolific and an annual bearer, those two features would seem to make it desirable to propagate this particular nut by grafting, but so long as we can obtain very much larger and thinner shelled shagbarks with equally good cleavage and quality, it is a question if the keeping characteristics of the Iowa nut would offset its smaller size from the

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I now have four groves ready for delivery and several thousand acres of the finest pecan land in the South. I have a very special bargain in a forty-acre grove (Satsuma orange trees between the pecans) which includes 20,000 stocks for the coming season's grafting, a splendid opening for a combination grove and nursery, on the L. & N. railroad and a half mile front on a running stream.

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market man's point of view. When it comes to eating hickory nuts around the fireplace, that is another question.

I shall be very glad to have any specimens of hickories of any sort sent to me for purposes of comparison. Prizes have been offered for several years in various agricultural papers, but do not bring returns of any account. The object of the prizes is to bring out public spirited men like Mr. Eychaner who know of nut trees which they believe to be remarkable. In this way we locate in one part of the country a nut remarkable for quality; in another part of the country a nut remarkable for size; elsewhere a nut remarkable for cleavage, etc., and that gives us the opportunity to graft from all of these trees, cross the pollen and develop ideal nuts.

Aside from the demonstration of public spirit on the part of the men and boys and girls who send in specimens for prizes, they have the opportunity to become famous, for if a certain tree is really very remarkable it is named after the one who sends the nuts. Not only that, but many dollars worth of scions may be cut every year by the owner or linder of a remarkable nut tree. Prizes are offered by me every year for all kinds of American edible nuts except pecans. The reason why pecans are excluded is because the judging of nuts on the whole has been done in the north, and there are so many authorities living in the south competent to judge pecans, that it has been previously thought best to leave them out of the general prize nut contests.

**ROBT. T. MORRIS.**

New York City.

### News Notes

The Washington Pecan Groves Company has been incorporated in Delaware.

∴

The Eagle Pecan Co., Pitts-

view, Ala., have grafted 60,000 pecan stocks this season.

∴

The Ware Progress Co., of Chicago, has set 100 acres in pecans near Americus, Ga., and will later increase their orchard to 400 acres.

∴

The Georgia-Florida Pecan Growers' Association will hold its annual meeting at Americus, Ga., Tuesday and Wednesday, May 16 and 17.

∴

Jones & Smith, Albany, Ga., have planted 188 acres in pecans the past season and have contracted for 50 acres more to be set next winter.

∴

The Dixie Cooperative Nurseries have purchased a tract of land at Fairhope, Ala., which will be planted in pecans, Satsuma oranges, roses, bulbs, etc.

∴

Iowa and Chicago parties have purchased about 1,700 acres near Albany, Ga. They propose to develop this land and settle it with small farmers. The greater portion will be planted in pecans and sold off in small tracts.

∴

The Georgia Farm, Fruit and Pecan Company, with a capital of \$300,000, with privilege of increasing to \$2,000,000, has recently been organized. George W. Deen, of Waycross, Ga., Walter Ware, of Chicago, and others are interested.

### Fruit Trees

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Secretary.

# THE NUT-GROWER

Published Monthly by  
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M a r c h 1 9 1 1

Our business is to help our reader and advertisers, as well as the industry in general. In order to accomplish this end, we invite contributions, questions and reports, all of which coming from widely separated localities enable us to advance the interests of all.

At this season of the year the fertilizing and cultivation of orchard soil is important. Trees cannot be expected to do their best without this care and attention. Such work should be carefully planned with a view to permanently building up the fertility of the soil.

In sizing up a business proposition it is well to bear in mind that "a chain is no stronger than its weakest link." We are prone to note only the strong features when promoters argue on the attractive features of a proposition. The investor, however, needs to look for defects in the chain of argument, and form his conclusions from the weak points, rather from the strong features of any proposition.

The chestnut bark disease is assuming alarming proportions in some sections of the country. Dr. W. C. Deming, secretary of the Northern Nut Growers' Association reports Dr. Merrill of the Bronx Botanical Society as saying that every chestnut tree

on their grounds is either dead or dying from its ravages. Dr. Merrill also said that he believed that all chestnut trees would succumb to the disease, neither the Japanese nor any other kind having been found to be immune, and that planting them for commercial purposes now is sheer folly.

In all business transactions confidence is one of the foundation stones. Character and qualifications for the work in contemplation enter largely into the work of establishing confidence. There is no calling in which this element of confidence enters so largely as in the planting and caring for nut orchards. In any industry as new as pecan culture there are always unexpected difficulties to be encountered, but character and qualifications will overcome them. The trouble now is to combine these requirements in persons available for orchard management.

Our daily mail furnishes considerable variety, and aside from the ordinary routine there is usually something which suggests thoughts available for practical use. A few days ago a letter from a business man began "My Dear Friend," and the writer then apologized for the use of the term, since he had known the editor only a few months and only by correspondence. This incident is mentioned to show that our commonplace actions and words are indicators of character and that our personality is, to a great extent, an open book. The strange thing about it all is that we do not see ourselves as others see us. Another correspondent says, "I do not want to mislead others and, much more, I do not want to fool myself." The trouble with us is when we start out to mislead others somebody is fooled, but we do not know who it is as often as we think we do. This

may not be an acceptable text for pecan promoters, but a careful study of it should have a wholesome effect.

As we grow in years the tendency to apply our own unit of measure to any proposition or movement that claims our attention becomes stronger. Our conception of what a commercial pecan orchard requires was graphically illustrated by the preacher in our home church a few days ago. He was not preaching about nut growing, but he did show what co-operation is and how essential it is in maintaining church work. The text was, "Borne of four," taken from Mark's narration of the incident of the man sick of the palsy. Co-operation was shown in the faith and joint action of the four friends in carrying the cot to a definite destination. It was shown how important it is for each man to carry his corner, and how the lack of fidelity on the part of one would handicap the others and endanger the life of the helpless cripple. This principle of co-operation, of course, can be widely applied, but it seems to be particularly adapted to the development of a commercial pecan grove if each corner is steadily and bravely carried by a competent man. If the right kind of men co-operate, the task is easy—one furnishing the land, another the trees, the third the horticultural and business management and the fourth the necessary labor.

The National Nut Growers' convention at Monticello last fall made short work of providing funds for publishing the proceedings when it was recommended that they be discontinued on account of lack of means. Engagements for advertising space amounted to about \$100, voluntary contributions totalled \$45 and enough copies were sold to net \$50 more. The total amount

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thus raised was sufficient to assure the publication of the proceedings. This important publication has sometimes been delayed for lack of funds, but never omitted for this reason and the bills have always been paid. Twice, through no fault of the Association, the stenographer's report was not forthcoming. At the first convention no provision was made for a full report. At that time the entire movement was in the experimental stage, but since that memorable meeting the onward march has been steady and the Monticello convention in turning down the proposal to discontinue the publication of the proceedings showed plainly that the members were in favor of no backward steps.

Dr. Robt. T. Morris, of New York, has, according to our idea, the proper conception of the ideal pecan. The following extract from a letter to the editor deserves very thoughtful consideration:

When going over a large number of varieties of pecans I think one needs to be rather critical. Some of the popular kinds have an astringent bast layer, or they may

be coarse, or not delicately flavored, and in fact there are many undesirable qualities among pecans that are being raised on a large scale. A few are so very fine that it seems to me that special effort ought to be made to raise these only, without much regard to size. For, if we try to force the market with "size" in pecans, we may interfere with development of the market, people not caring much for the nut.

The proverbial ill wind loses its terrors occasionally. Since the establishment of THE NUT-GROWER, nursery advertising has been the main support of the journal. While we have a fine list of brave and loyal patrons, there are others who advertise only spasmodically. The growing demand for nut trees and their consequent scarcity furnishes an excuse for not regularly advertising. This has resulted in the search for new fields of patronage, and the losses are now being made good by the advertising of real estate and development companies. We expect that this line will find many prospects among our subscribers.

While we do not guarantee the standing or abilities of advertisers of this class any more than we do the nurserymen, we admit none to our columns who are not, as far as we can see, entirely reputable.

A new exchange on our table is the *Progressive Eastern Fruit Grower*, published at Rochester, N. Y. It is a neat and well-edited 24 page monthly of standard size page.

*The Florida Grower*, Tampa, is the official organ of the Florida Citrus Exchange.

## A Correction

Editor NUT-GROWER:

In the November NUT-GROWER I wrote that two per cent of valuable hybrids would be all one might expect when *breeding* carefully, meaning by that, *pollenizing*; but the type-setter made *budding* out of *breeding*. The result is probably ridiculous enough to be noted by men familiar with the subject, although it might be well to show what the devil can do.

ROBT. T. MORRIS.  
New York City.

## Societies

### Georgia-Florida Association

The fourth annual meeting of the Georgia-Florida Pecan Growers' Association will be held at Americus, Ga., May 16 and 17. The indications are that the attendance will be large, as President Smithwick has had the active support of the Americus Chamber of Commerce in arranging for the pleasure and profit of the visitors.

The territory covered by this association is the most conspicuous and widely advertised pecan region in the world, and the local interests have been growing rapidly since the formation of this body in 1908.

It is understood that the Americus local committee will show Sumpter county lands and orchards and their famous roads by means of automobile rides to places of interest.

The program is only partially announced thus far, but W. W. Carroll, of Monticello, Fla., is to tell about the industry in his state, while J. B. Wight is to talk along the same line for Georgia. This means that first hand information about the pecan in these states will be presented in a masterly and authentic manner. A statistical report showing progress is likely to be an important feature of the meeting.

All who are interested are invited to attend.

The Georgia State Horticultural Society held an interesting session at Thomasville, February 7 and 8. Several well known nut growers were active in the work.

The thirty-second biennial session of the American Pomological Society was held at Tampa, Florida, February 9-10-11.

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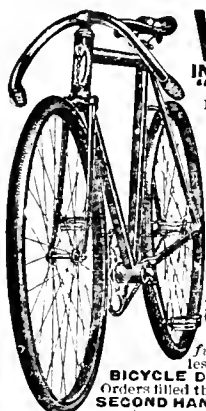
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Pecan of the Future



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## Nut Notes

The prospective planter should exercise the greatest care in securing his trees. Only strong, healthy stock should be planted if satisfactory results are to be obtained. Scrub stock is dear at any price.

The developing of the budded walnut, which is uniform in size and is fuller, besides having sweeter meat, will do a great deal for the walnut industry. At present the budded walnut forms an inconsiderable part of the crop, but it is increasing yearly as many young orchards are being planted with budded trees.

The use of nuts as an important ingredient in certain breakfast foods and as a substitute for coffee is familiar to every reader of advertisements, while the thrifty housewife does not need to be told of the delectable culinary possibilities of the pecan as a stuffing for the turkey, and of the palatability of the chestnut-filled goose, while the pickled walnut is often relied upon to quicken the appetite of the sated epicure.—Ex.

It will probably come as a surprise to most economic housewives to learn that the humble peanut is a more efficient energy producer than six times the same amount of porterhouse steak, measured in dollars and cents. Ten cents' worth of peanuts contains three times as much food energy as the same amount of whole milk, twice as much as cheddar cheese and nearly twice as much as potatoes. Almonds, Brazil nuts, chestnuts, hickory nuts and pecans all excel porterhouse steak as an economic food product—in most cases by over two to one.

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Budding and Grafting Wood  
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## In the Markets

THE NUT-GROWER is making arrangements for obtaining regular market reports from important nut handling centers.

Mr. Chas. Crosland, of Bennettsville, S. C., sold most of his 1910 crop of pecans in Kansas City at 40c and 50c per pound.

Almonds are for the most part now in the hands of the Growers' Exchange, which has still quite a few left to offer, says the *California Fruit Grower*. The Exchange reports having made several sales recently at good prices and has advanced its figures a fraction on both No Plus and Drakes.

California walnuts of last season are a thing of the past so far as Coast holdings are concerned and there are said to be but two or three cars of nuts, which are out of the Association, only that are still unsold. Complaints as to quality of California walnuts have been numerous this year and the average of quality has not been up to former seasons.

An advice from New York on nuts reports a strong situation there and says: "Late advices from the other side report a strong and higher market for shelled filberts. The rise in price is attributed to a heavy demand from all parts of the world, due to the scarcity and high cost of shelled walnuts. In the latter the supply is unusually light. The Bordeaux market is at present very firm. News now coming from Bordeaux confirms previous advices that the 1910 crop has gone almost entirely into the hands of exporters. French walnuts in the shell, of high grade, are reported to be very scarce in primary markets."

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I have Pecan Wood of Stuart, Van Deman, Moneymaker, Pabst, Russell, James and Schley for sale in large quantities. Also Lespedeza and Simpkins Cotton Seed. Write for prices, also catalog.

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Write for Illustrated Catalog---It Will interest You

## Personal Points

Mrs. D. W. Trotter, of Alberta, Canada, has bought 100 acres near Hardaway, Ga., for planting in pecans.

Mr. W. W. Carroll, of Monticello, Fla., has a pecan tree that bore 75 pounds of nuts when eight years old.

Mr. E. J. Willingham, a prominent Middle Georgia fruit grower, who began the production of pecans on a small scale some time ago, is preparing to enlarge his groves to a considerable extent.

Mr. W. S. Corwin, of California, remembered the editor recently by sending a box of fine navel oranges. We could only find one difficulty about them and that was that they were so large that only a few filled the box.

Mr. Edwin C. Hood, of Boston, Mass., was a caller last month at THE NUT-GROWER office. Mr. Hood has purchased land near Tifton, Ga., and plans to have a pecan grove of a thousand acres.

Dr. J. B. Curtis, of Orange Heights, Fla., is one of the pecan pioneers of his state. He has a grove of twenty acres that produced 16,000 pounds of choice nuts last year.

Mr. H. C. White, of DeWitt, Ga., whose article on Fertilizing the Pecan is concluded in this number, promises us a paper on the Standardization of Nuts for Market, at an early date. This is a subject of paramount importance to the industry in its present state, and with Mr. White's long experience we may look for some valuable and practical information.

## Be Your Own Horticulturist

### THE PECAN AND ITS CULTURE

By H. HAROLD HUME

Contains practically all the information necessary to successfully bring a pecan orchard into bearing. A complete synopsis follows:

#### THE CONTENTS

Importance of the Pecan; Present Production; Pecan Botany; Pecan Geography; Propagation of the Pecan; Top-Working Pecans; Soils and their Preparation; Purchasing and Planting Pecans; Cultivation and Fertilizers; Cover and other Crops; Pruning and Surgery; Fungus and Other Diseases; Insects Attacking the Pecan; Harvesting and Marketing the Crop; Pecan Judging; What Varieties to Plant; Varieties; Pecan Literature.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT

THE PECAN AND ITS CULTURE is a handbook for every grower, large or small. The author is in close touch with the details of the industry, and has closely watched its development for many years. In this, the second edition of the book, these observations are presented in a plain, practical way for the benefit of all growers who wish to learn more about this profitable and increasingly popular nut.

THE PECAN AND ITS CULTURE contains about 200 pages, with 15 pages and 61 text illustrations---many of which are new.

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DeWitt, Mitchell County, Georgia

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The manifold services, charities, blessings and beauties flowing from growing useful trees and plants can never be accurately enumerated. The home orchard or Edenic garden, which must attach to every perfect home, marshals elements of strength, of knowledge, wisdom, skill, of joy and peace which can be secured from no other source.—E. W. Kirkpatrick.

There is no legitimate investment that promises more safety than does a pecan orchard. It is easily managed, at small cost and at minimum risk, and by cultivating the land in other crops during the waiting period the business can be made self-sustaining from the start, while the enhanced value of every acre of land planted would each year amount to as much as the cost of the land. One can afford to wait a few years for profits, when the cost of investment is sure to be returned, together with large annual profits for a period measured by generations.

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"Plant breeding," says Prof. L. H. Bailey of Cornell, "is a plain and serious business, to be conducted by carefully trained persons in a painstaking and methodical way. It is not magic. There are persons who have unusual native judgment as to

the merits and capabilities of plants and who develop great manual skill; but they are plain and modest citizens, nevertheless, and their methods are perfectly normal and scrutable. The wonder mongers are the reporters, not the plant breed-

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## Book Reviews

*Income in a Nut Shell:* a 32-page prospectus from the Florida Pecan Endowment Co., New York. The copy examined was furnished by one of their prospective customers, and contains the most highly colored presentation of the subject we have yet seen.

*Agriculture in Vermont.* Second annual report of the State Commissioner, O. L. Martin, Montpelier, for 1910. 250 pages, with reports of the Vermont Dairymen's Association, the State Horticultural Society and the Vermont Maple Sugar Maker's Association.

Proceeding of the Ninth Annual Convention of the National Nut Growers' Association, held at Monticello, Florida, November 1-2-3, 1910. A neat pamphlet of 140 pages, containing papers, stenographic report of discussions and other convention matters, as well as attractive advertising matter. Price, \$1.00 per copy, special prices to members for 5 or more extra copies.

*Popular Fruit Growing,* by Samuel B. Green, Professor of Horticulture in the University of Minnesota. The third edition of a thoroughly practical work, treating on the factors of successful fruit growing, orchard protection, insects injurious to fruits, spraying and spraying apparatus, harvesting and marketing, principles of plant growth, propagation of fruit plants, pome fruits, stone fruits, grapes, small fruits, nuts, etc. Profusely illustrated. Revised 1910. 300 pages, 5 1-2x7 inches. Webb Publishing Co., St. Paul, Minn.

## The Louisiana Nut Nurseries

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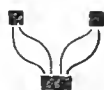
Monticello, Fla.

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# THE NUT-GROWER

Volume X  
Number 4 Whole No. 105

Poulan, Ga., April, 1911

10c per Copy  
\$1.00 per Year

## SUCCESS WITH A PECAN ORCHARD INSECT ENEMIES OF THE PECAN

By Mrs. Thomas Banning

A Paper read at the Meeting of the Alabama State Horticultural Society.

(Continued from Last Issue.)

We have for the past five years cultivated crops between the trees and also used commercial and other fertilizers. We have been careful to try to keep out the grass and weeds from between and from 5 to 8 feet on each side of the trees where we did not have crops planted. In fact, the whole field should be plowed. This year we will only put in crops between the young trees and put in about 25 feet between the rows of old trees in Irish potatoes. When these are harvested, we will plant the fields in cowpeas for hay and fertilizer. We have found lime of value in inducing healthy growth and in some places where the ground is low we have put in tile drainage. Two and a half acres in the best part of our large field seemed hopeless four years ago, and the first year we lost over half the trees planted on this soil, which is good land. We have persistently replanted this section of our grove, studying its needs each time, and some of our finest Alley trees are in this white soil, but they are being rooted in good earth until they have the strength to reach out and secure nourishment. This apparently hopeless lowland will no doubt be made to yield from 20 to 25 pounds of nuts to the tree in a few years.

1200 of our trees are put out on the diamond plan—50 feet apart in the rows and the rows 43 feet apart. The other 400 are 50 feet apart each way. For commercial purposes, as we gain a row in seven, we find the diamond method equally

(Continued on page 67.)

By F. H. Chittenden

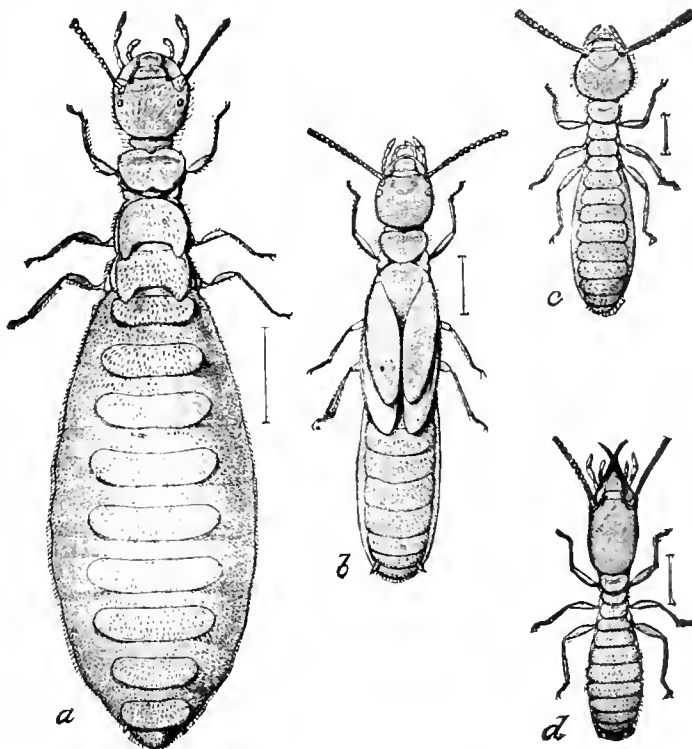
In Charge Breeding Experiments, Bureau of Entomology.

### THE PECAN-TREE BORER

*Sesia scitula* Harris

This species resembles the common peach tree borer; it differs, however, in its manner of living. It appears to be more or less destructive throughout the Gulf region from South Carolina to Mississippi, and has been observed on other food plants throughout the eastern states and Canada.

In its injuries to pecan it seldom, if ever, attacks trees less than two inches in diameter, and it is more abundant on such as are three or four inches thick or still larger. It also confines its operations to the trunk and branches and seldom penetrates deeper than the sap-wood. This it channels out and destroys, and when many individuals are present, especially in comparatively small trees, their combined operation has the effect of girdling, producing the death of the tree. This borer usually enters the trees where they have been injured or where they are budded, the female being attracted to such places



Permission of Department of Agriculture

FIG. 6. WHITE ANTS. GREATLY ENLARGED

to lay her eggs. The complete life history has not been worked out, but considerable has been learned in regard to the economy of the species from reports of different observers.

The moths begin to issue in April. With the knowledge that they begin to appear at this time and a little later, and that the eggs are deposited in or near decorticated portions of the trunk and limbs, it would seem not difficult to protect ourselves against the ravages of this borer by covering denuded portions of bark, just before they begin their flight, with grafting wax, and using a

sufficient quantity of the same material about the buds. The addition of some sticky substance, like printer's ink or fresh pitch, or of soft soap, should be tried as a further repellent and means of capturing the moths. The standard remedy for the peach tree borer—digging out with a knife or gouge—should be employed wherever and whenever the borers are found at work. It is quite possible that a thick whitewash applied to the trunks and lower limbs of the trees in March would be effective as a repellent. Special care should be taken when plowing or cultivating between trees not to abrade the bark, and horses should not be permitted to rub against the trees. Large wounds should be protected with wax and bound over tightly with rags.

#### THE FLAT-HEADED APPLE-TREE BORER

*Chrysobothris femorata* Fab.

This common and well-known apple pest has several times been noted doing injury to pecan in the South, and two or three related species do similar work. Generally speaking, these insects do not attack perfectly healthy trees, but follow the attacks of such insects as the pecan-tree borer previously mentioned, and affect trees which have been injured by sun scald.

Directions for the treatment of this insect are given in Circular No. 32 of the Bureau of Entomology, copies of which will be sent to persons who apply for it.

#### THE APPLE-TWIG BORER

*Amphicerus bicaudatus* Say

This insect, also known as the grape-cane borer, affects a variety of fruit, and occasionally shade and forest trees and ornamental shrubs, and has been reported as injuring pecan in Alabama, Georgia and Mississippi. It breeds normally in dying wood, and injury is practically confined to the beetles boring into the twigs, usually about a bud or leaf scar, toward the center, where they form a cylindrical burrow an inch or more in length.

The remedy is to cut the affected twigs below the point of attack and promptly burn the cut portion. In case injury is extensive and can be traced to the presence of such plants as wild grape, smilax or cat-brier of the vicinity, these plants should be burned and kept down as any other weed, since they are the principal breeding places of this insect.

#### ROOT-BORERS

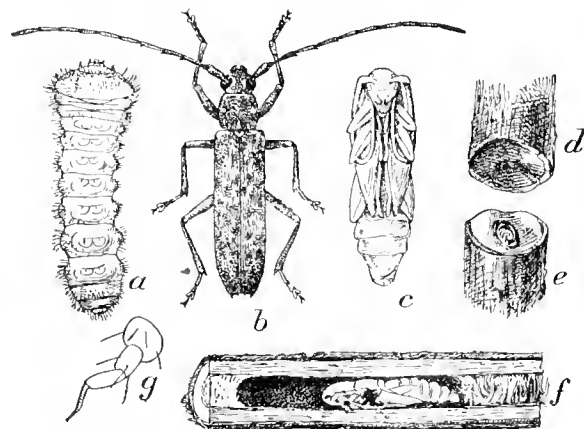
Two or three forms of root-borers, very large, white, grub-like creatures, the larvæ of long-horned beetles of the genera *Mallodon* and *Prionus*, are occasionally reported injuring living roots of pecan. They are not, however, restricted to any particular form of tree, and as they live naturally in dead or dying wood, injury may be prevented by not planting pecans in land containing stumps,

logs or old trees. Direct remedies are not practicable.

#### GIRDLERS AND PRUNERS

Only brief mention need be made of the insects which prune and girdle twigs and smaller branches of pecan as well as other trees. Three common species of these pests are known—the pecan girdler *Oncideres terana* the hickory girdler, *Oncideres cingulata*, and the oak pruner, *Elaphidion villosum*. The first is restricted to the South, and its life history has been carefully worked out in recent years. Twigs affected by it present the appearance of having been sawed, and the outer portion remains on the tree for some time before it finally drops. This work is done by the parent beetle prior to the deposition of her eggs. The hickory girdler has very similar habits.

Both of these species can be controlled by gathering the severed branches of pecan and other food trees of the girdlers—such as hickory, oak and persimmon—of the vicinity and burning them during the winter or before the insects make their



Permission of Department of Agriculture

FIG. 4. APPLE-TWIG BORER LARVA AND AFFECTED TWIGS

appearance in early fall.

The oak pruner does not especially favor pecan, attacking a variety of trees, including those of the forest, orchard and city park. Hickories and oaks are frequently found with the ground beneath them littered with the twigs and small branches which have been cut off by this insect. The work in this case is that of the larva, or "grub," which, just before its first transformation, severs the wood, all except a portion of the outer bark, so that during the first winter winds it will be brought to the ground. This species can be controlled in the same manner as the girdlers, by collecting the severed twigs.

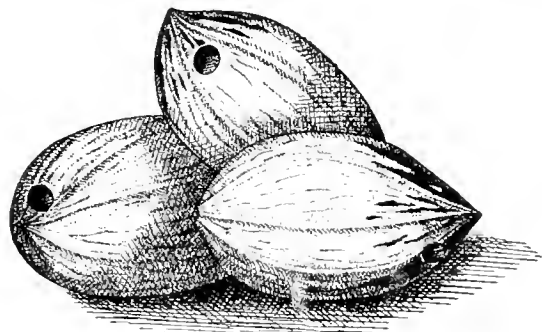
There are other forms of borers than those which have been considered, such as the painted hickory borer and hickory bark beetle, but they are not of sufficient importance as pecan enemies at the present time to demand consideration in this article.

## THE PECAN OR HICKORY NUT WEEVIL

*Balaninus carya* Horn

A few years ago numerous inquiries as to the cause of holes in pecan nuts were made, and these were found in every case to be due to the attack of this species, which closely resembles the well-known chestnut "worms" or weevils. Correspondence has since shown that this injury has decreased considerably, though I am informed that the beetles are still numerous and quite destructive to hickory in some parts of the South. Wild pecans are more favored than the orchard varieties. Considerable shortage was reported during 1903-4 in Texas and Mississippi, while in Georgia in one locality 75 per cent of one crop was a failure.

The remedy is to store the infested nuts in tight receptacles, so that the larvæ when issuing from the nuts, soon after they are gathered, will not be able to enter the ground for transformation. After crawling about the bottoms of the receptacles they soon die. After the main crop has



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FIG. 5. NUTS ATTACKED BY PECAN WEEVIL

been gathered, hogs should be allowed access to the pecan grove, where they will root and destroy many weevils. Poultry are also of value for this purpose.

Bisulphid of carbon has been found a perfect remedy for "worms" in chestnuts, but although an effort has been made to test this against the pecan weevil, we cannot state from experience its effects. It is probable, however, that it will be quite effective in the case of the thinner shelled varieties, using the bisulphid rather strongly with a considerable exposure and in a perfectly airtight receptacle. A tablespoonful or less to each cubic foot, with an exposure of two or three days will probably suffice. In the treatment of the pecan weevil it is really necessary to collect and destroy the infested wild pecans and hickory as well if these occur in the vicinity of extensive orchards, otherwise the insects will spread from the wild to the cultivated trees.

## THE WALNUT CURCULIO

*Conotrachelus juglandis* Lec.

While considering the pecan weevil, the walnut curculio should be mentioned. It is more commonly observed attacking black walnut, in

the fruit of which the larva lives. It was reported in the late '90's as doing considerable damage to young nuts in a large orchard in Louisiana. The beetle is an almost exact counterpart of the pernicious plum curculio in all its stages. It is larger, and when examined critically certain differences can be detected.

An early spray of Paris green applied in the same manner as for the plum curculio, would hold this insect partially in check. Otherwise the best remedy would be to destroy the affected nuts as often as they are found. If hogs are allowed the run of the orchards before the nuts mature they will attend to this matter.

## THE PECAN HUSK-WORM

*Enarmonia caryana* Fitch

The husks of growing nuts are much affected some seasons in many districts by a small, whitish worm or caterpillar known as the husk borer or husk worm. Quantities of nuts have been received at the Bureau of Entomology, in some cases of about the usual size, that were found upon examination to be invariably empty, although the worms fed only on the outer hull. Some growers claim that the principal injury of this species is in checking the growth of the earliest nuts, but from all nuts examined by this writer the husks of which contained the worm of this species, it seems that this latter form of injury is equally serious.

The difficulty of applying a good remedy for this insect tends to show that it is likely to become a very serious pest indeed. About all that can be done is to gather and promptly destroy the infested nuts as often as they are seen, and to gather windfalls and dispose of them in the same manner. For the perfect protection of the pecan orchard, however, hickory nuts and wild pecans should be also gathered when found affected and promptly destroyed. Where it is feasible to allow hogs the range of the orchard, this should be done until the regular picking time.

## MAY BEETLES

The foliage of pecan and other nut trees is often injured by May beetles. One of the most destructive of these is the hairy May beetle (*Lachnosterna hirticula* Knoch), which has a most pernicious habit of severing the bud and the foliage of the trees attacked.

The best remedy is to jar the insects from the affected trees on curculio catchers, special receptacles made for catching the plum curculio.

## WHITE ANTS

Our common white ants, *Ecatermes flavipes* Koll., (Fig. 6, page 61) known also as wood-lice and termites, have several times been reported as injuring groves of pecan, walnut and other nut trees. They usually enter the roots, and are des-

(Continued on page 65.)

THE NUT-GROWER  
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THE NUT-GROWER COMPANY

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NOTICE

When this paragraph is marked it means that your subscription has expired and that you are requested to renew promptly, as postal regulations do not permit us to mail to delinquents.

Volume X                      APRIL 1911                      Number 4

The Association's Scale of Points      The pecan industry was quite young in a commercial way when the scale of points for judging nuts and trees was adopted by the National Nut Growers' Association at the New Orleans convention in 1903. Since that time there have been many additions to the ranks of pecan growers and we feel that a republication of the scale at this time would not be inopportune. Special attention is invited to the scale for judging trees, which has thus far received but little attention, as its practical utility applies only to such trees as attain a high rating for their nuts. All growers are urged to practice on the application of this scale on nuts of known character as well as selected seedlings. Convenient blanks, such as are used by the committee on Nomenclature and Standards, can be obtained from the secretary at a nominal cost. Those who use these blanks and preserve them for comparison with subsequent records they may make, will find it a pleasing and profitable exercise. These blanks make convenient records of varieties examined. The scale and rules for scoring are given below:

| NUTS                      |   | Points |
|---------------------------|---|--------|
| EXTERNAL CHARACTERISTICS: |   |        |
| Size                      | . | 20     |
| Form                      | . | 5      |
| Color                     | . | 5      |
| SHELL CHARACTERISTICS:    |   |        |
| Thinness                  | . | 10     |
| Cracking Quality          | . | 20     |
| KERNEL CHARACTERISTICS:   |   |        |
| Plumpness                 | . | 20     |
| Color                     | . | 5      |
| Quality                   | . | 15     |
| Total,                    |   | 100    |
| TREE                      |   |        |
| Vigor                     | . | 10     |
| Habit                     | . | 10     |
| Toughness                 | . | 10     |

|                                   |     |
|-----------------------------------|-----|
| Resistance to disease and insects | 10  |
| Precocity                         | 10  |
| Uniformity of ripening            | 10  |
| Productiveness                    | 40  |
| Total,                            | 100 |

The rating of a variety to be determined by averaging the rating of nut and tree.

All samples submitted for judging shall be fair average samples of the crop and not selected specimens. They should be tree-ripened, and thoroughly cured before judging; polishing, coloring or other manipulation to disqualify.

The nuts should be large and reasonably uniform in size; nuts running smaller than 100 to the pound to be disqualified.

No variety scoring less than 75 points will be recommended for propagation.

Pecans began blooming in South Georgia and West Florida this season soon after the middle of March, or about two weeks earlier than usual.

A California patron orders his advertisement discontinued, stating that his stock was all sold and that last season's business was the largest he had ever had.

Chas. L. Edwards, the able Texas horticulturist, writes that he regards the proceedings of the Monticello convention as coming well up to his ideas of good reading.

Our prediction that the supply of pecan nursery stock for the approaching season would fall far short of the demand is being confirmed by reports from various nurseries.

The price of the proceedings of the Monticello convention has been fixed at \$1.00 per copy. The best way to obtain a copy is to mail \$2.00 with an application for membership in the association.

The use of nuts for meat is based on the very best authority and reaches back to the beginning of recorded history. In the first chapter of Genesis, twenty-ninth verse, we read, "And every tree in which is the fruit of the tree yielding seed, to you it shall be for meat."

The general press of the country is giving considerable attention to nut culture, particularly as regards the pecan. In a recent issue of *Harpers Weekly* appeared an article by one of our subscribers in Alabama, entitled The Lure of the

# THE FERTILIZER FOR PECAN TREES

One that Increases the Yield and Leaves the Land in Better Shape than it Found It

Here is the formula. The best nut growers will vouch for the excellent results obtained by its use:

1000 lbs. Thomas Phosphate

200 lbs. Nitrate of Potash

600 lbs. 10 to 12 per cent Tankage

200 lbs. Sulphate of Potash

The Thomas Phosphate contains a large per cent of highly available Phosphoric Acid that has a definite action in the formation and development of buds. Its large amount of Lime effectively sweetens the soil.

Write for prices and free literature.

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**SPECIAL IMPORTERS  
FERTILIZER MATERIALS**

CHARLESTON, S. C.

Pecan. Many letters which have since come to our office are directly traceable to this well-written article.

The importance of commonplace work is frequently not recognized. The planting of a single nut tree, as well as the planting of an orchard, is fraught with far-reaching consequences, when properly performed. As the years go by, and men and families succeed each other, the tree remains and contributes impartially to successive owners, all of whom are directly indebted to the provident thought and practical work of the planter, whose initiative started a golden stream to supply many human necessities.

## INSECT ENEMIES OF THE PECAN

(Continued from page 63.)

cribed as eating out the heart, rendering the limbs and branches nothing but hollow shocks. Injury is most severe to seedlings, especially of the first year's growth. As a rule, white ants are most destructive in dry locations, and if the trees can be frequently drenched with water, the insects can be driven out. Where they have obtained a good foothold on trees, however, it is best to inject bisulphid of carbon into their nests. A measure of precaution before planting pecans would consist in removing all old stumps, limbs and other dry wood in which these insects normally breed. After treatment with bisulphid of carbon, fertilizers should be applied to enable the seedlings to recuperate from the attack. Hot water has been advised as a remedy, but if employed it should be used with care.

### SCALES AND RELATED INSECTS

Scale insects, as a rule, have not been found

to do very serious injury in pecan orchards, but in the course of time they will doubtless demand attention. The San Jose scale occurs on pecan but rarely, which is fortunate. The cottony scale, *Pulvinaria innumerabilis* Rathv., is sometimes found, and may be readily recognized from the large, white, cottony masses covering its egg sacs. It is never, like the preceding, a very dangerous pest, seldom occurring in sufficient numbers to require remedial treatment.

The walnut scale, and another species, a Lecanium, are the only species, to my knowledge, noticed in pecan orchards. They can all be treated in the same manner as the San Jose scale, with the lime-salt-sulphur wash, kerosene and other oily preparations, with this reservation—that it is not necessary to resort to heroic measures in their control.

Numbers of sucking insects other than scales are occasionally found on pecans, but not, as a rule, in injurious numbers. These insects include plant-bugs of several species, and the pecan Phylloxera, which causes little rounded swellings or galls on the leaves. Some forms of mites also attack the foliage.

### NATURAL ENEMIES

The work of the various observers who have been mentioned in the opening paragraph as having contributed to our knowledge of the principal pecan pests has brought out the fact that natural enemies are of considerable importance in their control in nature. As example of the usefulness of natural enemies, it will suffice to state that the tussock moth is recorded by Dr. Howard as having 21 distinctive primary parasites. This does not include secondary parasites or natural enemies. The pecan-feeding fall web-worm has a similar

number, and both of these insects are largely controlled by parasites, fluctuation in numbers being partially dependent on the weather, but more on the direct operations of their smaller natural enemies. Ordinarily these agencies can be expected to preserve the balance of nature, but in exceptional years when they are not so active, their hosts—the tussock caterpillars and webworms—gain the ascendancy, and extensive defoliation of valuable trees is the result.

Among predaceous enemies are birds, which frequently destroy great numbers of pecan insects; the praying mantis, or rear-horse; the wheel-bug, a special enemy of web-worms, and *Podisus spinosus*, or spined soldier-bug. Even the eggs of pecan-infesting insects are frequently destroyed by parasites, and it is desirable that the grower know the difference between his friends and his foes. A more detailed consideration of this topic cannot well be presented in this article.

#### GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

A very considerable proportion of damage by insects can be averted by proper attention to orchard management. This applies to insects in general. If the trees can be kept in thrifty condition by the addition of fertilizers, cutting away injured and dying limbs, and the cutting out of entire trees when their death is positively assured, comparatively little attention need be given to other forms of remedies beyond spraying. If a systematic course of spraying is instituted on the first appearance of insects which we know to be dangerous, much injury from future generations, where the insect is known to have more than one brood a year, can be largely prevented. It follows that close inspection of the orchard, particularly of the outskirts, should be made early in the season at least once a week,

and later at least twice monthly. It should always be remembered that wild pecan and hickory furnish breeding places for all forms of pecan insects, and their presence in the neighborhood of the orchard is a standing menace to the welfare of the cultivated trees.

### A Kick on the Pea Can

BY ROBT. T. MORRIS

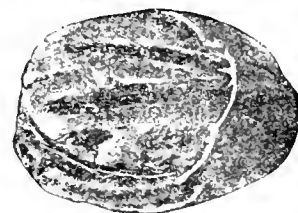
Run a wavy line along the northern boundary of the natural home of the pecan tree.

In the comfortable home to the south of this line the French gave a soft phonetic spelling to the Indian name of the tree: a name which goes with sunny skies, jessamine and the song of the mocking bird. The French spelled the name *pecanne*, and the nearest pronunciation in English would be approximately "pecahn," with accent evenly balanced on the two syllables. This must continue to be the right pronunciation by rule as inflexible as the laws of the Medes and Persians, on the ground of usage before American history had begun; on the ground of usage by Indians still living in the pecan region, and on the ground of accepted usage by gentle people living among the beautiful and majestic pecan trees—to say nothing of euphony and good taste.

Trouble comes when the nut is carried to northern markets, where its name is grasped in the hard, brutal, throaty pronunciation of Pilgrim regions. The sweet, euphonic word is caught up in the northern voice and tossed about in the throat very much as a rubber ball plays high in a fountain jet.

The word now becomes angular and disagreeable in sound, suggestive of bleak winds and religious intolerance. Objects of utility, rather than objects of sentiment probably suggested the pronunciation "pea-can," with the accent on the "pea."

# SUCCESS



NATURAL SIZE

The nut that has never failed to bear and never failed to fill at both end with kernels of best quality.

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OCEAN SPRINGS, MISS.

**Nuts for Profit** A BOOKLET of 158 pages; 60 illustrations. Propagation, cultivation, etc., of nuts best adapted to the various sections. Interesting and instructive. Price, by mail, 25 cents. JOHN R. PARRY, PARRY, N. J. From Jan. 1 to April 15. ORLANDO, FLA

## PECANS

BEST VARIETIES

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Nursery Established in 1882

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**Pecan Trees that  
are Properly Grown  
is my Specialty**

**Budded and Grafted  
Trees of the Best Varieties for Sale**

Write for prices of trees and information as to growing and care of groves.

## J. B. WIGHT

Cairo, Ga.





### THE PLAIN TRUTH

about your Sewing Machine has never been told you; if it had you would never use it, no matter how badly you might want to.

The ordinary family sewing machine is an instrument of torture.

It is a nerve destroyer and a health destroyer, and every woman who uses it makes a serious mistake, and injures her nervous system to an alarming extent.

If you will look at your machine, the reason for all this is plain. The construction of your Sewing Machine is wrong, the needle is away 4½ inches to the left, calling for a three-quarter twist of your body in order to operate it. Think of it, twisting your side, stomach and all internal organs seventy-five per cent. out of plumb. Is it any wonder doctors recognize the disease of **Side Needle Spine**.

Now for a moment, compare this with **A STANDARD CENTRAL NEEDLE MACHINE**, built to enable you to sit with back straight, with your work right in front of you, **central, directly** over the treadle.

You can sew on this new-style machine all day, without feeling tired, or getting a pain in your back or a stitch in your side.

You can expand your chest and breathe naturally and freely while sewing, your heart will be normal, your stomach will be in its right position and there will be no strain on your back or your muscles or nerves.

And the beauty of it all is, this **STANDARD CENTRAL NEEDLE MACHINE** costs no more and is just as easy to purchase as any other well-made machine.

If you value your health and the health of your growing daughters, don't hesitate, quit using your back-twisting, disease-breeding, nerve-racking machine today.

Write us and we will gladly send you **FREE** a book which illustrates and explains in a simple way the difference between the right and wrong in sewing machines.

The book is called "**A STITCH IN THE SIDE.**" A postal brings it to you **free**. Send for it, you'll never regret it.

**The Standard Sewing Machine Co.**  
6451 Cedar Ave Cleveland, O.

Let us insist upon home use of the name of the pecan when it travels.

I have heard Southerners when in the North use the pronunciation, "pea-can," in order to be gracious and polite. This tendency to do in Turkey as the turkeys do is all wrong in this particular instance, and leads people astray, just as I have been led astray when acquiring Ojibway or Cree languages. If I pronounced an Indian word wrong, my Indian guides would always pronounce it the same way while in conversation with me, as a token of respect, and the only way for getting words right was to notice the pronunciation when Indians were conversing among themselves.

Southern politeness will endanger the character of the name of the pecan unless visitors to the North kindly, but firmly, request their hosts not to impose a hardship on their guests.

### Success With a Pecan Orchard

(Continued from page 61.)

as good as the square.

Now, six years ago we did not think that we had reached a land of perpetual youth which was for man only; for in spite of glowing statements to the contrary, we counted on Mr. Squirrel and on the little live creatures which are sure to find and rival man, in the destruction of the tree and its fruit, but which are not, however, able to cope with man when he determines to use all the methods which study, scientific attention and eternal vigilance have placed at his command. So, when a year ago last spring our superintendent found the bud-worm infesting our trees, we sent down a sprayer and began to prepare for the contest in earnest. Last spring, on my arrival at our place, I found some twenty or thirty trees infested by borers and girdlers, and later that the twig-girdler was into the fray.

We immediately set the sprayer going, began digging for borers and began using a deadly poison for the tree borer or girdler, and we have kept up the fight.

In June Mr. Herbert C. White, one of our leading pecan horticulturists, together with Mr. A. M. Troyer, also a student of pecan culture, spent two and a half days inspecting our trees, and since then Mr. Troyer has visited our orchard about every three weeks, inspecting and collecting borers, girdled twigs and any such things that came in his path, and directing our men in the care of the trees. On his last visit, in December, he reported our orchards in a satisfactory condition. He only found 43 borers at that time. Mr. Banning and Mr. Troyer have gone through the orchards pruning and trimming, and we find that we have lost about six of our large trees from the effects of the borers. The twig girdler is giving us some uneasiness also, as we find his work among some of our best trees. But, with care, we feel that these pests will give up the struggle, and when our trees are at mature bearing age we will only regard this little contest for supremacy as incidents of starting a successful pecan orchard.

Mr. Squirrel, especially the one with wings, is giving our son a study in electrical engineering, as he thinks the only way to fix him is to electrocute him on the spot. However, this year Mr. Flying Squirrel got all of our crop of a few pounds of nuts, leaving only about a dozen for us.

We have also the bag-worm, that interesting little fellow, who can so closely imitate the small pine cone when weaving his home that Prof. Forbes said it seemed sometimes on first sight as though other trees than conifers must produce cones.

We are expecting to introduce a power sprayer for our large trees this winter and renew ac-

tivities along these lines.

One important effect already being felt in our neighborhood is the fact that the native element who knew the value of one or two seedling trees are not only changing their attitude toward us in now calling us wise instead of foolish for putting so much money into pecan holes, but are themselves setting and caring for every tree we have given them, like so many prize animals, and wishing they had put in trees long ago. We have given away fifty or more trees to our near neighbors and one of them bore two nuts when only three years old. Quite a number of our neighbors are now planning to put in pecan trees with Satsuma oranges between.

Now, I do not wish to give the impression that one can stick trees in the ground in Baldwin county between growing pines or even between the stumps, and without care afterwards expect a fine crop of nuts in five, ten or even fifteen years. But let whoever undertakes this most fascinating and interesting nature study get down to dry facts and figures.

As we have learned, the pecan may be tested for many generations yet before it has had a fair chance with cultivated fruits, and then, long after, will some student of this special nut discover the world-famous pecan, which will be sold in all the markets of the world as the famous American nut.

When Mr. Banning went to one of our Chicago fruit dealers some four years ago and asked for Schley pecans, he was told that they were like gold nuggets and about as hard to find. For the last two seasons the finest varieties have been selling for \$1.00 to \$1.50 per pound, with the price going up instead of down.

We feel that the pecan tree is more valuable than the apple, and, like the apple, it should receive much care and attention

for the first eight or ten years. On the sunny slopes of our Southern hillsides and along the valleys of our Southern streams, the pecan should have the same loving, faithful care to bring it into its perfection as has the McIntosh Red of the Bitter Root Valley, the Grimes Golden, Newtown Pippin and Jonathan of the now famous Hood River and Yakima Valleys, or the Arkansas Reds of Winatche Valley of our Northwest territory. Give the best food and best cultivation to the tree until its character is formed.

### A Pioneer Grafted Tree

Editor NUT-GROWER:

I recently examined a pecan tree between Columbus and Cusseta, Ga., which was very interesting to me, and thinking that a history of the same would be interesting to nut growers in general, I will try to give you its history. I have known the tree for three or four years, but only recently found out something definite about it.

The tree is a large one, measuring about three feet in diameter, is in fine condition and bears large and regular crops of very good nuts. It stands on the La Hatt farm, near the 10 mile house on the main road between Columbus and Cusseta.

Mr. W. E. Wardlaw, of Columbus gives the following history of the tree. Fifty-five years ago, in his presence, Mr. Chas. H. La Hatt, formerly of New York, but then living near Columbus, found a small hickory tree growing on his farm and grafted it with a pecan scion; so it is now what we call a top-worked hickory. I do not know of any older tree of this character in this part of the country.

J. P. GILL.

Albany, Ga.

[The Editor is always glad to receive communications on any subject of general interest such as the above.]

## Fruit Trees

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Before you place your order write us for prices and one of our descriptive catalogs.

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Leading varieties of

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Also Budding and Grafting Wood from bearing trees. Contracts taken for top-working seedling trees and caring for groves. Our groves contain over 4,000 budded trees of the best standard varieties and is the oldest budded grove in Georgia.

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A handsome journal of Southern horticulture.

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Specialists in Budded and Grafted Pecan Trees of reliable known varieties. Our catalog contains information on selecting, planting, culture, etc., and is free for the asking. Graft wood for sale. Our orchards contain over 40 named varieties.

H. S. GRAVES, Proprietor

## Pecan Trees Grafted

THE LEADING VARIETIES  
PRICE LIST

R. T. RAMSAY OCEAN SPRINGS  
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## Poultry, Fruit, Nuts

25 cents a year.  
Circular free.

American Hen Magazine  
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**..About Florida..**

Detailed information about this state given weekly in

**The Florida Grower**

*A Paper for the Orchardist, Poultry Fancier, Truck Grower and Plain Farmer. Price \$1.00 per Year.*

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*Truck Farming in the Everglades*, by Walter Walden. Regular price, \$1.00; with Florida Grower, \$1.50.

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*Citrus Culture for Profit*. Regular price, 50c; with Florida Grower, \$1.00.

*Citrus Fruits and Their Culture*, by H. Harold Hume. Regular price, \$2.50; with Florida Grower, \$3.00.

All these books and The Florida Grower for \$4.00. Map of Florida with list of cities, towns, etc., given with each \$1.00 subscription.

One issue monthly is devoted more to general information about Florida, questions answered, etc. Price, 25c yearly. Sample copies on request.

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**White's Budding Tool**

A scientific instrument for the propagation of Pecans, Hickories, Walnuts, Chestnuts, Persimmons and all other trees, by the Annular Semi-annular, Patch and Veneer methods.

Several hundreds of this Tool in use in United States and abroad

Budding and Grafting Wood of best varieties of Pecans

For particulars and prices write

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**Grafted Pecan Trees  
Of Select Paper Shell Varieties**

NOT THE MOST—  
ONLY THE BEST

**Bayview Nursery**

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OCEAN SPRINGS, MISSISSIPPI

**Men Who Have Made the Pecan Industry****HERBERT C. WHITE**

Herbert C. White, second vice-president of the National Nut Growers' Association, is an Englishman by birth and education, but has been in this country for about twenty years. While trained for the legal profession, his inclination and distinctive work has been in horticultural lines, starting first with study of citrus in Florida, and later taking up the pecan which has brought him into public notice.

In the spring of 1902, Mr. White became identified with the G. M. Bacon Pecan Co., DeWitt, Ga., as horticulturist, and remained with that company for about six years. During this period, largely through experimental and demonstrative work at DeWitt, budded and grafted pecan trees were established in public favor, and the present era of commercial orcharding was begun.

Mr. White's recent and present work is along this line, he being interested in and having charge of several large orchards. His contributions to the literature of the industry, and particularly those dealing with the practical culture and treatment of trees and the propagation of stock, have been widely copied and read in all parts of the country.

Few men have solved by actual orchard work as many of the perplexing problems of soil, cultivation and fertilization for the pecan as has Mr. White.

He is one of the few remaining members of the National Nut Growers' Association who have been continually working for it since its organization at Macon, Ga., in 1902, and thus far has missed none of the conventions since that time.

**Growers to Meet at Americus**

As previously announced, the Georgia-Florida Pecan Growers' Association will hold its annual meeting at Americus, Ga., May 16 and 17. The program has just been published and we reproduce herewith the titles of the various papers which are to be read.

Fertilizers for Pecan Trees, B. W. Stone, Thomasville, Ga.

The Pecan Industry in Jefferson County, Florida, W. W. Carroll, Monticello, Fla.

The Pecan Industry of Georgia, J. B. Wight, Cairo, Ga.

The Commercial Pecan Orchard, Prof. John Craig, Ithaca, N. Y.

Care of Young Pecan Trees, H. S. Graves, Gainesville, Fla.

Care of Bearing Trees, Chas. M. Barnwell, Baconton, Ga.

At Present Rate of Planting, How Long to Overproduction, J. W. Canada, Houston, Tex.

Insects and Diseases of Pecan Trees and Best Methods of Fighting Them, A. C. Lewis, Assistant State Entomologist, Georgia.

Varieties of Pecans Suited to Georgia and Florida, Prof. H. Harold Hume, Glen St. Mary, Fla.

Horticultural Opportunities and Resources of Sumpter County, Hon. W. S. Lane, Americus, Ga.

Pecan Orchards as an Investment Compared with Peach Orchards, Nathanael Brewer, Jr., Newport, Fla.

Work of the Association, Dr. J. F. Wilson, Poulan, Ga.

Kind of Land Suited to Pecan Culture, H. C. White, DeWitt, Ga.

### Committee on Walnuts

President Miller, of the National Nut Growers' Association, announces the appointment of a committee on walnuts as follows:

E. R. Lake, Washington, D. C.

Robt. T. Morris, New York City.

H. Harold Hume, Glen St. Mary, Fla.

This committee is expected to report on the classification of walnuts at the next convention.

### Executive Committee Meets

The Executive committee of the National Nut Growers' Association held a meeting in Thomasville, Ga., recently, and adjourned to meet in Americus, Ga., on May 16, at which time it is probable that final action will be taken on time and place of next meeting.

It is expected that the Committee on Program will be convened at this time and possibly the Committee on Ethics will also hold a session.

### DeWitt Pecan Company

The DeWitt Pecan Company was among the earliest of the commercial pecan orchards. The company's orchard was planted in 1906 with seedling trees, which were top-worked during the three following years. The

new planting in 1907 was with budded trees, many of them bearing June buds not over six inches high.

There are 400 acres in this orchard, which is planted on selected land near DeWitt, Ga. Abundant bloom and promise of some fruit was noticed this spring. About a third of the trees are Schley, with another third Stuart, while Delmas, Alley, Van Deman and Frotscher make up the balance,

### Items of Interest

The Empire-Georgia Pecan Company has recently planted 21,000 trees near Albany, Ga.

The American Orchard & Pecan Company, capital \$100,000, has made application for a charter in Calhoun county, Georgia.

The Spring meeting of the Pennsylvania Forestry Association will be held at State College, Pa., May 24-26.

In the Albany-Georgia Pecan Company's large orchard, the Schley has been planted more extensively than any other variety.

An automobile ride to orchards in the vicinity of Americus and to historic Andersonville is on the program for the Georgia-Florida Pecan Growers' convention.

Prof. P. F. Williams, of Auburn, Ala., is making a strong pull to have the next session of the National Nut Growers' Association held in his state.

J. G. Steffes, of Ruskin, Ga., has organized and is managing the Ruskin Pecan Co.

Miss Annie L. Wooten, Waukeenah, Fla., is the owner of the original Waukeenah pecan tree.

O. D. Noble, of the Seminole

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Now \$2 A MONTH



You can place the latest model, genuine Domestic, the recognized queen of all sewing machines in your home, use it continually while paying \$2 a month, and enjoy a very special price direct to you or from our nearest agency. A magnificent machine—a stupendous offer.

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The perfect sewing machine that has always led all other makes and is today better than ever. Two machines in one—lock stitch and chain stitch. Straight drop-head, high arm, ball bearing. A complete set of attachments—every one practical, etc., made for every-day use. The Domestic is a revelation of modern sewing machine progress. Find out about it. **SEND FOR BOOK, FREE, The Truth About Sewing Machines.** telling you how you can have the finest sewing machine made at a Special Low Price and at ONLY \$2 a month. Learn why we sell direct where we have no agent and give you a 25 YEAR GUARANTEE. Get the facts before you buy any machine. This Free Literature will save you money. Send for it NOW.

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## "Simplex"

Hand Vacuum Cleaner  
"The Cleaner That Cleans Clean"

We want to supply one lady in every neighborhood with a "Simplex" Vacuum Cleaner, for advertising purposes.

Write today for the most liberal offer ever made.

The "Simplex" is guaranteed to do as good work as electric machines costing \$100.00 and over. It is light in weight (only 20 lbs) runs extremely easy and can be operated perfectly and easily by one person.

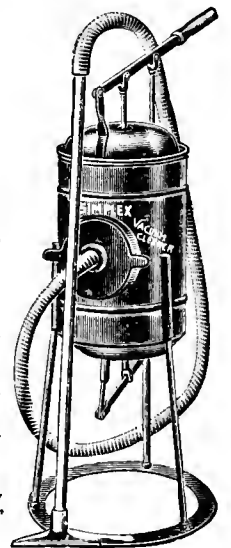
With ordinary care the "Simplex" will last a lifetime.

Dealers and Agents Wanted to sell both our hand and electric machines.

**Electric Cleaner Co.**  
98 Jackson Boul. CHICAGO, ILL.

## Proceedings of Monticello Convention

Undoubtedly one of the most valuable publications of the National Nut Growers' Association. 140 pages, containing complete stenographic report of discussions, papers and other convention matter. Paper. Price, \$1.00. Special prices to members for 5 or more copies. Send orders to the Secretary, Poulan, Ga.



## CLASSIFIED

In this column we give place to advertisements of subscribers who have Orchard and Farm Products, Live Stock, Implements, etc., to sell or exchange, or inquiries for things wanted. The rate is One Cent a word for each insertion. Patrons are urged to make liberal use of this space, as it will be found convenient and profitable.

### FOR SALE

**FOR SALE.** Five acre paper-shell pecan grove, 12 miles south of Albany, Ga., in the heart of the pecan belt. This orchard has had 3 years scientific care and cultivation. Trees five years old, grafted to best standard varieties. For particulars address G. Olsen, 2545 West Cornelia St., Chicago, Ill.

### WANTED

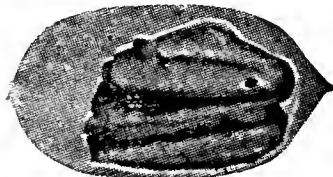
**WANTED.** Small lot selected Stuart or other large variety pecan nuts. Please quote price, etc. Vic Anderson, Grand Island, Neb.

**WANTED.** A partner who will invest in a first-class pecan proposition. Present exclusive owner needs additional working capital. Good location in South-east Georgia. Years of experience with bearing orchards back of the proposition. For particulars address THE NUT-GROWER Co., Poulan, Ga.

### MISCELLANEOUS

**CHARLES L. EDWARDS,** Horticulturist, Adams Ave. and Twelfth St., Dallas, Tex., invites attention of investors to natural pecan lands in Texas. Native trees, covering thousands and thousands of acres, afford opportunities for producing orchards in less time and at smaller cost than elsewhere. Inquiries will receive prompt attention.

**SAMPLE NUTS** of many leading varieties, for study or exhibition purposes, supplied at reasonable rates. Seed nuts furnished only in limited quantities. THE NUT-GROWER COMPANY, Poulan, Ga.



**New  
Plan**

For growing Pecans, Pears, Peaches, etc., at a profit—Free. 50 per cent reduction in the price of trees. Sure to live. No agents.

**B.W.STONE & CO., Thomasville, Ga.**

Farm and Orchard Co., Waycross, Ga., has been making a tour of Southwest Georgia and West Florida pecan localities,

looking up specific and up-to-date information.

### Pecan Promoters

The pecan promoter is actively at work in many parts of the country, and numerous inquiries come regarding them to all officers of the National Nut Growers' Association.

So little information is at command regarding many of the companies soliciting business that replies are often of a negative character, coupled with the advice that sterling integrity, up-to-date and practical horticultural experience, as well as good business ability, are essentials to the successful development of these orchard propositions.

A few suggestions for judging the credibility of these flowery descriptions of easy fortunes may help your readers to arrive at a proper estimate of their character.

Because one tree in a particular year, when all the circumstances were favorable, and the tree was twenty-two years old, produced 638 pounds of nuts, is no reason why that largest crop the tree ever produced should be taken as the average crop for that tree, much less for the average orchard yield. Neither is it right to make the mistake, or allow a typographical error, possibly, to say that this phenomenal crop was produced at the age of sixteen years, as stated in a prospectus just examined.

Because a few nuts of the Schley variety sold to some admirer at the rate of one dollar a pound is no reason for growers to count on getting that price for this variety when it is produced more abundantly, much less for any inferior varieties.

Because a Schley, or any other choice variety, will produce nuts true to name, it does not follow that all trees of that kind will be profitable, for all kinds of trees, from the choicest specimens to the worthless runts rescued from the nursery trash

piles, are being planted. Granting that they are genuine, true to name, and choicest varieties, only disappointment and loss will follow such planting.

Then again, some of the finest varieties are circumscribed in the territory suited to them and should not be planted generally for commercial purposes.

However, the important fact that profits in fair measure come from the regular and abundant yield of crops, rather than from exploited incidents, should be kept in mind. The skilled orchardist knows what to select and plant. He gleans from the stock of reputable nurserymen the great bulk of the best stock now produced. The promoter and the inexperienced get what is left.

Some companies claim to grow their own trees. This requires the same integrity and skill which we demand of the horticultural specialist.

The industry is still too young for even the best informed to have specific data as to general orchard results. Of all the thousands of acres of commercial orchards, none are of full bearing age and they will not be for several years to come. Aside from the irregular and conflicting data furnished by the inferior seedling orchards, our faith is based on the results yielded by isolated individual trees, but these records when consistently measured and due allowance made for ordinary horticultural contingencies furnish ample assurance for the extensive plantings, provided they are safe-guarded as outlined above.

Be sure you intrust your money to competent and responsible hands, and make up your mind that trees require eight to ten years to reach profitable bearing, and you will find both pleasure and profit in the investment. Notice how quickly the past ten years have gone by and you will see how easily you can wait.—J. F. WILSON, in *Medical Council*.

## Various Nuts

If one wants to grow trees for nuts only, chestnuts of the Japan varieties prove money makers, as they come into bearing when quite young, and there is an ever-increasing demand for them in the great city markets.

The betel nut, a native of the East Indies, is put to uses entirely different from the nuts of civilized countries. It is universally used among the Malayan races as a sort of chewing tobacco, its juice having a stimulating quality.

The beechnut has integral associations with history and romance. Pliny tells us that at the siege of Chios the unfortunate inhabitants of the city subsisted on the fruit of the beech for many days. The tree itself has ever been a favorite place on which to register challenges to enemies, epitaphs and initials of loved ones, its smooth, gray bark furnishing writing material when sword or knife was used as the stylus.

In the Augustian age the filbert enjoyed some of Rome's reflected glory, for Virgil tells us that it was more honored than the vine, the myrtle or even the bay. Many people still believe in the occult power of the filbert or hazel tree. A forked twig is not infrequently employed by the ignorant as a divining rod for finding hidden treasure, veins of precious metals, subterranean streams of water and even for detecting criminals.

### Almond Growing in Palestine

The almond is being planted extensively in the plain near Jaffa. The soil and climate are favorable for its production, and it can be grown with little ex-

pense. It is taking the place of the vine and olive, yielding more profitable returns and requiring less care in cultivation. The almond orchards are just coming into bearing and the results have been quite satisfactory to the growers. The yield for 1909 was 300 tons, valued at \$39,600, the product being exported to France and Italy. The successful cultivation of this crop has encouraged the planting of large areas, and it promises in time to become one of the leading industries of the planters near Jaffa.—Consul Thomas R. Wallace, Jerusalem.

### The Cashew Nut

The cashew nut is the produce of a small tree about 16 feet high, named *Anacardium occidentale*, a native of the East Indies, the West Indies and South America, but it is supposed that they are distinct varieties. The fruit of this tree is formed by the enlargement of the foot-stalk of the flower, and is about the size of a small orange, with an agreeable sub-acid flavor, and a slight astringency. At the end and on the outside of this fruit grows a kidney-shaped nut, an inch or more in length and three-quarters of an inch broad, consisting of two shells. The outer skin is of an ash-color and very smooth; under this is another which covers the kernel, and between them there is a thick, black juice, which is very caustic; but the kernel, when fresh has a most delicious taste and abounds with a sweet milky juice. The black juice which it contains is extremely acid and corrosive, producing, when applied to the skin, severe inflammation, followed by blisters, and it has often proved very troublesome to those who incautiously put the nuts into their mouths to break the shell. The broken kernels are sometimes imported for mixing with old Maderia wine, the flavor of which they improve.—



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SUCH  
TREES  
LIVE**



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by planting trees dug with entire Tap Root and well developed lateral roots. Few Nurseries sell such trees.

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the best investment that can now be made in the United States or elsewhere. I will sell you one already established

### On Easy Terms

planted to the best known grafted standard paper shell varieties, one to three years old, located on the Gulf coast of Mississippi, and in Jackson county, the native heath of the paper shell pecans, and where ten or twelve of the best known varieties now being propagated by nurserymen were originated.

I now have four groves ready for delivery and several thousand acres of the finest pecan land in the South. I have a very special bargain in a forty-acre grove (Satsuma orange trees between the pecans) which includes 20,000 stocks for the coming season's grafting, a splendid opening for a combination grove and nursery, on the L. & N. railroad and a half mile front on a running stream.

Will also furnish trees, superintend the planting of groves anywhere in south Mississippi and Alabama west of Mobile.

The Satsuma orange planted between pecans when desired. Young grafted trees, grafting wood and fancy and commercial nuts in any quantity. Thank-giving and holiday orders for nuts given special attention. All grafting wood and trees from bearing trees in my own groves hence absolutely true to name. No guess work—you get exactly what you order.

**F.H.LEWIS** Jackson Co. Scranton, Miss.



# PECAN GROVES

**Trees Supplied, Planted and  
Cared for EXPERTLY during  
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Monticello is destined to become the greatest pecan grove section, because the conditions of soil and climate are peculiarly adapted to profitable grove development.

"Promptness and extreme care to the interests of our customers," is our slogan.

## Jefferson Nursery Co.

Monticello, Fla.

## Pecans

A Georgia Giant tree at Americus, Ga., produced twenty-five nuts the sixth year from planting.

The pecan nut is perhaps the finest of all nuts known to commerce; it is almost a complete food. Mr. Burbank describes it as being the most valuable of all nuts and in a class by itself.

The pecan lately known as "Round Moore" "Moore No. 2," etc., was given a new name by the committee on Standards at the Monticello convention. The name selected, "Wankeenah," is that of the Florida village in which the parent tree stands.

The Moneymaker pecan originated at Mound, La. The tree is precocious, prolific and hardy. It transplants well and makes vigorous growth in northern sections. The nut is medium sized and the kernel is of fine flavor and quality. The Moneymaker has proved hardy as far north as Illinois.

The original tree of the Appomattox pecan is at Petersburg, Virginia, having grown in a residence yard. The tree is about thirty-five years of age and has been bearing for fifteen or twenty years. The nut is medium sized, with thin shell; the kernel is plump and the flavor excellent.

### The Oliver Pecan

Of discoveries rewarding the diligent search of Texas nut growers, the Oliver pecan is well worthy of mention. It was brought to public notice by Mr. F. T. Ramsey, of Austin, and is very attractive in size and ap-

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LOUISIANA

## THE W. B. DUKES Pecan Farm

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Growers and shippers of  
**Fancy Paper Shell  
Pecans**

**Budding and Grafting Wood  
for Sale**



pearance. The samples I have were taken at random from a sack containing a bushel or more that had been gathered more than a year, and some specimens weighed indicated a run of 45 to the pound. Freshly gathered, the number would likely be less. Their uniformity in size is striking, their color an excellent nut brown, with rather slight, dark markings. The parent tree, as Mr. Ramsey informs me, is on the Llano river in Kimble county, growing on bottom land; is old and large, regular and prolific in bearing, with large and luxuriant foliage. A tree growing so far to the southwest, is well within what most of us consider the semi-arid region of Texas, and ought to do better in the more seasonable sections of the state than in its native home—especially on bottom lands.

These nuts are of magnificent size, averaging, by actual measurement, an inch and a half in length and an inch and a quarter in diameter. Select specimens are still larger. The shell, while not thin, is quite brittle and easily broken, releasing the kernel whole. The partitions between the two lobes of the kernel may be called thick, and there is a layer of what is called corky substance between the kernel and the shell in many specimens. The kernels are large and plump, with rather crinkled or wavy outlines, leaving no slack space in the shells. The color is slightly reddish without; the inside rich and creamy; quality excellent. In all respects, it compares favorably with the finest specimens from the Coast country. Its fine size commands attention wherever it is shown, and its keeping quality is remarkable. The nuts furnished me are from the crop of 1907. As a preliminary to the preparation of this article, several were cracked and carefully examined. The kernels, though very dry, are still sweet and good, without a trace of ran-

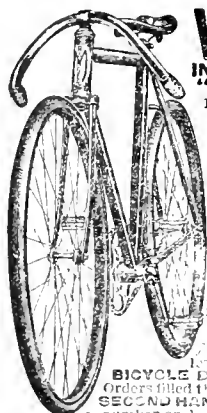
cid flavor. Pecan experts are not fully agreed as to the causes of some nuts remaining sweet so much longer than others. My own judgment leans to the proposition that thick partitions and corky substance are favorable to keeping quality, and by no means an objection in large sized nuts.—C. L. EDWARDS, in *Farm and Ranch*.

### Pecans in Ohio

Prof. Gossard mentions many fine specimens of pecan trees growing in Fairfield, Warren, Lorain and other Ohio counties.

A seedling tree at Clyde has borne fruit for several years and trees at Oberlin and Lancaster are entirely hardy. At Chilli-

cothe there is a tree two feet in diameter and seventy-five feet high, that bore last year several bushels of seedling nuts of fair quality. At Lebanon, a tree eighty years old, measures four feet in diameter, twelve feet from the ground, and two of its branches are two feet in diameter. The spread of its top is eighty feet. This is a beautiful symmetrical specimen, bearing a peculiar shaped nut with a very thin shell, thinner even than many of the paper shells of the South. Another beautiful tree, valuable for its shade and fruit, is growing at Sidney. It holds its foliage rank and green till frost. Many other specimens are mentioned.



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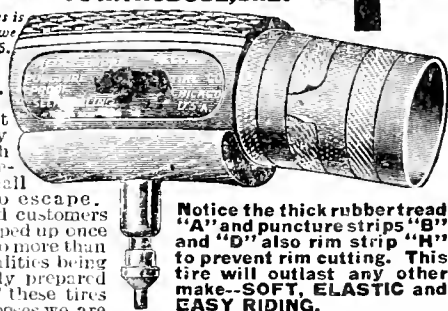
We have hundreds of letters from satisfied customers stating that their tires have only been pumped up once or twice in a whole season. They weigh no more than an ordinary tire, the puncture resisting qualities being given by several layers of thin, specially prepared fabric on the tread. The regular price of these tires is \$10.00 per pair, but for advertising purposes we are making a special factory price to the rider of only \$4.80 per pair. All orders shipped same day letter is received. We ship C. O. D. on approval. You do not pay a cent until you have examined and found them strictly as represented.

We will allow a cash discount of 5 per cent (thereby making the price \$4.55 per pair) if you send **FULL CASH** WITH ORDER and enclose this advertisement. You run no risk in sending us an order as the tires may be returned at OUR expense if for any reason they are not satisfactory on examination. We are perfectly reliable and money sent to us is as safe as in a bank. If you order a pair of these tires, you will find that they will ride easier, run faster, wear better, last longer and look finer than any tire you have ever used or seen at any price. We know that you will be so well pleased that when you want a bicycle you will give us your order. We want you to send us a trial order at once, hence this remarkable tire offer.

**IF YOU NEED TIRES** don't buy any kind at any price until you send for a pair of Hedgethorn Puncture-Proof tires on approval and trial at the special introductory prices quoted above; or write for our big Tire and Sundry Catalogue which describes and quotes all makes and kinds of tires at about half the usual prices.

**DO NOT WAIT** but write us a postal today. **DO NOT THINK OF BUYING** a bicycle or a pair of tires from anyone until you know the new and wonderful offers we are making. It only costs a postal to learn everything. Write it NOW.

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Notice the thick rubber tread "A" and puncture strips "B" and "D" also rim strip "H" to prevent rim cutting. This tire will outlast any other make—SOFT, ELASTIC and EASY RIDING.

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Nut Trees, Satsuma Oranges and Figs our Specialties

Write for Illustrated Catalog---It Will interest You

## Walnuts

### A Fine Nut

Willson's Wonder Walnut, a new variety originated by F. C. Willson, of Sunnyvale, Cal., seems to merit its name, as it is not only a very large, fine nut, but is making an enviable record for early and abundant bearing. For a nut of its size, the shell is thin and the kernel is rich and sweet. The tree is a strong, vigorous grower, with broad, dark-green leaves. It is said to begin bearing at two years old, and has from three to ten nuts to the cluster.

### Growing Walnuts in Oregon

The present prospects are that the walnut industry will become a very important one in Oregon, said Prof. C. L. Lewis, of the department of horticulture at the Oregon Agricultural College, in a recent address.

We find walnut trees growing in nearly every city from Portland to Ashland. While the plantings are not extensive, as a rule, they are sufficiently large, nevertheless, to indicate the prospects of the industry. Undoubtedly, we are making many mistakes in walnut growing and are not profiting by the thirty years' experience of the California walnut growers. I spent three months last winter in California, and had a splendid opportunity to look into the walnut industry in that state.

In locating a walnut orchard, the most important point is to have deep, rich soil. It will be some years, probably, before we will know the very best locations for the walnut, but we do know that on deep soils trees are growing all the way from the river bottom soils, which are sand and silt, up to the red hill lands.

## Be Your Own Horticulturist

## THE PECAN AND ITS CULTURE

By H. HAROLD HUME

Contains practically all the information necessary to successfully bring a pecan orchard into bearing. A complete synopsis follows:

### THE CONTENTS

Importance of the Pecan; Present Production; Pecan Botany; Pecan Geography; Propagation of the Pecan; Top-Working Pecans; Soils and their Preparation; Purchasing and Planting Pecans; Cultivation and Fertilizers; Cover and other Crops; Pruning and Surgery; Fungus and Other Diseases; Insects Attacking the Pecan; Harvesting and Marketing the Crop; Pecan Judging; What Varieties to Plant; Varieties; Pecan Literature.

### ANNOUNCEMENT

THE PECAN AND ITS CULTURE is a handbook for every grower, large or small. The author is in close touch with the details of the industry, and has closely watched its development for many years. In this, the second edition of the book, these observations are presented in a plain, practical way for the benefit of all growers who wish to learn more about this profitable and increasingly popular nut.

THE PECAN AND ITS CULTURE contains about 200 pages, with 15 pages and 61 text illustrations---many of which are new.

## Hume's The Pecan and Its Culture

Illustrated; 5x7 1-2 inches. Cloth. Price, net, \$1.50 postpaid.

## The G. M. Bacon Pecan Company

DeWitt, Mitchell County, Georgia

### Soil for Walnuts

The walnut tree has its soil preferences, and we should in any contemplated plantings consult these preferences rather than run counter to them. The ideal soil conditions for the walnut are a deep, warm, moderately heavy, yet easily worked, sandy loam. The soil should be well drained, with no standing water to injure the roots, yet with moisture holding capabilities. We must have moisture in plenty in the soil to render the plant food available, yet we must avoid stagnation.

The lay of the land must be such that there is good air drainage. Limited areas, flat and well enclosed by higher areas of land, are to be avoided, as under such conditions the air drainage is poor and disastrous results may be expected when occasional frosts occur. —W. T. CLARK, in *California Fruit Grower*.

### Success in Walnut Growing

Success in walnut culture in nearly every section will depend on the adaptability of stock and variety to conditions of soil and climate. If one has not already the variety which in every way answers the requirements it is very probable that such variety can be found by selection from existing seedlings or by the crossing of varieties. There is here a wide and useful field for young men, with the time, inclination and opportunities for such work.

The culture of the juglandes extended from Italy to Gaul (France) hence the earlier name. Gaul nut was corrupted to walnut by the English. The ancients believed that this nut would cure hydrophobia. The walnut timber is highly prized today for furniture, but more especially for gun stocks. A single tree in England has been known to bring as much as \$3,000.

## The Louisiana Nut Nurseries

J. F. JONES, Manager and Proprietor.  
JEANERETTE, LOUISIANA

**Headquarters for Budded and Grafted Pecan  
Trees in the Southwest**

We also have a good stock of trees of the FRANQUETTE MAYETTE, PARISSIENNE and VROOMAN FRANQUETTE Walnuts this season. All our trees are grafted on Eastern Black Walnut Stock, which is the best for Eastern or Northern conditions.

Illustrated and Descriptive Catalog free for the asking. Send for it.

## Ocean Springs Pecan Nursery

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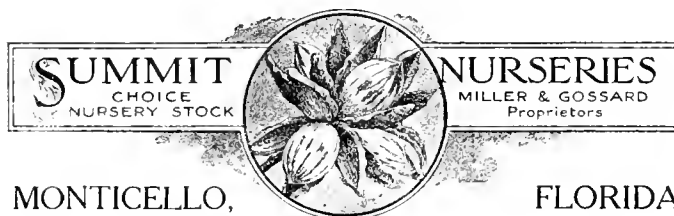


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No Seedlings

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Ocean Springs, Miss.**



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**The Admiral Schley Pecan---the  
Pecan of the Future**



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I have Pecan Wood of Stuart, Van Deman, Moneymaker, Pabst, Russell, James and Schley for sale in large quantities. Also Lespedeza and Simpkins Cotton Seed. Write for prices, also catalog.

**SAM. H. JAMES**

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LOUISIANA

Lands for Pecan Groves for Sale in Jefferson County, Florida: The greatest pecan section of the South. We have listed with us tracts containing from 20 to 7800 acres of land suitable for pecan groves and general farming.  
MAYS & CARROLL, MONTICELLO, FLA.

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THAT GREAT FRUIT AND TRUCK  
GROWING SECTION ALONG THE

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IN NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA,  
GEORGIA, ALABAMA AND FLORIDA.  
WRITE TO

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Atlantic Coast Line

Jacksonville, Fla.

## Nut Notes

Unshelled nuts, the pecan especially, are often polished highly under the mistaken idea that it improves their appearance.

Within the last few years the trade in shelled nuts has increased largely and peanuts, walnuts, almonds, pecans and Brazil nuts can now be purchased in the shelled state.

The exhibit of nuts at the Monticello meeting of the National Nut Grower's Association was by no means the least interesting feature of the convention. About 50 named varieties of pecans and many seedlings were shown.

Walnuts, butternuts and hickory nuts should be planted soon after ripening. The nuts should be planted from one to two inches deep in the spot where the tree is to stand. When not practicable to plant them this way the nuts may be planted elsewhere and the young trees carefully transplanted when four or five inches high. Young trees are very hard to transplant after reaching the age of three years.

The increasing popularity of nuts has resulted in multiplying their uses and the forms in which they may be served. One of the most popular uses to which they have been put is in the manufacture of butters of various kinds—peanut butter being sold in ton lots at present. The nut butters, being made from finely ground particles of the kernels, are, as a rule, more readily digested than the whole kernels, and they are much used by vegetarians, as well as by people who cannot eat animal fats and who find in the nut preparations a pleasing variety.

## Book Reviews

*Paper Shell Pecans*, is the title of a 4-page leaflet by the American National Land Corporation, Chicago.

The Ohio Nursery & Supply Co., Elyria, O. Wholesale price list for 1911, deciduous and ever-green shrubs and vines.

Biltmore Nursery, Biltmore, N. C. Wholesale trade list for 1911, with a large and varied list of ornamental plants.

*Nothing but Roses*; catalogue of two hundred roses listed for spring of 1911 by the Leedle Floral Co., Springfield, O.

*Wisconsin Horticulture*; a 16-page monthly, the official organ of the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society, Madison, Wis.

*Farming with Dynamite*; a twelve-page pamphlet by the Dupont Powder Co. Describes various farm uses for explosives.

*Japanese Cane for Forage* is the title of Bulletin No. 105 of the Florida Experiment Station, by Jno. M. Scott, Gainesville, Fla.

The Ware Progress Co., Chicago, is sending out a ten-page folder, showing the security offered by a pecan grove, and offer a limited amount of stock for sale.

*A Helpful Message*, a 4-page leaflet, by A. Clarke Snedeker, manager of the Homestead Pecan & Nursery Co., Waycross, Ga., is suggestive of matters worth looking up by parties travelling in the South. That locality has many interesting things to show.

## Travel Comfortably and Conveniently

In Parlor Dining Cars on ATLANTA, BIRMINGHAM & ATLANTIC RAILROAD in connection with the Georgia, Southwestern & Gulf Railroad between Atlanta and Albany.

Meals served at any time en route at reasonable prices.

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| Lv Atlanta | 7:45 a m | Lv Albany  | 12:10 noon |
| Ar Cordele | 2:00 p m | Ar Cordele | 1:40 p m   |
| Ar Albany  | 3:40 p m | Ar Atlanta | 7:55 p m   |

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We will Send it to You Free

This handsomely illustrated, fifty-page booklet containing a most interesting description of the famous Manatee Section, being a reproduction of a series of articles written by the editor of one of the leading agricultural papers in the United States after a personal investigation by him. The articles were run in serial form in his publication during the last four months, and we have embodied same in an attractive pamphlet, illustrating it with dozens of interesting and instructive scenes from actual life. This handsome piece of literature will be sent free, together with pamphlet containing a list of properties available in the Land of Manatee, upon receipt of five cents in stamps or currency to cover cost of mailing. Our supply of this book is limited, and if you want a copy you should not delay, but write at once.

J. W. WHITE, Gen. Industrial Agent  
Seaboard Air Line Ry., Norfolk, Va.

# **Rood Pecan Groves**

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**Standard varieties of Budded and Grafted Trees for sale. Planting and caring for Groves given careful and up-to-date attention.**

## **Top-Working Pecan Trees our Specialty**



Estimates furnished on application. Results guaranteed. We buy and sell Pecan Nuts. 100,000 trees in nursery; 12,000 trees in grove; 400 acres in grove. We sell Buds, Budding Cloth, Black Walnuts, Black Walnut Trees, English Walnuts grafted on our native Black Walnut stock, Florida and California Pomegranates. We also sell Peach Trees, Plums, Japanese Persimmons, Japanese Walnuts, Almonds, Texas and California Grapes, Strawberries, Raspberries, Cultivated Blackberries, Cultivated Dewberries and other fruits.



**General Nursery Stock and Nurserymen's  
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or any Information . .

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**ALBANY, GA.**

# HOMESTEAD PECAN & NURSERY COMPANY



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contract. Write at once for full  
particulars.

**A. C. SNEDEKER, General Manager**  
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# THE NUT-GROWER

Volume X Whole No. 106  
Number 5

Poulan, Ga., May, 1911

10c per Copy  
\$1 00 per Year

## FERTILIZERS FOR PECAN TREES

By B. W. Stone

*Read at the Georgia-Florida Pecan Growers' Convention.*

Too much fertilizer will cause a fastidious pear tree to be killed by the blight; too much fertilizer will spoil the fruit of a peach tree; too much fertilizer will throw an orange tree off its equilibrium, and even an apple tree can not stand too much high living continually. But who ever heard of a pecan tree too highly fertilized for too great a length of time?

I have recently written letters all over the whole pecan section, trying to learn of the latest facts about fertilizing pecans, and it is surprising as to the scarcity of data on the subject. The reports were from a ton to nothing to the acre. Some from Louisiana wrote that an application of fertilizer produced no difference on their trees. Still, I notice that the experiment station of that state recommends the application of 800 pounds to the acre on leguminous plants for building up lands for pecan groves. If I owned rich, alluvial delta lands, I would not apply fertilizers until I knew I needed them.

The best record of a pecan tree in Americus is in a garden; the best record of a pecan tree in Monticello is from an old garden; the best records of pecan trees in Cairo, Thomasville, Baconton and most places are from trees in the gardens or near one. So the essentials necessary for growing good truck seem eminently well suited to growing good pecans. Truck requires plant food, moisture, humus and tilth. Leave out or lock up either one, and excuses will be in order as to why the truck or the pecan tree is short. Two hundred pounds of fertilizer to the acre with humus or vegetable matter, is worth more than 2000 pounds to the acre with humus and good cultivation left off. The very best fertilizer for a pecan grove is the owners tracks regularly applied. The next best is cow-lot manure—all you can spare and then buy twice that much and apply it.

Since the pecan tree does well with any form of fertilizer and appreciates any amount, then it is not such a fastidious matter to fertilize it. Just consider the matter in a plain, practical way. We observe that the pecan tree makes most of its growth in two periods; namely, spring and then again in the summer after the June rains. When

(Continued on page 83.)

## PECANS IN JEFFERSON CO. FLA.

By W. W. Carroll

*Read at the Georgia-Florida Pecan Growers' Convention.*

The question, "What has been done?" is a ready one and a fair one and is sometimes impudently supplemented by the query, "Who has been done?" Both are legitimate questions, and the first can be answered in such a way that it will be proved unnecessary to print a list of casualties in answer to the second. There are sucker schemes everywhere, because there is always a crop of suckers ripe and ready for harvest; but even the suckers can get the goods for their money if they will use the ordinary business-like means of posting themselves as to the reliability of the parties contracting.

There are some notable instances of inexperienced men making good in Jefferson county. Some of them were called suckers when they started. A former president of this organization, now president of the National Nut Growers' Association, came to us a theorist just from a college chair. He was sized up as a sucker by some of the wise ones, but he quickly found and used the natural combinations of favorable conditions and quietly achieved success.

These natural combinations of favorable conditions of soil, climate and seasons, when seized and used, have shown what can reasonably be expected in the future from our Jefferson county orchards and nurseries. These combinations, however, must be seen, seized and used. Some people think planting a pecan orchard is like old Jim Brumbly's scheme for growing turnips. Jim lived on the Wacissa river in Jefferson county and was pestered by his wife to leave off his fishing long enough to make a garden. He bought a nickle's worth of turnip seed, dragged off a trench with the heel of his brogan, sowed the seed, covered them with another heel furrow and said, "Now, if them don't make turnips I'll never take no such pains ag'in to make a garden." So we have some pecan orchards that have been planted on the Brumbly plan, and these are splendid examples of how not to do a particular thing.

One thing Jefferson county has done in the upsetting of the ancient and established plan of squirrel hunting. In former times, to kill squirrels, all that was necessary was to go armed into the woods and make a noise like a nut. We can't

fool them that way any more. The squirrel appetite has palled and demands a change or insists on the noise resembling some particularly palatable or popular variety of pecan.

Many questions are asked of us who are engaged in the pecan industry as to what has been accomplished, and many problems are projected as to what the future will bring forth. I am frequently asked if one can purchase a five acre block of land set in pecan trees, work the middles in truck or farm crops and make a living while waiting for the trees to come into bearing. I frankly tell them that I don't know. I have never tried it. I know, however, many people—some white, some black—who do not have five acres in pecans, who have not five acres in truck or farm crops, yet they are alive. They live. Some are on our plantation, or in our neighborhood, some are in the penitentiary, some practice hypnotics on other folks' poultry, pigs and kine, and work successfully at only one thing, *viz.*, to avoid being caught.

I believe the five-acre lot plan, properly carried out, offers a fine opportunity for savings investment, but to colonize them it would be best to gather together advocates of the Doctor Tanner-Upton Sinclair school of fasting.

Before anything was done, pecans grew in Jefferson county. In the hammocks and swamps along our peculiar rivers that flow now above, now underground, the wild pecan, with nuts of thin shell and bitter flavor grew and flourished without attracting the attention of hunters or prospectors, and without finding very high favor with the razor-back hog or the gray squirrel. The first trees that grew on the uplands and around the settlements must have come from seed brought to Jefferson county by settlers or by visitors or sent by relatives or friends who had chosen homes in other lands, where pecan trees produced nuts superior to the bitter wild nut of the Jefferson county tide-water section.

There are many trees in Jefferson county that appear to have the right to claim an age of sixty to eighty years. The two oldest trees known to me bore a profusion of very small nuts of the round type. One of these trees is on the old S. A. Palmer place in Monticello; the other has lately been cut down. From 1850 to 1890 many different types of nuts were introduced by settlers and visitors, and many valuable groups of seedling trees resulted. These became nuclei for the natural forestation of Jefferson county by the aid of the bluejay, the field rat and the gray squirrel; and the size and quality of the nuts now grown on seedling trees are of remarkably high average—due, no doubt, to the double influence of good imported seed and a friendly subsoil of rich, moisture-holding clay.

The types of these seedlings point to a probable parentage of the the ancient and honorable line of Louisiana and Mississippi pecans. Only in comparatively late years were types of seedlings produced from Texas seed. With a few exceptions, the trees from Texas seed produce inferior nuts and do not grow thriftily.

When the nurserymen of the cotton states began to wake up to the possibilities of the pecan, and the names of Rome, Van Deman and Stuart began to be heard in the land, several native Jefferson county seedlings attracted attention and were budded and grafted by D. L. Pierson and the late J. H. Girardeau. About fourteen to sixteen years ago these varieties, known as Bolton, Clarke and Moore, were given to the small varietal group then known. The victories of Schley, the advancing fame of Stuart, Van Deman, Frotcher and the hundred or more named varieties that soon demanded attention, caused these Jefferson county varieties to be neglected for those more widely advertised. Today there are very few Boltons or Clarkes sold—the first being a rather scant bearer and the last affected by scab. The Moore has taken on a new lease of life, and its sister pecan, the Waukeenah, formerly known as Moore No. 2, is joining in producing record yields of medium sized nuts of fine quality. Other Jefferson county varieties now being tested on account of size, quality and thin shell are Dewey, Jefferson and Seminole. So in the varietal group Jefferson county is fairly well represented.

The development of the nursery and orchard business came at a critical period in our county history. The production of cotton had fallen off, prices were low, labor was demoralized by being scattered in railroad, phosphate and lumber camps. All values were shaken and real estate prices were nominal with no takers. I sold a 70-acre farm for \$11 an acre, which has since (eight years later) sold for \$60 per acre.

The nursery and orchard business saw the county wake up with their expanding. Long pay-rolls put cash in circulation, young men and boys from the farm took up the budding tool and grafting knife, and people began to come in to buy land or find work. Jefferson county now has 5000 acres set in pecans, with plans laid for about double that acreage to be planted next season.

Close to five hundred acres are planted in pecan seedlings and grafted and budded stock by the nurseries. The following are the established nurseries: Arcadia, Florida Nursery Company, Commercial, Jefferson, Monticello, Simpson, Summit, Increase Plantations and several younger concerns that are soon to be heard from. The orchard concerns, with number of acres set, are as follows: Standard Pecan Company, H. S. Watson, president, 400 acres; also proprietors Monticello

Nurseries and 80 acres top-worked seedling—known as the Kedney Grove; North Florida Pecan Company, R. C. Simpson, manager, 500 acres; Springdale Pecan Company, Abe Simon, manager, 400 acres; Jefferson County Pecan & Live Stock Company, W. W. Carroll, manager, 265 acres in pecans, also pecan nursery; American Land Corporation, F. A. Simon, local manager, 600 acres set last season; Simpson Nursery Company, 90 acres; Miller & Gossard, 120 acres; A. A. Rich, 30 acres. Smaller orchards, some of much promise, are owned by the following: Jefferson Nurseries, A. Hercules, J. T. Harley, B. A. Morris, D. B. Bird, W. B. Lamar, L. N. Morris, F. L. Simon, R. B. Shuman and others.

The following varieties are in bearing: Schley, Stuart, Van Deman, Moneymaker, Rome, Frotscher, Delmas, Alley, Hall, Nelson, Pabst, Bolton, Clarke, Dewey, Seminole, Jefferson, Moore, Waukeelah, Success, Curtis, Sweetmeat, Eggshell, San Saba and others.

In attaining to an eminence as a pecan center, Jefferson county has met and grappled with the problems of the business, and has not been defeated or discouraged at any stage of the game. Rosette has been challenged and conditions corrected to its practical elimination as a serious menace. The insect pests have always succumbed to intelligent spraying. Rab is not so prevalent as to cause alarm, and not of its work is seen on large, clustering types of small seedling nuts on old trees. The healthy condition of the pecan business in Jefferson county cannot be disturbed or upset except by the introduction of wildest orchard schemes. People are finding out that we have a good county that offers a fine field for industry, thrift and intelligent effort. Practical farmers and orchardists, possessing business ability and some capital and credit, make good and accumulate property in all the states of the Union, and such as they can do better in many ways in Jefferson county than in other sections less favored by natural advantages of health, soil and climate.

The plan of selling planted lots on deferred payments is feasible and practical and offers a saving feature to those who wish to become owners of a bit of improved property of high value. Jefferson county has some good proposition of this kind and if care and scrutiny are exercised in choosing reliable concerns able to carry out their contracts none will regret making such an investment.

The performances of the past give an index to the pages of the future. The tremendous Nelsons of Barnwell, and the giant Mobiles of Stone may in the future make it dangerous for Jefferson county children to go out of doors in autumn for fear of falling nuts causing fractured skulls. Let

this condition come! We will not blanch nor quail! Should our orchards burgeon and bear to the engulphing of the ground and the battering of our cranii, we will depend on our enterprising Yankee friends to furnish us, at reasonable prices, sheet steel umbrellas for our protection.

It has been demonstrated in Jefferson county that good pecan trees on suitable soil, properly set and cared for, will pay good profits in six to eight years from setting. Our nurserymen and orchardists are, for the most part, alert to detect and defeat pecan enemies, and are producing better grown trees in larger quantities and in shorter time than any section of the pecan belt which I have visited. Having absorbed the lessons of the past, we are encouraged by the results attained and are looking with hope and confidence toward a splendid future.

## FERTILIZERS FOR PECAN TREES

(Continued from page 81.)

moisture, warmth and other conditions are favorable, that is when a pecan tree is making its most rapid growth. So then, apply your fertilizers plentifully just ahead of these two periods and leave enough in the soil for between seasons.

The available qualities of commercial guanos makes it necessary to specially consider the application of fertilizers to meet the time of greatest action or need.

Unsystematic or spasmodic application of fertilizers to a pear or peach tree is not only a financial loss, but often is detrimental. These trees will be developing fruit for this year, buds for the next and wood for the future. Just get out into the peach orchards of Greater Georgia and see how systematically and scientifically the growers are applying fertilizers to their perennial trees, and you will see practical thought applied. Where is the up-to-date peach orchard in Georgia today which is not well and systematically fertilized? The same applies to the apple in the apple sections of the United States. A fertilizer which will analyze 16 per cent acid, 4 per cent ammonia and 9 per cent potash is, barring local conditions, the one best for peaches, applying from 200 pounds up to the acre. The peach growers find that pure bone meal and sulphate of potash are their best sources for plant food elements of commercial guanos.

The pecan tree is not a perennial; it is a centennial. It wants a solid source for plant food, like bone meal and potash. I fail to find that the pecan has a preference for sulphate of potash over muriate. That is one important point yet to be developed. Leave off nitrate of soda for centennial pecan trees. On account of the constant available qualities and, I might say, slow action of

(Continued on page 85.)

# THE NUT-GROWER

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## NOTICE

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Volume X                      MAY 1911                      Number 5

**A Warning to Pecan Investors**—The National Nut Growers' Association's committee on Ethics, while assuring the general public that the intelligent and industrious cultivation of the pecan in suitable territory is a profitable and permanent employment for capital, feels constrained to advise that financial success depends on the fidelity and skill of the orchard management.

There are numerous companies now planting—or proposing to plant—orchards for investors. In order to merit public patronage, they should satisfy inquirers on the following points:

1. Ability and willingness to fully comply with the agreements and contracts into which they are willing to enter.

2. That the lands and locations they offer are known to be suitable to the business.

3. That they have that important horticultural and business ability and experience necessary to successfully develop commercial orchards.

Profitable crops under proper management cannot in reason be expected sooner than the eighth year; yields of 100 pounds or more per tree at ten or twelve years are exceptions rather than the rule; all estimates based on exceptionally favorable crops are misleading and can only produce disappointment; the pecan is not entirely free from insect enemies and plant diseases, and the largest profits can be expected only under a combination of essential requirements.

## The Americus Meeting

The 1911 meeting of the Georgia-Florida Pecan Growers' Association emphasized the importance of local organizations. The attendance was large and was composed almost entirely of practical growers from four states. The subjects discussed were pertinent and developed useful information. Americus, the capital of Sumpter county, is a beautiful city and enjoys the distinction of being supported almost entirely by the surrounding agricultural interests. The visitors

were shown many courtesies and heartily enjoyed the hospitality so generously extended. Alabama men were much in evidence, and their influence was shown in the selection of Eufaula as the place for the next meeting.

While pecan culture is comparatively new in Sumpter county, still the character of the soil and the splendid showing made by the young orchards speak volumes as to the opportunities the section offers. Mr. H. W. Smithwick is the leading spirit in pecan culture at this point, and he is a fine example of the beneficent work of the National Nut Growers' Association and THE NUT-GROWER. His enthusiasm and early success are closely identified with these potent agencies.

A subscriber in Louisiana, in renewing his subscription, says: "I congratulate you on deciding to increase the size of THE NUT-GROWER, and I think that any one of the number of articles you publish is worth more than one dollar."

The mayor of Americus, in welcoming the nut growers to his city, paid tribute to the character and worth of men who take the initiative in such important work as nut culture. He intimated that there was something noble and grand in work because the workers look to the benefit of others rather than to their own profit.

Prof. G. T. Surface, of the Sheffield Scientific School, says about pecan culture: "I personally feel that this industry has a profitable future in the South. I am sure that if I were located in the South I would interest myself, not only in an experimental, but in an investmental way in this industry, which is really in its infancy."

Mr. Chas. R. Green, librarian of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, Mass., is anxious to obtain copies of THE NUT-GROWER for February, March, April and May, 1908. They are needed to complete the library's files. Any subscriber who has these numbers and is willing to part with them will oblige by writing directly to Mr. Green. Mr. Percival P. Smith, of Chicago, also wishes to secure certain copies. His want ad appears in another column.

Mr. J. B. Wight, of Cairo, Ga., advances a new idea as to the comparative value of South Georgia soil when used for various crops. He says that cotton, which is a surface feeder, probably utilizes about six inches of the soil and yields half a bale or more of lint, worth about \$30. The pecan uses the soil to a depth of several feet, rather than a few inches. From this he draws the inference that the resultant crops

# THE FERTILIZER FOR PECAN TREES

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would be correspondingly more valuable. His well-known Frotscher tree is a good demonstration of this theory.

The proceedings of the Monticello convention make a volume of 136 pages, including lists of officers, committees and new members, as well as advertising pages. It was mailed to members early in the year. The stenographer's full report was carefully edited and those parts of the discussions not deemed of general interest were cut out, so that every page has more or less matter of practical interest.

There recently appeared in the *Atlanta Journal* an article on the pecan industry by the secretary of the National Nut Growers' Association which gives much information, such as the public now needs. It answers so many pertinent and timely inquiries that it is to be reprinted in leaflet form. In this shape it will be available for extensive use. We can furnish copies at a nominal price.

## FERTILIZERS FOR PECAN TREES

(Continued from page 83.)

bone meal and Thomas slag. I recommend them highly.

Young growing trees require a greater percentage of nitrogen than bearing trees and a formula of 5-5-5 is giving good results, the source of nitrogen being blood and tankage and cottonseed meal. For bearing trees, reduce the nitrogen and in-

crease the potash. Sandy soils requires a greater per cent of potash than good clay loams.

Suit your conditions as to whether you apply 200 pounds or 2000 pounds to the acre. Just remember that the trees that receive the most fertilizing and most attention are going to yield the most nuts. Apply fertilizers early in January for the spring growth and early in June for the summer growth. How to apply a heavy application of guano without paralyzing the pocket book is a subject of interest. As to how it *can* be done is best answered by how *is* it done so as not to embarrass the relations between you and your banker? Just start out with the determination to grow a bale of cotton or 75 to 100 bushels of corn to the acre. A poor piece of land near Thomasville, owned by Mr. Jno. L. Parker, yielded a bale of cotton to the acre with the annual application of \$16.29 worth of fertilizer to the acre. It has supplied plant food to the trees all of the time, has been a profit from a cotton standpoint and in addition has incidentally developed what is conceded to be the best ten-acre 6-year-old grove in the South.

Four hundred pounds of complete fertilizer to the acre on oats with the trees mulched and 600 pounds of acid and kainit after the oats on a pea crop will give a profit, supply food for the pecan trees, build the land up and grow a fine pecan grove. Leave off oats if you are not going to fertilize enough and grow peas to distinctly improve the land from year to year.

The fertilizer business is able to solve its own problems if the grower is in position to get at it in a business way. Lack of fertilizers and attention is one of the safety-valves of the pecan industry.

First Appearance of Buds

George M. Brown, of Van Buren, Arkansas, state vice-president of the National Nut Growers' Association, is systematically recording data regarding his trees. On this page we print a table from his record, showing date of appearance of buds for several years past.

This matter of gathering and recording scientific data should find a place in the routine work of every nut orchard, large or

small, as the results that can be obtained in this way would add much and valuable information to our present store of knowledge.

water is best applied underground, and has devised an ingenious method for its distribution. For the first and second seasons of the young trees a simple elbow of galvanized sheet metal is set in the ground near the young tree, the end 8 to 10 inches below the surface, and the water supplied through it. After the first and second seasons a more elaborate system is required in order that the spreading lateral

FIRST APPEARANCE OF BUDS

| Row | Tree                    |      |      |      |      |      |
|-----|-------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
|     |                         |      |      |      |      |      |
|     |                         | 1907 | 1908 | 1909 | 1910 | 1911 |
| 1   | 3 Georgia Giant         | 13   | 17   |      |      |      |
| 1   | 5 Georgia Giant         | 13   | 17   |      |      | 13   |
| 1   | 9 Russell               | 13   | 17   | 24   | 22   |      |
| 1   | 1 Mammoth               | 16   | 26   | 15   | 26   |      |
| 1   | 8 Frotcher              | 20   | 20   | 24   | 26   | 23   |
| 1   | 16 Wild                 | 20   | 23   | 28   | 26   | 23   |
| 1   | 16 Georgia Giant grafts |      | 23   | 31   | 25   | 23   |
| 3   | 1 Van Deman             |      | 17   |      | 28   |      |
| 3   | 7 Pabst                 |      | 20   |      | 14   |      |
| 3   | 9 Pabst                 |      | 20   | 25   | 28   |      |
| 1   | 6 Georgia Giant         |      | 23   |      | 14   |      |
| 1   | 6 Sprout from root      |      |      | 16   | 24   |      |
| 1   | 15 Stuart               |      | 27   | 16   | 28   |      |
| 1   | 4 Wild                  |      | 29   | 15   | 31   | 13   |
| 1   | 4 Georgia Giant grafts  |      | 29   | 14   | 27   | 30   |
| 3   | 6 Pabst                 |      | 28   | 25   | 22   |      |
| 5   | 1 Georgia Giant         |      |      | 24   |      |      |
| 7   | 1 Georgia Giant         |      |      |      | 20   | 12   |
| 1   | 18 Wild                 |      |      |      | 30   |      |
| 1   | 18 Schley grafts        |      |      |      | 27   |      |
| 1   | 27 Wild                 |      |      |      | 27   |      |
| 1   | 27 Columbian grafts     |      |      |      | 27   |      |

April.

small, as the results that can be obtained in this way would add much and valuable information to our present store of knowledge.

Irrigation for Pecans

In some parts of Texas the rainfall is insufficient for the needs of pecan trees and irrigation is often resorted to. Mr. Chas. L. Edwards of Dallas, Tex., says that in cases of this kind

roots may all be supplied, and to meet this demand, Mr. Edwards devised a system of two-inch sheet metal pipes with slits which allow the water to be distributed evenly and sufficiently to all the roots. Such a system of course, would be rather expensive, but where one has only a few trees, it furnishes a perfect solution of the problem of sub-irrigation which some growers have to contend with.

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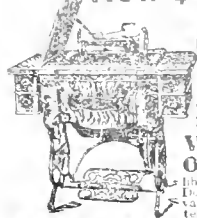
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**Proceedings of Monticello Convention**

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The Georgia-Florida Meeting

On May 16 and 17, 1911, the 20th annual meeting of the Georgia-Florida Pecan Growers' Association was held at Americus, Ga., the formal sessions being held in Carnegie Hall. Some sixty or more persons were in attendance, aside from the local visitors. The body was made up almost entirely of practical pecan growers and the papers read and discussed were practical and timely.

The science and art of nut growing, which is conspicuous in the councils of the national association, gave place in this meeting to the local and commercial interests of the pecan. The territory embraced by this organization has been conspicuous in the larger planting of orchards.

President Smithwick presided, and in his address gave much interesting information about the work in Sumpter county. This address will be published in a later issue of THE NUT-GROWER.

Considerable time was given to sight-seeing under the direction of Mr. Smithwick, whose automobile was in constant use.

On the 17th the delegates were taken in automobiles over different routes and shown the varied agricultural interests and the good roads which are proving to be a valuable asset of the county. The hospitality extended by the Country Club at their grounds was an enjoyable feature of the excursions. Alabama was well represented at the meeting and developed enough enterprise to secure the next meeting which will be held at Eufaula.

Officers chosen for the ensuing year are W. W. Carroll, Monticello, Fla., president; C. A. Locke, Eufaula, Ala., vice president; Ray C. Simpson, Monticello, Fla., secretary and A. A. Rich, Lamont, Fla., treasurer.

### Walnut Growers Meet

The fifteenth annual meeting of the Santa Barbara County Walnut Growers Association for

1910-1911 was held at Santa Barbara, Cal., May 12-14, 1911. The committee consisted of Geo. M. Williams, Geo. B. Brastow, P. C. Marble, E. A. Hollister and Ben Ballard, was unanimously re-elected.

On adjournment of the annual meeting the directors met and elected officers as follows: Geo. M. Williams, president; Geo. B. Brastow, vice-president; Geo. S. Edwards, Treasurer; Frank E. Kellogg, secretary. The J. K. Armsby Company was re-employed as broker.

The secretary's report showed that the association's output for the season of 1910 amounted to 662 1-2 tons of merchantable nuts, besides culls and shells. The No. 1 soft shell constituted the great bulk of the crop, selling at 15c per pound. The total sales aggregated \$189,678.

### Mobile Gets Next Convention

The 1911 convention of the National Nut Growers' Association is to be held at Mobile, Ala., the first week in October, if no local circumstances seriously conflict. The committee on program has much of the initial work of selecting subjects and speakers well in hand, and the official announcement will appear early in July.

### Northern Nut Growers' Association

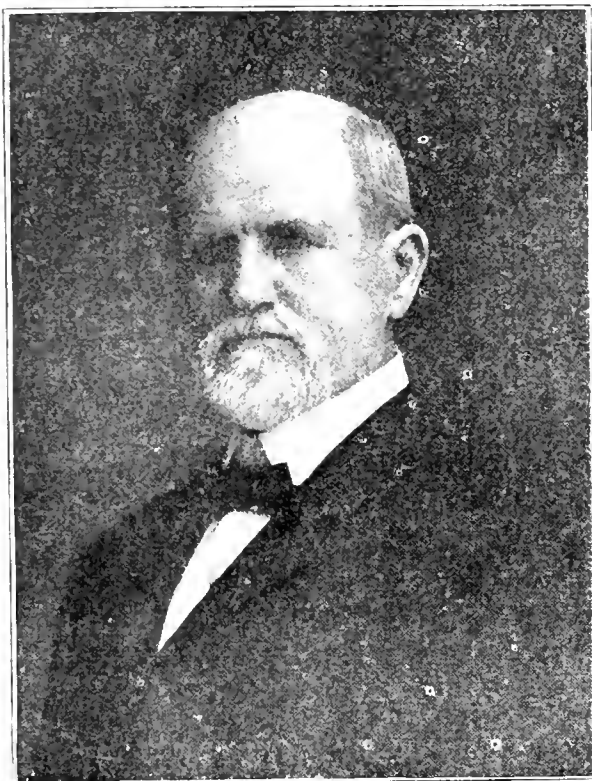
This young and active organization has begun the publication of monographs and pertinent data regarding nut culture.

The first leaflet to appear is a reprint of an article on Nut Culture for Physicians, which appeared in the *Medical Council*, and which was also published in THE NUT-GROWER several months ago.

This leaflet also contains a list of organizations, publications, books and pamphlets devoted to the industry, thus putting readers in the way of obtaining available information.



## Men Who Have Made the Pecan Industry



E. W. KIRKPATRICK

E. W. Kirkpatrick, of McKinney, Texas, the second president of the National Nut Growers' Association, was born October 12, 1844, in Jefferson county, Tenn. Ten years later he moved to Collins county, Texas, which has since been his home.

In 1872 he established the McKinney Nurseries, which have branched into other enterprises of the same kind. He was married in 1874 and retired from active business in 1900, but since that date has been a prominent and influential factor in horticultural lines, giving attention to the originating of new varieties of fruits.

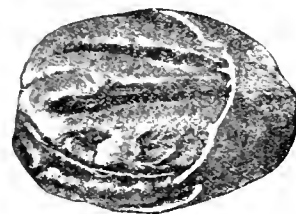
The pecan and its improvement

and the better utilizing of Texas opportunities, have been his particular lines, and as a writer and an eloquent speaker, he is widely known.

Until recent years he was a conspicuous figure in the conventions of the National Nut Growers' Association and some of the brightest and most optimistic tributes to the pecan ever delivered before that body were his earnest and convincing words.

His genial and considerate personality brings him into ready touch with people in general. Physically he is large and robust and attracts attention in any body. His ideals are high and are zealously advocated.

## SUCCESS



NATURAL SIZE

The nut that has never failed to bear and never failed to fill at both end with kernels of best quality.

**BECHTEL PECAN NURSERIES**

OCEAN SPRINGS, MISS.

**Nuts for Profit** A BOOKLET of 158 pages; 60 illustrations. Propagation, cultivation, etc., of nuts best adapted to the various sections. Interesting and instructive. Price, by mail, 25 cents. JOHN R. PARRY, PARRY, N. J. From Jan. 1 to April 15, ORLANDO, FLA

## PECANS

BEST VARIETIES

Write for Price List

Nursery Established in 1882

S. W. Peek, Hartwell, Ga.

**Pecan Trees that  
are Properly Grown  
is my Specialty**

**Budded and Grafted  
Trees of the Best Varieties for Sale**

Write for prices of trees and information as to growing and care of groves.

**J. B. WIGHT**

Cairo, Ga.

## CLASSIFIED

In this column we give place to advertisements of subscribers who have Orchard and Farm Products, Live Stock, Implements, etc., to sell or exchange, or inquiries for things wanted. The rate is One Cent a word for each insertion. Patrons are urged to make liberal use of this space, as it will be found convenient and profitable.

### FOR SALE

**FOR SALE.** I am offering the largest and oldest bearing paper-shell pecan grove in the country to-day, the trees being of the varieties known as the Van Deman, the Stuart, the Columbian, etc. Enormous investments are being made to-day in the Southern States in the pecan industry, and from an investment standpoint the pecan culture is the surest and most profitable of all agricultural development. There is no better opportunity offered to-day to investors than a bearing pecan grove. This grove is within ten miles of a thriving city. For particulars address C. U. Klatt, 61 Broad St., Charleston S. C.

**FOR SALE.** Five acre paper-shell pecan grove, 12 miles south of Albany, Ga., in the heart of the pecan belt. This orchard has had 3 years scientific care and cultivation. Trees five years old, grafted to best standard varieties. For particulars address G. Olsen, 2545 West Cornelia St., Chicago, Ill.

### WANTED

**WANTED.** Small lot selected Stuart or other large variety pecan nuts. Please quote price, etc. Vic Anderson, Grand Island, Neb.

**WANTED.** Names of persons interested in pecan culture who should read THE NUT-GROWER. The Nut-Grower Co., Poulan, Ga.

**WANTED.** A partner who will invest in a first-class pecan proposition. Present exclusive owner needs additional working capital. Good location in Southeast Georgia. Years of experience with bearing orchards back of the proposition. For particulars address The Nut-Grower Co., Poulan, Ga.

### MISCELLANEOUS

**CHARLES L. EDWARDS,** Horri-culturist, Adams Ave. and Twelfth St., Dallas, Tex., invites attention of investors to natural pecan lands in Texas. Native trees, covering thousands and thousands of acres, afford opportunities for producing orchards in less time and at smaller cost than elsewhere. Inquiries will receive prompt attention.

**SAMPLE NUTS** of many leading varieties, for study or exhibition purposes, supplied at reasonable rates. Seed nuts furnished only in limited quantities. THE NUT-GROWER COMPANY, Poulan, Ga.

### The Editor's Test Orchard

In early issues of THE NUT-GROWER for the year 1909 occasional mention was made of our test orchard. About 190 trees were set at that time on a ten-acre tract. Fifteen popular varieties were planted and six or more trees each of eleven of these varieties were donated by the introducers, the others being supplied from the editor's own nursery trade.

Nearly all the selected trees of good size lived and have made good growth. There was a much larger loss, from various causes, among the smaller trees of from one to two feet, and the smaller ones that lived have not made more than ordinary growth.

Thus far the Curtis has led in uniformity and vigorous growth, furnishing some budding wood the first season. One of the Mobile trees also furnished budding wood the first year. Taylor appears to be well-suited to the locality and President has done well and is quite uniform in appearance. Frotcher was injured by cold and had to be replanted.

Of the six Success trees, one died and four others were injured by cold which occurred just as they began to put out after planting. The remaining tree has made a good growth, bloomed freely this spring—two years from planting—and is now carrying fourteen well-formed nuts.

### Planting Pecan Nuts

BY CHARLES L. EDWARDS

The nut is the mother of every pecan tree, whether planted or cultivated or coming up naturally and growing wild. Where one intends to grow the trees, it is well enough to exercise some care in the selection of nuts, as in the case of other seeds.

Those growing on trees nearest the ground to be planted are preferred, if of good size, well filled and the tree producing them is vigorous and symmetrical in

growth. While seedling trees can not be depended upon to produce nuts of the same size or quality as those planted, there is still something in heredity. The vigor and hardiness of the mother tree may be transmitted to seedlings grown from its fruits, even though such seedlings be subsequently budded or grafted. It is well known that the robust stock is a decided advantage to the bud or graft placed upon it. If, in addition to strong and healthy growth, the tree producing seed nuts is regular and prolific in bearing, so much the better. If such tree grows on upland, better still, for its drouth-enduring capacity is proven, and in all likelihood may be inherited by its seedlings. A great many budded and grafted trees are now being planted on upland, and if all these be on roots grown from upland nuts, beneficial results are strongly probable. With some experiments along this line now under way, I may be able to speak more advisedly after a while. We all know that the pecan takes naturally to lowlands; so, where upland planting is in contemplation no valid objection can be interposed to a preference for upland nuts as a foundation for buds and grafts.

When seed nuts from neighboring or upland trees cannot be had, those from West Texas are apt to prove satisfactory, as the trees producing them have undergone varied adversities of climate and season. In my plantings, well filled nuts of good medium size, with rather hard but thin shells have germinated well giving good stands of plants that have grown off well. As to whether young trees of stronger growth may be had from the larger or very large nuts, I am not now prepared to say. A planting of these was made last year, but the season was so very dry that no safe conclusion could be reached.

To prepare the nuts for plant-

and they are a number of methods. As good a way as any is to get a tin can or pail of suitable size, preferably an old one. Punch some holes in the bottom and put in, first a layer of damp soil an inch or so in thickness, then a layer of nuts one or two nuts in depth; then another layer of soil and another layer of nuts, and so on; a stone flower pot with a hole in the bottom answers the purpose equally well.

This process is called stratification, and the work should be done in the early winter. Good results may be had, however at any time between the first of January and the middle of February if the nuts are soaked in water for three to five days before putting them between the layers of soil. If kept in the house, the tin can or other receptacle must be looked after occasionally and the soil kept moist, but not wet.

A better way is to find a safe place outdoors and dig out an opening in well-drained ground and put down your container of soil and nuts until the top of it is even with the surface; then cover it with earth, leaving a small mound over it, and the winter rains will supply moisture. Soon after the first of March the nuts will begin to crack open and it is then time to plant all of them whether cracked or not. This planting should be done in well prepared ground and corn-planting time is a pretty safe guide. If planted in rows, they should be four feet apart and the nuts 6 to 12 inches apart, and three inches in depth. Should it be the wish of the planter to put the nuts where they are to remain permanently and grow into trees, then it will be well enough to plant three or four nuts to each place in a triangle or square, with the nuts a foot apart. There are a good many runts and worthless trees in every planting, and by having them a foot apart, the undesir-

able ones may be dug out without injury to those that are left. Well prepared fertile and open ground is always necessary. To put down the nuts in Bermuda grass, or where they will be shaded by other trees, or choked with weeds, is a waste of time and labor.

On upland, trees should grow at least 30 feet apart, and 16 is better; for even at the latter distance the branches will interlock at 20 years old if the growth is at all thrifty. It may not be amiss to mention here that young pecans grown from seed thrive best when worked as regularly and as carefully as a garden crop. Experiments in this field of endeavor are unsuited to lazy, careless or indifferent people, but to the diligent and painstaking it affords a high and continuing pleasure.

There are other ways, to be sure, of growing pecans from nuts, but I know of none simpler or easier than the method above outlined. Well-grown seedlings may sometimes be large enough to graft when two years old, and of suitable size for budding at three to four years. Budding may be done just as easily when the tree is five or six years old, or at any time when one year-old wood can be reached by a man standing on the ground. These larger trees begin to bear in two or three years after budding.—*Texas Farm and Ranch.*

### Potash in the United States

Potash is an abundant constituent of many rocks and minerals found in the United States, and experiments have lately been made to devise means of profitably extracting it. The waters of certain lakes, notably Owens and Mono lakes, California, contain potash in considerable quantities and the indications are that the beds of evaporated lakes in the desert regions of the west also contain a considerable proportion of this mineral which is so valuable as a plant food.

PRESIDENT PECAN



NONE
BETTER

SEE THE  
ROOTS  
SUCH  
TREES  
LIVE



Pecan Growing  
MADE EASY

by planting trees dug with entire Tap Root and well developed lateral roots. Few Nurseries sell such trees.

Made Profitable

By planting only genuine budded or grafted trees, of best quality and best producing varieties. Some of the biggest, thinnest-shelled nuts don't bear. Beware of them.

Griffing's Trees

are Models  
ROOT and TOP

Our Varieties are Best  
Gold Medal awarded our Pecans at Jamestown Exposition

Handsome Pecan Catalog Free

THE  
Griffing Bros. Co.

Nurserymen  
Jacksonville, Florida

We also grow Orange on hardy roots, all kinds Fruit, and Ornamental Trees. Shrubbery.

ROSES

## Buy a PECAN GROVE

### On Easy Terms

the best investment that can now be made in the United States or elsewhere. I will sell you one already established

### On Easy Terms

planted to the best known grafted standard and paper shell varieties, one to three years old, located on the Gulf coast of Mississippi, and in Jackson county, the native hearth of the paper shell pecans, and where ten or twelve of the best known varieties now being propagated by nurserymen were originated.

I now have four groves ready for delivery and several thousand acres of the finest pecan land in the South. I have a very special bargain in a forty-acre grove (Satsuma orange trees between the pecans) which includes 20,000 stocks for the coming season's grafting, a splendid opening for a combination grove and nursery, on the L. & N. railroad and a half mile front on a running stream.

Will also furnish trees, superintend the planting of groves anywhere in south Mississippi and Alabama west of Mobile.

The Satsuma orange planted between pecans when desired. Young grafted trees, grafting wood and fancy and commercial nuts in any quantity. Thanksgiving and holiday orders for nuts given special attention. All grafting wood and trees from bearing trees in my own groves hence absolutely true to name. No guess work—you get exactly what you order.

**F.H.LEWIS Jackson Co. Scranton, Miss.**

Fruit Trees

Shade Trees

AND

Ornamental Shrubbery

ALSO

Field Grown Rose Bushes

Before you place your order write us for prices and one of our descriptive catalogs.

**TURKEY CREEK NURSERY**

BOX 21, MACCLENNY, FLA.

C. F. BARBER,

President.

J. E. BARBER,

Secretary.

## Southern Orchards and Homes

A handsome journal of Southern horticulture.

WRITE FOR SAMPLE COPIES

Houston, :: :: Texas

**Gainesville Nurseries**  
Gainesville, Fla.

Specialists in Budded and Grafted Pecan Trees of reliable known varieties. Our catalog contains information on selecting, planting, culture, etc., and is free for the asking. Graft wood for sale. Our orchards contain over 40 named varieties.

**H. S. GRAVES, Proprietor**

## Just What You Want

You may have wanted to get a holding in one of the older, well established pecan companies. It is not often that there is a chance to do so. But you can for a short time purchase the Preferred Stock of the Standard Pecan Company at par, \$10.00 per share. They have paid fifteen semi-annual dividends at 3 1-2 per cent. This stock will later pay much more.

There are now less than 1000 shares for sale. Terms \$1.00 per share cash and \$1.00 per share monthly until paid. The company has been in business since 1904, and is one of the oldest pecan companies.

STANDARD PECAN COMPANY,

Bloomington, Ill.

H. S. WATSON, Pres.

## Pecans

One of the largest grove owners in Florida claims that the Curtis is his most profitable nut. While not a large nut this variety possesses a number of good features, among them being thin shell, thin partitions, very little corky substance, kernel full and plump, a larger percentage of meat than most varieties, fine flavor.

The San Saba is one of the smallest of the standard varieties of pecans, the nuts running 85 to 90 to the pound. This feature, however, is more than offset by its particularly fine flavor, which many growers regard as unsurpassed. The San Saba is a Texas variety and has not yet been thoroughly tested outside of that state.

Pecan culture offers greater inducements, perhaps, than any other line of horticulture, when we consider the permanency of the tree and its comparative freedom from disease and insect pests, together with its comparatively regular bearing habit of a very superior and high-priced product. With the trees planted fifty feet apart, the cost of planting and after care is comparatively light and the land may be cropped for several years, allowing the trees more room as they grow and need it.

The Delmas is one of the most desirable varieties of pecans for commercial orchards. This variety is of comparatively recent introduction, but has fruited in many localities, and there is little doubt as to its proving of value throughout the South. The nut is very large, fills fairly well, shell medium, quality fair. The chief advantages of this variety

are its vigorous growth, great prolificness, early bearing. The nuts are not the equal of others in quality, but all things considered, this will prove a most profitable kind of tree to plant.

### Five Reasons for Planting Pecans

Theo. Bechtel gives five reasons for planting pecans, as follows:

1. Because there is nothing that will yield so much clear profit as a well-cared-for pecan orchard of selected grafted varieties.

2. Because, if you want to sell your farm, nothing will help more than a pecan orchard.

3. Because, if you want to live on it, nothing will help you enjoy it more.

4. Because there is no danger of over-production and very low prices for the next fifty years.

5. Because there is no other crop you can raise which will yield as many bushels per acre of good, wholesome, nutritious food for man or beast as pecans.

### Get Advice before Planting

There is no secret or mystery about the cultivation of a pecan orchard. It does, however, require experience and knowledge of pecans and plant life to select such trees and varieties as the best results will come from, and if you have not the opportunity of investigating and studying the subject, select some experienced and reliable grower, visit his place, and if you feel satisfied that he is reliable tell him what your plans are and leave the selection of varieties to him. By doing this you may save yourself much anxiety and loss of time in experimental work. With only two or three good bearing pecan trees on an acre, a single acre may represent a capital value of many hundreds of dollars.—H. C. WHITE, in *Agriculture*.

## Walnuts

### The American Walnut

BY ROBT. T. MORRIS

The ideal walnuts for America have not been found as yet. The best American walnut, so far as flavor and tenderness are concerned, seems to be the Pomeroy, and the tree is very prolific, but the nut is small. Another walnut larger than the Pomeroy, thin shelled and about equal to the Pomeroy in quality is the Anderson, but the Anderson tree is not very prolific.

Neither the Pomeroy nor Anderson are so good as the best French varieties, nor have I seen any from South America, from Asia, Africa, or many parts of Europe that were quite so good as the best French walnuts, like Grenoble, Mayette, and Parisienne, for instance.

It is quite probable that by selection, cross fertilization and careful cultivation, we shall develop walnuts quite as good as the best French sorts in some parts of America, and this anticipation should stimulate nut growers to doing research work instead of "resting content" with what we now have, or believing that the best French sorts, imported to our soils, will make in their elaborating organs, products which are as desirable as those stored up from French soil. As with imported grapes, our soils give a changed product.

### Grafting the Walnut

Grafting the walnut is performed much the same as grafting other deciduous fruits and the results depend on the care of the trees and scions after grafting.

In grafting old walnut trees, English or black, we cut away all the top and use from two to six

scions, according to size where the limbs have been cut, using the ordinary cleft graft. The skill of the grafter has more to do with success than the methods employed. We have tried all known methods and with equal success. If the grafting is properly done and perfect care given afterwards the grafter should get 60 per cent or better in large trees and 75 to 100 per cent in small trees.—CLAUDE TRIMBLE, in *Rural Californian*.

### California Walnut Crops

California, of course, leads the other states in the production of walnuts by a very large margin. The figures below give the crops recorded for a number of years past:

| Year           | Tons  |
|----------------|-------|
| 1898 . . . . . | 5,650 |
| 1899 . . . . . | 5,580 |
| 1900 . . . . . | 5,430 |
| 1901 . . . . . | 6,900 |
| 1902 . . . . . | 8,570 |
| 1903 . . . . . | 5,500 |
| 1904 . . . . . | 7,590 |
| 1905 . . . . . | 6,400 |
| 1906 . . . . . | 7,000 |
| 1907 . . . . . | 7,400 |
| 1908 . . . . . | 9,200 |
| 1909 . . . . . | 9,350 |
| 1910 . . . . . | 8,500 |

### The Walnut Outlook

Reports from the walnut growing sections give slightly conflicting information as to the size of this year's crop. In some localities it is said that the trees, in fine condition, have set less fruit than usual. Other sections report that all prospects point to a bumper crop. It is probable the crop will be about the size of that of last year, though it may be some larger, as a large number of young trees will come into bearing this season.

Considerable blight is showing up, but the more observant growers report less evidence this season than for a corresponding period of the season of 1910.

—LET US SEND YOU—

### "Pecan Meats Picked Out"

FOR THOSE WHO WANT TO KNOW  
BY THOSE WHO KNOW

All the essential information "Out of a Nut Shell." Investigate Pecans for pleasure, Pecans for profit. Our plan of free expert superintendence in planting large size pecans assures live trees and quick profits. WRITE TODAY.

**Clingman Nursery and  
Orchard Company, Ltd.**

KEITHVILLE,

LOUISIANA

### Back Numbers of THE NUT-GROWER Wanted

I will pay 25¢ each for copies of THE NUT-GROWER for the following months:

March, June, July and December, 1907

January, February, March and April, 1908

May, 1909

Please send copies direct and I will remit immediately.

**Percival P. Smith, Chicago, Ill.**  
108 S. LaSalle St.

### THE W. B. DUKES Pecan Farm

MOULTRIE, GA.

Growers and shippers of

### Fancy Paper Shell Pecans

**Budding and Grafting Wood  
for Sale**

### FOR SALE

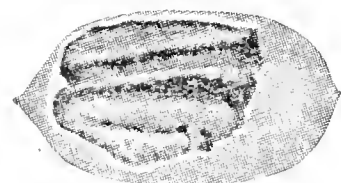
Leading varieties of  
**Budded and Grafted Pecan  
Trees and Nuts**

Also Budding and Grafting Wood from bearing trees. Contracts taken for top-working seedling trees and caring for groves. Our groves contain over 4,000 budded trees of the best standard varieties and is the oldest budded grove in Georgia.

**Gillgrove Pecan Nurseries**

J. P. GILL, Mgr.

ALBANY, GA



**New  
Plan**

For growing Pecans, Pears, Peaches, etc., at a profit—Free. 50 per cent reduction in the price of trees. Sure to live. No agents.

**B.W. STONE & CO., Thomasville, Ga.**

## PECAN GROVES

Trees Supplied, Planted and  
Cared for **EXPERTLY** during  
the Development Period

We make a specialty of this work and are now carrying out the largest contract ever made for pecan development. We have the largest pecan nursery in the South, producing the best possible stock. Investigate us if interested.

Monticello is destined to become the greatest pecan grove section, because the conditions of soil and climate are peculiarly adapted to profitable grove development.

"Promptness and extreme care to the interests of our customers," is our slogan.

**Jefferson Nursery Co.**  
Monticello, Fla.

FOR INFORMATION AS TO LANDS IN

## The Nation's Garden Spot

THAT GREAT FRUIT AND TRUCK  
GROWING SECTION ALONG THE

## ATLANTIC COAST LINE RAILROAD

IN NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA,  
GEORGIA, ALABAMA AND FLORIDA.  
WRITE TO

**WILBUR McCOY**

Agricultural and Immigration Agent  
Atlantic Coast Line Jacksonville, Fla.

## Correspondence

As to the Paragon Chestnut  
Editor NUT-GROWER:

In printing the eulogy of the Sober Paragon chestnut in the January number of THE NUT-GROWER, do you not think it would have been well to state that the author is the president of the company that sells them? Nothing is said there of the deadly chestnut bark disease, to which this variety is not immune, and the limit of whose ravages we do not know. The public should be cautioned about this.

The article says that this chestnut may be planted on "the poorest of soils with cultivation limited to keeping the ground clear of underbrush—with absolute certainty of pleasure and profit." My own experience with this and other nuts goes to show me that to get good results with any nut trees you have got to give them as good care and cultivation as you would apples or any other fruit.

The chestnut is a very valuable nut for culture, but the Sober Paragon has no monopoly of merit and everyone who takes up the culture of the chestnut should bear in mind the unknown possibilities of the future course of the bark disease.

W. C. DEMING,  
New York City.

### Will Yields be Disappointing?


Editor NUT-GROWER:

I read with interest the letter from A. B. Sample in the January number. If his yields are a fair sample of what may be expected, I can't see how there's any money in the pecan business.

I recently purchased 30 acres of good pecan land in Homeland, Ga., a colony town four miles north of the Florida state line and twenty-five miles from the

The pecan may well be termed king of nuts. In the forest it rears its stately head above its fellow trees, as if proud of the load of riches it carries in the form of sweet, luscious nuts, the like of which will, where the best, thinnest-shelled and most prolific varieties have been selected and planted, become the leading, most staple and remunerative horticultural enterprise of the South.

**J. L. MEAD CYCLE COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL.**

|   |                                    |   |                            |
|---|------------------------------------|---|----------------------------|
|  | <b>Poultry, Fruit, Nuts</b>        | <b>Pecan Trees</b>                        | <b>Root Grafted</b>        |
|   | 25 cents a year.<br>Circular free. | <hr/> THE LEADING VARIETIES<br>PRICE LIST |                            |
|   | <b>American Hen Magazine</b>       | <b>R. T. RAMSAY</b>                       | <b>OCEAN SPRINGS MISS.</b> |
|   | Council Bluffs, Ia.                |   |                            |



## THE PAPER SHELL PECAN NURSERY, Ltd.

FINEST BUDDED AND GRAFTED TREES FOR SALE

30,000 TREES IN NURSERY

WHOLESALE---RETAIL

W. M. ELLISON, Manager

LAFAYETTE, LA.

Nut Trees, Satsuma Oranges and Figs our Specialties

Write for Illustrated Catalog---It Will interest You

## Mere Mention

A Hoe cylinder press has been installed, and is now printing *The Nut-Grower* at our home office.

100,000 acres of cut-over pine lands are to be given away in Mississippi for the purpose of calling attention to the agricultural advantages of that section.

The New York-Georgian Pecan Development Company, with headquarters at Albany, Ga., is developing 3000 acres in the locality of the famous Blue Springs.

Prof. P. F. Williams, in *The Pecan in Alabama*, gives a list of sixteen counties which have about 30,000 pecan trees growing, about a third of them on grafted trees.

Reports from the pecan nursery centers show their orders for next season's delivery far exceed the visible supply of trees. One firm has an inquiry from one party for more trees than all the combined nurseries could have filled.

Among the several groves at Fitzgerald, Ga., that of Mr. C. M. Wise is making the best showing as to general appearance and growth. This is largely attributable to the care and attention given it by Mr. Buckley, who has it in charge. In 1910, this orchard produced something over 25 bushels of nuts, or about 1600 pounds, which sold for 35¢ a pound. The varieties are Stuart and Rome—about 100 trees of each—Van Deman, Jewett and Russell, in all 272 trees, occupying ten acres of land.

## Be Your Own Horticulturist

### THE PECAN AND ITS CULTURE

By H. HAROLD HUME

Contains practically all the information necessary to successfully bring a pecan orchard into bearing. A complete synopsis follows:

#### THE CONTENTS

Importance of the Pecan; Present Production; Pecan Botany; Pecan Geography; Propagation of the Pecan; Top-Working Pecans; Soils and their Preparation; Purchasing and Planting Pecans; Cultivation and Fertilizers; Cover and other Crops; Pruning and Surgery; Fungus and Other Diseases; Insects Attacking the Pecan; Harvesting and Marketing the Crop; Pecan Judging; What Varieties to Plant; Varieties; Pecan Literature.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT

THE PECAN AND ITS CULTURE is a handbook for every grower, large or small. The author is in close touch with the details of the industry, and has closely watched its development for many years. In this, the second edition of the book, these observations are presented in a plain, practical way for the benefit of all growers who wish to learn more about this profitable and increasingly popular nut.

THE PECAN AND ITS CULTURE contains about 200 pages, with 15 pages and 61 text illustrations---many of which are new.

### Hume's The Pecan and Its Culture

Illustrated; 5x7 1-2 inches. Cloth. Price, net, \$1.50 postpaid.

### The G. M. Bacon Pecan Company

DeWitt, Mitchell County, Georgia

# A Life Income

## A Life Income for Yourself, Your Children and Your Children's Children!

¶ We sell five-acre tracts which we plant to best varieties of paper-shell pecan nut trees, and scientifically cultivate, fertilize, prune, spray and care for the trees for five years. During this time you have no interest or taxes to pay. The land is located within four miles of Tallahassee, the capital of Florida, and there is no more healthful climate nor more beautiful home-site in America.

¶ Our terms of sale: \$20 per month. We pay you annually for side crops which we raise between the trees on your tract, 5 per cent on your monthly payments for five years, and at your option we will continue to care for your grove after five years, gathering, boxing, shipping and marketing the nuts for 10 per cent of the net profits. All moneys paid to and disbursed by the United States and Mexican Trust Company, with resources of \$2,500,000.

A. E. Stilwell . . . President  
F. H. Richmond . . . Vice-President  
Matt C. Smith . . . Treasurer  
Gilbert McClurg . . . Secretary



S. Z. Ruff, C. E. and L. E., Horticulturist in Charge, Tallahassee, Fla.

¶ Full particulars and copy of our contract of sale in our illustrated booklet, "Income in a Nut Shell," sent free on request.

## Florida Pecan Endowment Company

(Members National Nut Growers' Association)

146 BROADWAY

NEW YORK CITY

## Ocean Springs Pecan Nursery

Season 1911-12



Will be pleased to book or-  
ders now for Grafted Pecans

No Seedlings

Send for Price List

**Chas. E. Pabst, Prop'r**  
Ocean Springs, Miss.

## Book Reviews

*The Fruit Tree Bark Beetle;* by F. H. Chittenden. Circular No. 26 of the Division of Entomology. A description of the general characteristics of this pest and its method of work.

*Insect Injuries to Bark of Living Trees;* by A. D. Hopkins; Circular No. 126 of the Bureau of Entomology. Gives concise accounts of the insects affecting various forest trees and the injuries inflicted.

*Pecans in Georgia;* a paper read by J. B. Wight, of Cairo, Ga., before the meeting of the American Pomological Society at Tampa, Fla. 8 pages. An interesting resume of the industry in the Empire State of the South.

## The Louisiana Nut Nurseries

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## The Pecan in Alabama

This is the title of Bulletin No. 155 of the Alabama Agricultural Experiment Station, by Prof. P. F. Williams, Horticulturist. It is a well illustrated, 70 page pamphlet, with a table of contents embracing nearly 40 subjects, all of practical nature and arranged in such a manner as to be of general interest. The author has studied well the available data on this subject and has gleaned much interesting matter from various sources. It is easy to recognize from this bulletin the beneficial work the National Nut Growers' Association is doing, not only as a body, but through its individual members as well, as the names of many of the Association's workers appear in this work. Seventeen varieties are described but a number of the newer and most promising kinds are not mentioned.

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## Various Nuts

The almond is attracting more attention than usual just now. The California output last year was approximately 3,250 tons, which is more than double the crop of the previous year. The acreage in that state has been largely increased recently.

The pistachio nut is extensively used for coloring and flavoring confectionery. Though a native of Turkey it has been grown in California and Arizona.

### Cocoanut Palm a Useful Tree

Probably the most useful tree in the world is the cocoanut palm every portion of which is put to good use. The trunk is used for building houses, for making furniture and farm implements and countless other articles; hollowed out it makes a canoe. Its leaves are used for thatching, the leaf stalks for puddles and fishing lines. The blossom in bud makes preserves and pickles, besides serving as a staple vegetable. From the pith of the trunk is derived a kind of sago, and from the flowers, sugar, vinegar and toddy which after fermentation becomes arrack. The ripe cocoanut is a valuable article of diet. The white kernel produces a delicious cream, a good substitute for milk, while the oil is used as a lubricant, for soap and candle making. It is also applied to counteract the stings of scorpions.

The refuse of the oil or oil cake is valuable as food for animals and poultry and as a fertilizer for the soil. From the shell cups, spoons, lamps, bottles, firewood and even tooth powder are obtained. The husk supplies fibre for mattresses and cushions, brushes and mats, ropes, cables, nets, and even the harness for bullocks.—Ex.

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# THE NUT-GROWER

Volume X Whole No. 107  
Number 6

Poulan, Ga., June, 1911

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## PECAN ORCHARDING PROBLEMS

By John Craig

*A Paper read at the Meeting of the Georgia-Florida Pecan Growers' Association.*

I greatly regret that I cannot be present with you at your forthcoming meeting. This comes to me in the way of a personal deprivation. Allow me to congratulate the members of the Georgia-Florida Pecan Growers' Association on the organization of this sectional society. I am sure it is needed, and I am certain that it will act as a strong stimulation and co-operative agent in promoting pecan culture.

We are especially in need of co-operative influences in this day and age, and I am sure that your society will vastly more than justify its existence in furthering a sane and conservative propagandist movement making for pecan orchard development. We represent the vanguard of a great and important movement. Pecan culture cannot be regarded as a demonstrated commercial industry. We are, and shall be for some years, in the experimental phases of pecan orcharding. It is accurate to say that we are better supplied with faith than experience, but if, using an Americanism, we stay with the game, the latter, experience, will come just as surely as old age and the tax-collector.

Again, experience is gathered rapidly or slowly in proportion as we co-operate and compare notes. We, or rather you, are taking the shortest cut toward the experience goal. Let us all aid in adding to the sum of our knowledge on this subject in which we are so keenly interested.

Possibly the following may not be regarded as problems by the older and more experienced pecan propagators and orchardists, but from my standpoint they loom up as very live questions, not all, of course, of equal importance.

1. Which are the best stocks, western, northern or southern? An answer to the question can hardly be given offhand, because it can only be solved in the light of actual experience, and of experience which will cover more than a single season. The culture of pomes and drupes is very much older than that of nuts, but the question is still a live one in the case of the apple, for instance, where opinions among propagators differ radically as to the merits of French and American grown stocks. In the absence of exact data, I am

(Continued on page 102.)

## CULTIVATION OF BEARING TREES

By Chas. M. Barnwell

*A Paper read at the Meeting of the Georgia-Florida Pecan Growers' Association.*

The great trouble about the pecan business is that very few of us know much about it. There are some who profess to know it all—so-called scientists and horticulturists. These are most particular to tell us little or nothing they do know which is in any way detrimental to the business and are at all times anxious to tell us a great deal which neither they themselves nor any one else knows which is beneficial to the industry in any way.

I am willing to give you my own experience up to date—how I have for the past five years taken care of a budded grove of some 11,000 trees eight, ten and eleven years old, budded five years ago the coming July and August.

I rented out most of my land, reserving a strip of some 5 feet on each side of the tree rows which I cultivated with a two-horse Avery disc cultivator. The first year I fertilized the trees with cotton seed meal, acid and muriate of potash, putting about five pounds to the tree. In the latter part of June I planted this strip in cow-peas and let the vines die on the land and plowed them under the following fall. This I think is all right until the trees commence to bear.

Of course, the first question is to raise nuts and lots of them. The next thing is to gather them and not feed 10c per pound pork on \$1.25 per pound nuts. Last year I sold all of my Schley nuts at 75c per pound, or \$30.00 per bushel, and my Nelsons at \$1.00 per pound, or \$40.00 per bushel, run of the tree, or \$1.25 per pound, \$50.00 per bushel, selected nuts. That is, culling about 15 per cent, I sold these culls at 56c per pound, or \$20.00 per bushel. This year I hope and expect to get some 12,000 to 15,000 pounds of nuts, and if I do I most certainly expect to treble this yield next year, and to treble and double this yield as I get very good and poor crops for many years to come. Now, how am I to gather this amount of nuts from 11,000 trees on 337 acres of land with the present class of labor?

Last fall I planted all my ten- and eleven-year-old trees in oats, putting on 100 pounds of high grade fertilizer (5-1-2-4-5) leaving out three feet on each side, which I cultivated weekly with a Planet, Jr., cultivator. On my best oats I applied



nitrate of soda with a four-horse drill, but running a two horse drill on the oats on each side of the trees and putting muriate of potash and Thomas phosphate on them. Where the oats were not so good I applied only muriate of potash and Thomas phosphate. At this time, in all my oats I planted with my drills cow-peas, which are doing very nicely. When I cut my oats the cow-peas will take possession of the land. I propose to cut only enough of these peavines for my own stock, and plow in the balance to help my land and the trees. The question is, how early can I plow under these pea-vines so as not to injure the land by exposing it to the hot fall sun. I want to commence plowing this land as early as possible, so as to have a clear space for gathering my nuts.

I would like to have some discussion on this point from some of you gentlemen who are much more conversant with agriculture in this part of the country than I am. I want some information from real farmers, who have "been there" and know what they are talking about, and not from book farmers and so-called specialists and horticulturists who use a lot of big words and long-winded sentences which generally manage to obscure their meaning—when there happens to be any—and who mostly farm on paper, and not infrequently on their fellow man.

## PECAN ORCHARDING PROBLEMS

(Continued from page 101.)

disposed to regard that affinities which are developed through the action of similar environmental conditions should be the safest guide until we know better. Translating this, I would say that Texas stock for Texas scions are probably better than Florida or more northerly grown stocks and vice versa. I hope that this suggestion will provoke some discussion and give rise to the citation of direct experiences on this point.

2. How should a strong two year root graft be pruned at planting? We will suppose that it is five to six feet. Is it best to cut it back to three feet, or should we let it go, supposing of course that it has been carefully dug? My own opinion is that the less pruning we do, the better. Adventitious buds do not develop readily from the older wood, and I am inclined to think we can cut back a young tree more severely than it will be safe to cut back an older tree at transplanting. Of course, the case is quite different when the two trees are established.

3. How high should we head or how low should we head? Years ago in apple growing, the high head was the rule. Few people thought of heading below four and one-half feet, in the East, at least; but the Middle West and Northwest has shown us the advantage of the low head,

and the orcharding custom of the Northeast is falling into line. There is no doubt that in the natural course of events the head is sure to go up, (in this respect, the pecan differs from man, whose head usually comes down with advancing years) and further, the lower and older branches are the ones which naturally give us first fruit. My recommendation is to save these by pruning lightly. On the matter of height of head, I would err on the low side rather than the high. It is much easier to raise the head than to lower it.

4. Fertilizing: here comes the main rub. How much to push the tree by the use of nitrogenous fertilizers; how much to depend on the leguminous crop for this nitrogen; what is the role of potash and phosphoric acid in the early life period of the tree; what is its importance in the later and fruit-bearing age—these and many other questions need investigation and answer. Through co-operation we can arrive at answers very much more quickly than is possible by individual study.

I believe in the general principle of attempting to secure nitrogen from leguminous crops. Not only do we obtain nitrogen itself in this way, but the physical makeup of the soil is vastly improved and its productivity largely increased. The fertilizer bills are exceedingly important ones. They grow more rapidly than the trees, and it behooves us to consider these causes of expenditure with the most critical eye.

5. Enemies. Thus far the pecan grower is in a reasonably comfortable state and condition in reference to the enemies which attack his crops. The arch-enemy of the peach, the pear and the standard orchard crops, San Jose scale and bacterial blight, pass him by. But we need not expect to remain indefinitely in this semi-paradise condition. We can be certain that as pecan areas increase, the parasites of the tree will also respond to the improved opportunities for propagation and growth. We should, in my judgment, stand together on the principle of fighting insects and disease. Nearly all the important enemies, especially insect enemies, of our orchard crops could have been exterminated or at least controlled had steps been taken in time. Parenthetically, I may add that a good many of them were imported. We were not satisfied with our own stock of these pests, so we laid tribute on the pestiferous hosts of foreign countries and planted them in our own orchards. But to resume the thread of my discussion, in this connection I would say that no pecan orchard should be abandoned and allowed to become a pest hole or a propagating center for the fungous and insect parasites of this crop. This association should see to it that such legislative enactments are provided as will enable the prop-

er authorities to condemn and destroy any orchard which is simply acting as a propagating center for disease or insect parasites. Such trees should be cut down and burned under direction of state authorities.

Now, I fear that in this hasty dictation I have given you a very desultory and disconnected presentation of some of the features of the pecan industry which appeal to me as being of prime importance for our consideration at the present time. I shall hope at any rate that these questions may provoke to some extent profitable discussion. I wish you a large and successful meeting.

## THE GEORGIA PECAN

The pecan is a distinctively southern product, finding its ideal environment along streams and on the farm lands of the Gulf coast. Georgia, or South Georgia, rather, has its native seedling trees, and many planted around homes and in orchards of small areas, but the commercial orchard is of quite recent development and dates from the advent of budded and grafted trees of desirable varieties. The irregular and scant bearing habits of most seedling trees, the long period of waiting for crops and the fact that varieties do not come true from seed—these defects were all remedied when the practicability of budding and grafting the pecan was demonstrated. The commercial possibilities, such as other standard fruits afforded, became evident to wide-awake horticulturists and the slumbering potentialities of great pleasure and profit awoke to life and energy.

But few people know of the earlier achievements with these improved trees. Ten years ago practically no information of a reliable character was accessible to the public. Wherever the nut was known, its superior merits as compared with other domestic and foreign nuts were acknowledged. Occasional large crops produced by isolated trees opened visions of wealth to many and a demand for trees sprang up about 30 years ago and continued to increase. In meeting this demand the fraudulent tree dealer appeared, and owing to lack of practical information and no source for obtaining it, his field was great. During this period his favorite course was to sell any thing that would pass for a pecan tree, at a high price and guarantee it to produce nuts of the finest quality in great abundance.

In 1901 the movement started which resulted in the organization of the National Nut Growers' Association, and one of the principal objects of the association was to disseminate authentic information regarding the pecan and thus counteract and prevent impositions on a confiding public. Wonderful changes have since taken place, and the

vent of the new century. This organization, with its official organ, *THE NUT-GROWER*, has firmly established the industry on a sound basis, has demonstrated the superior merits of budded and grafted trees, has gathered and given to the public just the information needed, has exposed the fraudulent work regarding trees and has been instrumental in establishing sources for supplying the best stock of the best known varieties.

With these improved conditions came the careful consideration of commercial orchards. The highly satisfactory results noted from the few budded trees which began to bear in South Georgia about 1898 created new interest in the work, so that with the formation of the association a good working basis was found for progressive work in a new agricultural line.

When the budded trees began bearing in Georgia, the nurserymen were selling seedling trees almost exclusively. Probably not over 5 per cent of sales were budded trees. Five years later conditions were entirely reversed, and carefully collected reports from the largest and most reliable nurseries growing pecan stock showed 95 per cent of budded and grafted stock. This period marked the beginning of the present activity in planting commercial orchards. It also introduced the process known as top-working, or, a process which converts an inferior tree into one bearing nuts of any chosen superior kind.

The early officers of the association lived in Georgia and Florida, and this same territory was the scene of the changes mentioned and still leads in extent of commercial operations. Large orchards are now being planted in the coast states from Texas to Virginia and up the Mississippi valley for hundreds of miles.

Careful estimates place the area planted in these modern trees in south Georgia and west Florida at 30,000 acres, while several times as much is projected and will evidently be planted as rapidly as suitable trees can be grown for orchard use.

The great bulk of this planting, as well as that in prospect, is being handled by numerous orchard companies for sale in small tracts to purchasers in all parts of the country. The propositions offered by these companies are inviting and very attractive in many respects. Aside from direct profits, the investment promises a permanent home and support for the investor who will in many cases become a desirable resident of the place where his orchard is located. These sales are made almost entirely to a desirable class of people, who from present savings pay the installments required, which usually extend over a period of five years.

(Continued)

# THE NUT-GROWER

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Volume X                      JUNE 1911                      Number 6

The 1911 Convention      The tenth annual convention of the National Nut Growers' Association is called to meet at Mobile, Ala., Thursday, Friday and Saturday, October 5, 6 and 7, 1911. As far as practicable all members are expected to be present, not only for their personal pleasure and profit, but also to aid in the important deliberations of the convention. All others who are interested in this greatest of lines of modern horticultural endeavor are cordially invited to attend.

Everyone having at heart the best interests of nut culture and its development in all parts of the country on a safe and sound, as well as profitable basis, is invited to become identified with this body and aid in accomplishing its beneficent purposes.

Great and rapid changes have taken place since the initial steps were taken in 1901. Still greater things are in store which require the co-operation and counsel of the able and experienced men and women who compose the membership of the association.

The work of the National Nut Growers' Association reaches the general public in its tangible benefits, rather than being for the exclusive advantage of the members. All who have attended previous conventions have recognized and felt the uplift for better and greater achievements.

Arrangements are now under way which promise to make the 1911 convention of equal or greater interest and importance than any previous meeting of the association. The program will embrace a wide range of pertinent and practical subjects, and the most able and entertaining speakers are being selected for public addresses. The social features of the convention will receive special attention.

All are urged to make early arrangements for attending. Further particulars will be announced at intervals of about thirty days.

Stand by the Association      There are some nut growers—yes, many of them—who fail to recognize the importance

to them in a business way of the annual conventions of the National Nut Growers' Association. Many of them also neglect business opportunities by not patronizing the association's official organ. Anyone who has closely observed the rapid progress in nut culture since the organization of the association cannot have failed to notice that the men who are live and liberal supporters of the work are the very ones who are influential and leaders in all the sections of country where the pecan is prominent. They are the ones also who are building prosperous commercial enterprises and time only is required to place many of them in affluent circumstances. There should be a large accession to the membership of the association and a record-breaking attendance at Mobile.

Dr. Morris on Nut Culture      Dr. Robt. T. Morris, of New York, says: "One should attend the annual meetings of

the Nut Growers' Association. It will be many years before over-production will interfere with profits, for the reason that so many men who are interested in the subject are 'going to take it up some time,' and the sometime does not begin. Almost anyone can have an income of a few thousand dollars per year from nut orchards if he really cares to bring his initiative to bear on the subject. The investment differs from industrial investments in this way: The industrial plant is decreasing in primary value from the moment the investment is made, because the expense account for wear and tear and for expansion takes more and more money. The nut plant attends to its own wear and tear and expansion from the moment the investment is made."

Mobile will doubtless prove attractive as the convention city. The state of Alabama has great natural resources, not the least of which is in the pecan opportunities, which, though not yet exploited as generally as in some other states, still are making vigorous progress. The convention being held in the center of the state's pecan activities will prove a great stimulus to the industry. Prof. P. F. Williams, of Auburn, who is secretary of the Alabama Horticultural Society, has been largely instrumental in securing the meeting for his state and since he is chairman of the local committee of arrangements the members can count on being well cared for while in his territory.

Some time ago a writer in *Texas Farm and Ranch* indicated wisdom and experience in nut growing, but he neglected to catalogue the list to which he referred as follows: "The chapter of mistakes is usually the longest one in the experience of the the nut grower. There are times, too, when mistakes are expensive. There are so many ways to make them that no one seems to have reached the limit." Beginners in the business can well afford to pay for the experience of others and thereby save money and avoid disappointment.

One of our subscribers in North Georgia has encountered a new difficulty in pecan orcharding. The fumes from a neighboring acid factory have killed about half his trees and badly damaged the others. This is a sore disappointment and loss as the trees were just coming into bearing and the selection of varieties had been carefully made.

The use of dynamite in orchard operations is likely to receive increased attention as the years go by. It is not only a quick way to prepare a hole for planting a tree, but the breaking up and loosening of the soil seems to have a desirable effect upon the subsequent growth.

A certain Southeast Georgia pecan grower is a good advertiser for his section and for the business. On his envelope he advises all to "prepare for old age and freedom by acquiring a pecan grove in South Georgia, the Land of Promise, where Nature smiles her sweetest."

Mr. H. W. Smithwick, of Americus, Ga., writes regarding the printed slip issued by the association's committee on Ethics: "I think it very appropriate and timely. More of this kind of literature would greatly benefit the pecan business."

The editor is indebted to Mr. H. P. Attwater, Houston Tex., Industrial Agent for the Sunset Route, for a large and complete Texas wall map.

## THE GEORGIA PECAN

(Continued from page 103.)

This is not a "get rich quick" offer and does not appeal at present to the speculator, but to the actual investor who is willing to wait while he works at his present calling during the period required for the trees to come into profitable bearing. This period is from six to eight years. Then increasing profits are assured for years to come.

The important public aspect of this movement, which is bringing millions of dollars into this favored territory, is "Will it pay?" and "Are these investors acting wisely in placing their hard-

earned money in so new an enterprise?" It depends entirely upon the integrity and ability of the party or company intrusted with the funds. In honest and competent hands, there is every reason to feel assured that highly satisfactory results will follow. However, there is danger, and it lies in the fact that there are companies and individuals operating in various northern cities, who are in the business and who do not have the practical horticultural knowledge which is so essential to success. Others, judged by their unwarranted claims of wonderful profit and certainty of early returns, excite suspicions of fraud. The professional promoter finds here a profitable field, and with expensive and skillfully prepared literature uses selected data extravagantly in leading up to the prospect for large profits which even the actual merits of the business will not warrant. They exploit only the most attractive features of the business and draw inferences and conclusions which are misleading and of fraudulent intent. No one with ordinary business judgment will claim that average orchard results will or can approximate in profits the returns from a single tree which in some exceptionally favorable year yields a phenomenal crop which is marketed under the most favorable circumstances. Yet it is from just such a source that many of the widely advertised profits are computed.

However, this is not the actual danger which faces the investor. It is in the lack of experience in selecting land and trees and in the subsequent care, that money will be thrown away. Even honesty of purpose on the part of the promoter, if the ability necessary to develop the orchard is lacking, will not avail to prevent loss, which in this, as well as any other business results from incompetent management. When these companies employ an honest and competent man to locate, plant and care for the orchards they sell and the purchasers' money is judiciously expended on his property, then there is no need for claiming the extravagant profits so commonly promised, as a sure and constantly increasing revenue can be confidently expected in due time.

The really attractive features of the business are entirely separated from the advertised phenomenal profits. Safety is of prime importance with any investment. A first-class pecan orchard is unrivalled in this respect. Permanence is a most desirable aspect of this line; besides, the crop increases with years, and the man who plants provides for future generations of his posterity. Maintenance, or care of property, is small and the orchard is available for other uses for years without detriment to the trees. It increases in value with age of the trees and there is no charging off of 10 per cent a year for wear and tear, as in the

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case of manufacturing plants. It does not run out, like mines, or gas and oil territory. It cannot be stolen like money or personal property. It is exempt from insurance expense, and with increasing taxes there is an increasing crop yield to balance the account. It is better than life insurance in the repeated returns of principal and interest, both to the investor as well as to his family. With such attractive and substantial reasons for the investment, one needs only to be assured that the per cent of profits are equal to other forms of investment to make it preferable for a large number of people of modest means.

"Will the business be overdone?" is a frequent inquiry. Not for many years, if ever; as with increasing crops and reduced prices the consumption will be correspondingly increased. Another reason is that only a small portion of investors are willing to put their money into lines where several years must elapse before any dividends can be expected.

With all these favorable features, the great and paramount importance of the pecan is found in the fact that it furnishes a most substantial, palatable and condensed food element, and this alone is a sufficient warrant for the present and prospective activity in orchard operations.—J. F. Wilson, in *Atlanta Journal*.

## SUMMER TREATMENT OF TREES

BY W. N. HUTT.

As soon as preparation and cultivation begin for the cultivated crops between, the trees should have the ground loosened about them to retain moisture. This can be done incidentally in the

tillage of the maintenance crop. In this way the trees will receive numerous cultivations throughout the season. The ground should never be allowed to harden and bake about them any more than about the plants of the crops between the trees.

During the summer, no pruning at all should be done. The trees should be encouraged to make all the leaves they will, no matter what their position on top or trunk. The more leaf development we can get, the greater the root growth, and the sooner the tree becomes established. After a vigorous root system is developed, it is an easy matter to get the top in proper form, for the leaders then shoot up very rapidly. From observing the growth of our large collection of varieties on the North Carolina state test farms, I find that the pecan trees require very little pruning and shaping. Like hickories, they have a fine erect habit of growth, with just enough branching and spread to give fine shade, and, at the same time expose their developing fruits to the maximum of air and sunshine. It is very seldom under conditions of nature that we find a pecan tree whose form would have been improved by pruning.

## PRETTY GOOD FOR COLUMBIAN

In the orchard of O. M. Wise, at Fitzgerald, Ga., is a Columbian pecan tree which was planted in 1901. It is about 35 feet high, with a spread of branches equal to its height, and is 39 inches in circumference a foot from the ground. It has been bearing steadily for several years and in 1910 the crop amounted to 50 pounds of well-filled nuts.

## The Genuine **DOMESTIC** Now \$2 A MONTH

You can place the latest model, genuine Domestic, the recognized queen of all sewing machines, in your home, use it continually while paying \$2 a month, and enjoy a very special price direct to you or from our nearest agency. A magnificent machine—a stupendous offer.

**We Will Take Your Old Machine** if you wish liberal allowance on a splendid new Domestic. And you can still take advantage of the special price and easy terms.

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The perfect sewing machine that has always led all other makes and is today better than ever. Two machines in one—lock stitch and chain stitch. Straight drop-head, high arm, ball bearing. A complete set of attachments—every one practical, etc.—made for every-day use. The Domestic is a revelation of modern sewing machine progress. Find out about it.

**SEND FOR BOOK, FREE.** The Truth About Sewing Machines. Telling you how you can have the best sewing machine made at a Special Low Price and at ONLY \$2 a month. Learn why we sell direct where we have no agent and give you a 2-YEAR GUARANTEE. Get the facts before you buy any machine. Ask Five Literatures with sewing notes. Send for FREE. Chicago. Domestic Sewing Machine Co., 43 Jackson Blvd., Dept. 1.

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We want to supply one lady in every neighborhood with a "Simplex" Vacuum Cleaner, for advertising purposes.

Write today for the most liberal offer ever made.

The "Simplex" is guaranteed to do as good work as electric machines costing \$100.00 and over. It is light in weight (only 20 lbs) runs extremely easy and can be operated perfectly and easily by one person.

With ordinary care the "Simplex" will last a lifetime.

Dealers and Agents Wanted to sell both our hand and electric machines.

**Electric Cleaner Co.**  
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## Proceedings of Monticello Con- vention

Undoubtedly one of the most valuable publications of the National Nut Growers' Association. 140 pages, containing complete stenographic report of discussions, papers and other convention matter. Paper. Price, \$1.00. Special prices to members for 5 or more copies. Send orders to the Secretary, Poulan, Ga.

## Men Who Have Made the Pecan Industry

WILLIAM NELSON

Among the pioneers in modern pecan culture the name of William Nelson, of New Orleans, holds an enviable position.

Twenty years ago, and up to a recent period when advancing years compromised his activities, Mr. Nelson was one of the most conspicuous figures in the industry and his name is indelibly associated with several well-known varieties of pecans which are now being extensively planted.

The experiments, trials, mistakes, disappointments and losses incident to pioneer work were his in full measure, while the pecuniary gains, as so frequently happens, went to other and less deserving parties.

Mr. Nelson's honesty of purpose and years of practical work have given him a deserved and permanent place on the honored list of men who have made a new industry.



### Working Small Trees

On almost every place where there is a natural growth of pecans, there is an abundance of smaller trees, eight feet high and less. Gratifying results frequently follow the budding of these small trees. When live stock does not run in the enclosure where they are growing, two and three foot lengths may be budded. Very often an old root is below them and these small growths are, in fact, sprouts. So much the better, for when used as stocks the buds put on them grow surprisingly fast. They can be worked without the use of step-ladder and require no preliminary pruning; they also begin to bear nearly as soon as larger trees, with but a frac-

tion of the labor and expense. They can be easily budded in spring, and where they grow thick more of them may be worked than will be necessary as permanent orchard trees. Where larger trees are pruned for summer budding, these small ones may be made a reserve supply of budding wood by attending to them in spring. When scions of green wood from growing trees have to be obtained at a distance for summer work it will not keep very long. When such wood begins to shrivel, its vitality is soon gone. Sometimes, too, the supply gives out before the work on the larger trees is finished. When small trees previously budded are growing on the same place, they come in well in such emergencies as a source of home supply. One intending to have his larger trees top-worked will find it an excellent plan to have buds coming along on smaller trees, while the larger ones are yet in the preparatory stages for being operated upon in summer.—C. L. EDWARDS.

### Formation of Potash

The potash beds of Germany were formed in ancient geologic times long before history began. These minerals were deposited as a consequence of the evaporation of sea water confined in lakes which, like the Dead Sea and our own Salt Lake, were without outlet. They were connected, however, with the ocean by dry channels through which the sea water was occasionally forced by great storms and tides, and fresh supplies were thus forced into the lakes and, as the climate was tropical during the formative period, the surface evaporation was rapid. As evaporation carries off only pure water, so in course of time those salts least soluble in water began to separate from the soluble ones and deposit themselves in more or less uniform strata until immense layers of rock salt and other minerals were formed. —W. C. JENKINS, in *National Magazine*.

### Nut Literature

Dr. W. C. Deming, of West Chester, New York, secretary of the Northern Nut Growers' Association, has compiled a list of books, pamphlets and publications dealing with nut culture, which we reproduce below:

*The Nut Culturist*. By A. S. Fuller. The Orange Judd Co., publishers, New York City. \$1.50. The standard work.

*Nut Culture in the United States*. United States Department of Agriculture, 1896. Out of print and scarce.

*The Pecan and Its Culture*. H. H. Hume. Second edition, 1911. \$1.50. The G. M. Bacon Pecan Co., DeWitt, Ga.

*Nuts for Profit*. John R. Parry, Parry, N. J. Price 25c.

*The Walnut*. E. M. Price. The Jos. M. Anderson Co., 416 J St., Sacramento, Cal. Price, \$1.00.

*Walnut Growing in Oregon*.

Published by the Passenger Department, Oregon Railroad & Navigation Co., Portland, Ore. 1910. Free on application. Excellent description and illustrations of grafting and budding the walnut.

*Nut Growing in Maryland*. Bulletin No. 125, Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station, College Park, Md., 1908.

*Spanish Almonds and their Introduction into the United States*. United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Plant Industry, Bulletin 26, 1902.

*Nuts and their Uses as Food*. United States Department of Agriculture. Reprint from Year Book of 1906.

*The Black Walnut*. Forest Service, Circular 88.

*The Shagbark Hickory*. Forest Service, Circular 62.

*The Nut Weevils*. Bureau of Entomology, Circular 99.

*The Two-lined Chestnut Borer*. Bureau of Entomology, Circular 24.

*The Nut Feeding Habits of the Codling Moth*. Bureau of Entomology, Bulletin 80, part 5.

*Snout Beetles that Injure Nuts*. West Virginia Experiment Station, Bulletin 128.

*The Commercial Hickories*. Forest Service, Bulletin 80.

*The Present Status of the Chestnut Bark Disease*. Bureau of Plant Industry, Bulletin 141, part 5, 1909.

*Chestnut Bark Disease*. Report of the Connecticut State Botanist, 1908.

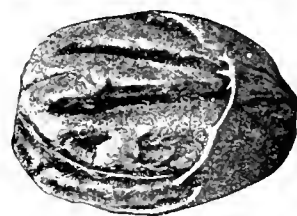
*The Immunity of the Japanese Chestnut to the Bark Disease*. Bureau Plant Industry, Bulletin 121.

*Cold Facts about Chestnuts*. Van Deman. *Rural New-Yorker*, Feb. 25, 1911.

*Indiana Pecans*. Mason J. Niblack, Vincennes. Report of the Indiana Horticultural Society, 1909.

*The Pecan Cigar Case-Bearer*. Bureau Entomology, Bulletin

## SUCCESS



NATURAL SIZE

The nut that has never failed to bear and never failed to fill at both end with kernels of best quality.

### BECHTEL PECAN NURSERIES

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**Nuts for Profit** A BOOKLET of 158 pages; 60 illustrations. Propagation, cultivation, etc., of nuts best adapted to the various sections. Interesting and instructive. Price, by mail, 25 cents. JOHN R. PARRY, PARRY, N. J. From Jan. 1 to April 15, ORLANDO, FLA.

## PECANS

### BEST VARIETIES

Write for Price List

Nursery Established in 1882

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**Pecan Trees that are Properly Grown is my Specialty**

**Budded and Grafted Trees of the Best Varieties for Sale**

Write for prices of trees and information as to growing and care of groves.

## J. B. WIGHT

Cairo, Ga.



## CLASSIFIED

In this column we give place to advertisements of subscribers who have Orchard and Farm Products, Live Stock, Implements, etc., to sell or exchange, or inquiries for things wanted. The rate is One Cent a word for each insertion. Patrons are urged to make liberal use of this space, as it will be found convenient and profitable.

### WANTED

WANTED. Names of persons interested in pecan culture who should read THE NUT-GROWER. The Nut-Grower Co., Poulan, Ga.

WANTED. A partner who will invest in a first-class pecan proposition. Present exclusive owner needs additional working capital. Good location in Southeast Georgia. Years of experience with bearing orchards back of the proposition. For particulars address THE NUT-GROWER Co., Poulan, Ga.

### MISCELLANEOUS

CHARLES L. EDWARDS, Horticulturist, Adams Ave. and Twelfth St., Dallas, Tex., invites attention of investors to natural pecan lands in Texas. Native trees, covering thousands and thousands of acres, afford opportunities for producing orchards in less time and at smaller cost than elsewhere. Inquiries will receive prompt attention.

SAMPLE NUTS of many leading varieties, for study or exhibition purposes, supplied at reasonable rates. Seed nuts furnished only in limited quantities. THE NUT-GROWER COMPANY, Poulan, Ga.

## White's Budding Tool

A scientific instrument for the propagation of Pecans, Hickories, Walnuts, Chestnuts, Persimmons and all other trees, by the Annular, Semi-annular, Patch and Veneer methods.

Several hundreds of this Tool in use in United States and abroad

Budding and Grafting Wood of best varieties of Pecans

For particulars and prices write

HERBERT C. WHITE

DE WITT,

GEORGIA

tin 64, part X.

*Nut Growing in the North.* Van Deman. *Rural New-Yorker*, March 10 and 18, 1911.

*Nut Culture for Physicians.* Dr. Robt. T. Morris. *The Medical Council*, Philadelphia, Pa. Reprint by the Northern Nut Growers' Association.

### A Georgia Pecan Orchard

Specific data regarding the action of budded and grafted pecan trees in actual commercial orchards is not yet available except to a very limited extent. Estimates and guess-work, now so common, do not satisfy the sensible man who is impertuned to invest in an orchard proposition. The desired facts and figures are scarce and are not easily obtained at present, but the reasons of this lack of authoritative data are real, and fully account for its absence.

As is well known, orchard planting in a commercial way was only made possible by the introduction, about ten years ago, of the improved varieties of budded and grafted trees. Consequently there are as yet no commercial orchards of sufficient age to show the actual yields and profits so confidently expected from mature trees. Another reason why specific data is not available results from the general lack of recorded data regarding such of these orchards as are now in bearing.

Among the many orchards recently examined by the editor of THE NUT-GROWER, that of J. H. Cary near Fitzgerald, Ga., furnishes more of the information of the kind desired than any of the others. From notes made while in the orchard and from facts furnished by the owner, we are able to give the following authentic facts, which we believe to be the first definite statement of orchard crop results from budded trees.

The orchard in question con-

sists of 269 budded and 5 seedling trees occupying a tract of 10 acres. It was planted in February, 1903, with dormant buds of the Van Deman, Stuart, Columbian and Jewett varieties. Last season it produced 620 pounds of nuts, which sold at 50 cents per pound, making something over \$30 per acre for the crop the seventh year from planting.

Several things need to be taken into consideration in judging this report. In the first place, the use of dormant buds rather than trees two or three years old from the nursery prevented earlier results. Then, of the varieties in favor which were planted, all but one have lost their popularity for various reasons, in the case of the Van Deman on account of its habit of light bearing. The fact that this orchard contained a considerable number of Van Deman trees explains why the yield was not larger. Then, again, there were many trees which have not yet fruited, while others bore only a few nuts. The largest yield from a single tree was 21 pounds.

This orchard is on ordinary pine land, has been given good care and attention and has been fairly well fertilized. The trees are remarkably uniform in appearance, are growing fast and look strong and healthy.

### How to Kill the Pecan Borer

BY C. FORKERT.

A sure and inexpensive method for killing borers is as follows: Procure a quart or so of bisulphide of carbon. If your druggist does not have it in stock he will doubtless order it for you. I have paid 65 cents per quart for it at our drug store, but a quart will go a long way.

Put some in a small bottle which can be conveniently carried in your pocket; have a good tight stopper, preferably a rubber one, to prevent waste. Get

a bunch of cotton wadding and cut a dozen pegs—or as many more as you may need—one and a half or two inches long. Any kind of wood will do: I usually use shingle. Have a good sharp knife and a mallet or light hammer. You may also need a ladder with which to go up into the trees.

With these materials provided, go for your borers. Having located the opening of a borer's burrow, get out a bit of wadding, hold it to the mouth of the bottle, which should be tipped just enough to drench the wadding. Close the bottle and return it to your pocket and quickly push the wadding into the burrow with a piece of number nine wire, and just as quickly drive one of the wooden pegs into the hole, so as to close it up tight and cut the peg off close to the bark. If there was a borer in that hole, he won't bore any further. Don't light a match while working with bisulphide or handle it by an open flame, as it is very explosive.

Simply plugging the opening of the burrow won't do, but if the least bit of bisulphide is introduced into the burrow and the hole quickly and tightly closed it will kill the borer every time. Don't use an oil-can to squirt bisulphide into the hole: it is wasteful, and too much of it will injure the bark and soft wood as far as it runs down the tree.

Bisulphide of carbon is a sure way to kill insects wherever the fumes can be confined: but handle it carefully!

### Pecans for Shade Trees

I have observed that almost every farmer has from 10 to 150 shade trees around the barn, yard and along the public roads. They usually consist of oak, wild cherry, sweet gum, chinaberry and other trees, all worthless, except for shade. It is very

commendable in the farmers and very refreshing to the traveler to see plenty of shade trees around the home and to see both sides of the public roads lined with shade trees. Nothing adds more to the beauty and comfort of the home and the general appearance of the country.

But why not plant trees for shade that have great economic value as well as being as good for shade as the above-named trees?

The pecan is a beautiful and symmetrical tree. It is as hardy and free from diseases as the oak, and I believe will live longer than any of the above-named trees. The pecan grows in almost any soil in the southern states and is the most valuable tree for its fruit products that is known in this country. There are single trees in this section of Florida which produce annually from \$50 to \$100 worth of nuts. A half dozen trees planted around the back yard and barn would in ten years pay the taxes and buy flour for the family every year thereafter.

I know of no investment that equals money and care invested in a few pecan trees. Most men insure their lives. They have to wait ten, twenty, or more years, and then have to die to win: besides their policy is a continual, heavy expense all the time. But money invested in pecan trees beats life insurance. The first cost is \$1 per tree for the best varieties of grafted trees, and a little annual care, and within a few years they begin to pay back an annual profit.

Let's figure a little: Suppose you have only one-quarter of a mile of public road—eighty rods—running through the farm, and your road is, or should be, forty feet wide, and you plant your trees two rods apart on each side of the road in the fence corner, this gives you 80 trees: then plant twenty more around the house and barn, making one

PRESIDENT PECAN

SEE THE  
ROOTS  
SUCH  
TREES  
LIVE

Pecan Growing  
**MADE EASY**

by planting trees dug with entire Tap Root and well developed lateral roots. Few Nurseries sell such trees.

Made Profitable

By planting only genuine budded or grafted trees, of best quality and best producing varieties. Some of the biggest, thinnest-shelled nuts don't bear. Beware of them.

Griffing's Trees  
are Models  
**ROOT and TOP**

Our Varieties are Best

Gold Medal awarded our Pecans at Jamestown Exposition

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THE  
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Nurserymen  
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We also grow Orange on hardy roots, all kinds Fruit, and Ornamental Trees. Shrubbery.

ROSES

### Buy a PECAN GROVE

the best investment that can now be made in the United States or elsewhere. I will sell you one already established

#### On Easy Terms

planted to the best known grafted standard paper shell varieties, one to three years old, located on the Gulf coast of Mississippi, and in Jackson county, the native birth of the paper shell pecans, and where ten or twelve of the best known varieties now being propagated by nurserymen were originated.

I now have four groves ready for delivery and several thousand acres of the finest pecan land in the South. I have a very special bargain in a forty-acre grove (Satsuma orange trees between the pecans) which includes 20,000 stocks for the coming season's grafting, a splendid opening for a combination grove and nursery, on the L. & N. railroad and a half mile front on a running stream.

Will also furnish trees, superintend the planting of groves anywhere in south Mississippi and Alabama west of Mobile.

The Satsuma orange planted between pecans when desired. Young grafted trees, grafting wood and fancy and commercial nuts in any quantity. Thank-giving and holiday orders for nuts given special attention. All grafting wood and trees from bearing trees in my own groves hence absolutely true to name. No guess work—you get exactly what you order.

**F.H. LEWIS** Jackson Co. Scranton, Miss.

## Back Numbers of THE NUT-GROWER Wanted

I will pay 25c each for copies of THE NUT-GROWER for the following months:

March, June, July and December, 1907  
January, February, March and April, 1908  
May, 1909

Please send copies direct and I will remit immediately.

Percival P. Smith, Chicago, Ill.  
108 S. LaSalle St.

## THE W. B. DUKES

### Pecan Farm

MOULTRIE, GA.

Growers and shippers of

### Fancy Paper Shell Pecans

Budding and Grafting Wood for Sale

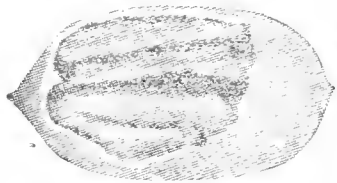
## FOR SALE

Leading varieties of

### Budded and Grafted Pecan Trees and Nuts

Also Budding and Grafting Wood from bearing trees. Contracts taken for top-working seedling trees and caring for groves. Our groves contain over 4,000 budded trees of the best standard varieties and is the oldest budded grove in Georgia.

Gillgrove Pecan Nurseries  
J. P. GILL, Mgr. ALBANY, GA.



New Plan

For growing Pecans, Pears, Peaches, etc., at a profit—Free. 50 per cent reduction in the price of trees. Sure to live. No agents.

B.W.STONE & CO., Thomasville, Ga.

## Grafted Pecan Trees Of Select Paper Shell Varieties

NOT THE MOST—  
ONLY THE BEST

### Bayview Nursery

C. FORKERT, Proprietor  
OCEAN SPRINGS. MISSISSIPPI

hundred trees in all, costing \$100. These trees, with good care, will gain 500 per cent on the investment every year for ten years, or even more, and at the end of ten years be worth \$50 each, or \$5,000—more, perhaps, than the balance of your farm. Does this look to you extravagant? Well, I can prove to you that it is true. Anything is worth the amount on which it will pay a profit of 16 per cent. It is quite common for a good grafted tree to produce forty pounds of nuts at ten years old, and the best varieties never sell for less than 25 cents per pound, or \$10 per tree, which would be 20 per cent on the above valuation.

Now, brother farmer, why not cut down some of the worthless trees along your roadways and around the house and barn, and plant some choice pecans? But you say it takes too long for them to come into bearing. The grafted trees begin to bear as quickly as a pear or apple tree. But others say the business will be overdone and pecans will be worth nothing. Croakers said that about apples sixty years ago, and yet apple orchards pay well today and apples sell higher now than they did then. Let us all plant pecans for shade trees. —F. P. HENDERSON, in *Southern Orchards and Homes*.

### Items of Interest

Sam. H. James, of Mound, La., has adopted the illustrated postcard as a means of advising his patrons of his trade facilities.

N. C. Alston, of Richland, Ga., has a Mobile tree, set in February, 1910, that has a cluster of four well-developed nuts this season.

The July number of THE NUT-GROWER will have a summary of reports from all parts of the pe-

can belt regarding the prospects for the 1911 crop.

The Coleraine Pecan Company is one of Southeast Georgia's prospective concerns. It will shortly offer an attractive opportunity for those desiring ideal southern homes and profitable investments.

In the recent annual report of the port of Pascagoula, in which the business of the town of Scranton, Miss., is recorded, appears the following: "The pecan orchards, though most of them are still in their infancy, shipped 60,000 pounds of pecans, which sold for \$15,000."

The University of Missouri has established a chair of Forestry, and appointed Prof. J. A. Ferguson to fill the position. The State College of Agriculture has a large body of forest land in the southern part of the state and plans contemplate an out-door laboratory for forestry instruction.

### Budding Pecans on Hickories

Budding choice pecan seed on hickories in districts where the growth of the latter strongly indicates right conditions for any production has proved as successful as grafting.

Ring budding, accomplished by cutting a cylinder-shaped ring of tender hickory bark from a long shoot and replacing it with a ring of live pecan bark, identical in size, bearing a bud, is not an uncommon process. It has often been claimed that no other method will succeed.—*Texas Farm and Ranch*.

The hiechnut thrives from Ontario to the middle South, on a great variety of soils. However, the nuts do not fill well unless the soil in which they are grown contains considerable lime.

## Walnuts

### Ancient History of the Walnut

The English, French, Italian and Maderia walnuts are all descended from the Persian walnut trees which grew on the shores of the Caspian sea. The Persian walnut was introduced into Italy in the first century of the Christian era by the Emperor Vitellius and was then called *pyglutades*, or nuts of Jove. As boys were employed by the Romans to knock the nuts from the trees, it became a custom at marriages for the bride and bridegroom to scatter nuts among the children to indicate that the bridegroom renounced all boyish amusements henceforth and that the bride was no longer a votary of the virgin goddess Diana. It is quite probable that the French term for nuptials, *des noces*, comes from this ancient custom of *De Nucis*, the title of one of Ovid's poems.

### Walnut Growing Increasing

Of late years there has been manifested a renewed and intelligent interest in the walnut industry in northern and central California, and there is now a constant demand for information as to the best stock, and varieties for planting. The general prevalence of blight during the last few years has led to a search for a variety or varieties which would be more or less immune, or resistant to blight, and at the same time desirable from standpoints of productiveness and quality. Blight resistance from whatever cause is not in itself or alone sufficient to stamp a variety as being desirable for planting. A variety to be a desirable one commercially cannot be lacking in any one fundamental requirement, but must possess all of the most desirable charac-

ters to a greater or less degree. For instance, a variety may be blight resistant, it may be a good bearer, but at the same time lacking in size and uniformity or be ill-shaped and rough. Such a walnut is not a good commercial walnut even though it be blight resistant.—*California Fruit Grower*.

Comparatively speaking, there are but few large producing walnut orchards in northern or central California, a large part of the total yield being produced on scattered and roadside trees. At first, scattered trees of the native black were top-worked to English walnuts, but later orchards were set in regular form. The trees were either grafted in the nursery or else the native blacks were grown in the orchard and grafted over later. Many of these orchards and scattered trees have proven to be good bearers and commercially profitable.

## For Sale!

FINE PECAN LANDS  
ABOUT ALL CLEAR-  
ED, IN THE GREAT  
PECAN DISTRICT,  
ON TERMS TO SUIT

Can sell in tracts of from 10 to 20,000 acres. Prices range from \$10 to \$25 per acre. Let me know the acreage you want and how you want it. I have it on ten years time, already stumped, on railroads and public roads—rich, level lands.

Write for List of Pecan  
Lands and Farm Lands

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### Fruit Trees

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Before you place your order write us for prices and one of our descriptive catalogs.

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## Southern Orchards and Homes

A handsome journal of Southern horticulture.

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### Gainesville Nurseries Gainesville, Fla.

Specialists in Budded and Grafted Pecan Trees of reliable known varieties. Our catalog contains information on selecting, planting, culture, etc., and is free for the asking. Graft wood for sale. Our orchards contain over 40 named varieties.

H. S. GRAVES, Proprietor

## Just What You Want

You may have wanted to get a holding in one of the older, well established pecan companies. It is not often that there is a chance to do so. But you can for a short time purchase the Preferred Stock of the Standard Pecan Company at par, \$10.00 per share. They have paid fifteen semi-annual dividends at 3 1-2 per cent. This stock will later pay much more.

There are now less than 700 shares for sale. Terms \$1.00 per share cash and \$1.00 per share monthly until paid. The company has been in business since 1904, and is one of the oldest pecan companies.

STANDARD PECAN COMPANY,

Bloomington, Ill.

H. S. WATSON, Pres.

## PECAN GROVES

**Trees Supplied, Planted and  
Cared for EXPERTLY during  
the Development Period**

We make a specialty of this work and are now carrying out the largest contract ever made for pecan development. We have the largest pecan nursery in the South, producing the best possible stock. Investigate us if interested.

Monticello is destined to become the greatest pecan grove section, because the conditions of soil and climate are peculiarly adapted to profitable grove development.

"Promptness and extreme care to the interests of our customers," is our slogan.

### Jefferson Nursery Co.

Monticello, Fla.

## Hickory Nuts

### The Shagbark Hickory

The shagbark hickory is a forest tree which commonly attains a height of 70 to 80 feet and a diameter of about 2 feet. Under favorable conditions, a height of 120 feet and a diameter of 4 feet is reached. When grown free the stem often branches near the base and the crown becomes full, though it always remains narrow; in the forest the crown is short and small, while the stem frequently has a clear length of from 50 to 60 feet.

The characteristic feature of the shagbark hickory, from which it gets its name, first appears in the older trees in the long, loose plates or strips of bark which are produced on the trunks. On young trees the bark is very smooth and close.

The natural range of shagbark hickory is from southern Maine west through southern Michigan to eastern Kansas, Nebraska and Texas, and south along the Appalachian mountains to Florida, Alabama and Mississippi. It reaches its best development on the western slopes of the Appalachians and in the regions drained by the tributaries of the Ohio river.

Shagbark hickory grows best in a deep, rich, moist loam. It does well in other moderately rich soils which permit the tap-root to penetrate to a moist sub-soil, and in the Middle States makes good growth in comparatively well drained situations wherever it can get the requisite amount of sunlight. It will not thrive in a hard clay soil, or in pure sand, or where a layer of hardpan lies near the surface. It is intolerant of shade and only does well in the open or when surrounded by other trees which only slightly obstruct the light. —Forest Planting Leaflet No. 9.

FOR INFORMATION AS TO LANDS IN

## The Nation's Garden Spot

THAT GREAT FRUIT AND TRUCK  
GROWING SECTION ALONG THE

## ATLANTIC COAST LINE RAILROAD

IN NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA,  
GEORGIA, ALABAMA AND FLORIDA,  
WRITE TO

### WILBUR McCOY

Agricultural and Immigration Agent

Atlantic Coast Line Jacksonville, Fla.

## Correspondence

From Prof. Kyle

Editor NUT-GROWER:

During the last meeting of our State Horticultural Society the question was raised as to whether or not the pecan would bear early when a top worked on the tree.

I have experienced it very early in the past, and have had the question of whether or not a top should be put on a tree. I would like to know, especially, as to the year the budding was done, how soon the trees began to bear, and the amount of the crops borne since.

You might submit the question to the readers of THE NUT-GROWER, suggesting that any one interested should write me direct in regard to the matter. I would like to say that I have been doing special work on the pecan here in Texas for the last six or seven years. I have gathered together a great deal of valuable data and photographs, and have been ready to get out a bulletin upon this subject, for the last three years, but as I do not belong to the Station staff, and my bulletin could only be published by the College Division, the president has been unable, up to this time, to get up enough money for such a publication. Commissioner of Agriculture Ed. R. Kene, has just consented to publish this bulletin, and it will go to press within the next month. It will deal with all phases of the pecan industry in Texas, and will give special attention to top-working the pecan and hickory.

Sometime ago I noticed a criticism in THE NUT-GROWER, regarding the merging of the Texas Nut Growers' Association into the State Horticultural Soci-



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## Mere Mention

While we still import large quantities of nuts, the bulk of our supply is domestic, the almond being grown profitably in several states, the pecan having a wide popularity and the inexpensive peanut of Virginia, the Carolinas and Georgia having been raised to a position of respectability by the investigations of dieteticians, who have pronounced it as being among those nuts richest in food properties.

From the standpoint of health the shelled nut is not as highly recommended as the nut with its natural encasement, which prevents infection from dust, bacteria and dirt. So thoroughly has the microbe idea permeated our consciousness that the scientific housewife now washes all nuts before they are cracked and served, as it is known that a dusty nut-shell will contaminate all the kernels with which it comes in contact. Even the shelled kernels are frequently washed before being eaten.

The installment plan of paying for a specific acreage, planted and cared for up to bearing age by some responsible company or individual, is at present a popular method for obtaining a pecan orchard on easy terms without the care or responsibility which attaches to a private business. The patrons of this plan, however, contribute substantially to the profits of the company furnishing the orchard. At the same time, the service rendered by the company is most important and merits a liberal profit, as the purchaser is ultimately the full beneficiary, while the promoter has only the compensation earned.

ety. In this connection I wish to state that the only reason this was done was because practically every member of the Nut Growers' Association belonged to the State Horticultural Society. The Nut Growers' believed that they could accomplish just as much by belonging only to the Horticultural Society, and this would save the extra expense of keeping up the dues of two associations. It was not due in any sense to a lack of interest in nut growing in this state. I believe that I am safe in saying that at every meeting of our Horticultural Society a great deal more attention is given to nut growing than to any other subject. In fact, as rule about one-third of the time is spent in discussions on this topic.

E. J. KYLE.

College Station, Tex.

[The subject of top-worked hickory has been mentioned in these columns a number of times but the information existing appears to be meager. J. F. Leyendecker, New Elm, Tex., now deceased, was among the first to conduct systematic experiments along this line. Two other Texas nut growers, H. A. Halbert, of Coleman, and W. L. Watkins, of Tyler, have also done some experimental work. A tree near Columbus, Ga., grafted in 1855 (See THE NUT-GROWER, April 1911, p. 68) bears large and regular crops.—ED.]

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## Almonds

### Spanish Crop Short

Consular Agent Louis G. Agostina writes from Tarragona that the Spanish almond crop will be about 20 per cent below the average this year. He says:

"Frosts for a time threatened the destruction of the young fruit. Alarmists profited by the occasion to force up prices and growers gave contradictory reports as to the effects of the blizzards.

"This state of things has somewhat subsided, although prices are still being held high. More reliable news having come in from the different centers of production, an approximate forecast for the output of the coming almond crop is 80 per cent of an average one, or, say, from 40,000 to 45,000 bags, while opening prices will probably be quoted at present high rates in expectation of quotations from other producing countries and bids from foreign buyers."

According to J. P. Dargitz, secretary and manager of the the California Almond Growers' Exchange, the crop in that state will not exceed half of last year's production. The growers, however, expect to realize as much from their short crop as they would under ordinary conditions with a much larger production, as the shortage in the crop both in this country and abroad is causing the price to soar.

California almond growers recognize fully the value of co-operation. In addition to the associations already affiliated with the California Almond Growers' Exchange, two new organizations have recently been formed and will co-operate with the central body.

## Book Reviews

The Seminole Planters Co., Chicago, issues a neat booklet on their farms lands project in Baldwin county, Ala.

*The Pecan Cigar Case-Bearer*; by H. M. Russell. 16 pages, illustrated. Bureau of Entomology, Washington, D. C.

*How to Grow Black Walnuts*; a four-page leaflet by C. A. Scott of the Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kans.

*Shagbark Hickory*; Forest Planting Leaflet No. 9 of the Forest Service. Gives interesting information regarding this fine nut.

Transactions of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society for the year 1910. Part II. 130 pages. Wm. P. Rich, secretary, Boston, Mass.

*Farm Fertilizers*; an 8-page leaflet showing the value of barn-yard manure as a plant food. Bureau of Plant Industry, Washington, D. C.

*Texas Almanac and State Guide* for 1911. 350 pages with map. Contains much general information. 30c, postage 6c. Galveston-Dallas News.

*Home Mixing of Fertilizers*; German Kali Works, 93 Nassau St., New York City. A 32 page pamphlet containing valuable formulas and information.

Oregon State Horticultural Society. Report of the twenty-fifth meeting. A pamphlet of 130 pages, with index and list of members. Frank W. Power, Portland, Secretary.

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# THE NUT-GROWER

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\$1.00 per Year

## THE 1911 PECAN CROP NUT GROWING IN OHIO

A Forecast from Recent Data

By H. A. Gossard

*Reports from Different Sections of the Pecan Belt Show Crop below the Average.*

*A Paper read at the 1910 Convention of the National Nut Growers' Association.*

Inquiries were recently sent out to special correspondents regarding the present prospects for this season's pecan crop. Reports have been received from reliable parties in seven states, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina and Texas, which show estimates ranging all the way from 35 to 90 per cent of the normal crop, while the average of all reports shows 63 per cent.

Regarding general condition of trees, the reports are uniformly favorable, except that in some cases dry weather has been detrimental to growth.

Injury from insects have been slight and each locality reporting trouble has been affected by a different pest, notably the fall webworm in Georgia and a flat-headed borer in Texas.

Below we give extracts from some of the letters received in connection with these reports:

Ocean Springs, Miss.—As to pecan conditions in our section, trees are in good condition as far as I am informed. Crop conditions have been excellent but for the high temperature and dry spell from May 21 to June 18, which I believe was the cause of the young nuts dropping off to some extent. Crop will average 60 to 75 per cent. We have had little trouble with insects except the budworm. However, the damage done is not extensive. I have not noticed a borer in my own trees for two years.—C. FORKERT.

Ocean Springs, Miss.—Crop of nuts on old trees good. The young trees blooming a little later were caught by a heavy rainstorm just when pollen was ripe and crop is very short, except where trees were protected by buildings or otherwise.—CHAS. E. PABST.

McKinney, Tex.—The pecan crop in this part of the state is a failure on account of unprecedented drouth of several years. The southern and western parts of the state report an average crop in prospect. Trees are suffering from lack of moisture. Serious complaints are made against a flat-headed borer in young trees.—E. W. KIRKPATRICK.

Waldo, Fla.—We haven't had enough rain the past spring and up to now for general crops, but it has not shown up on the pecan trees. I may have

(Continued on page 125.)

Ohio can hardly be ranked among the states which grow nuts commercially, and I shall have to discuss possibilities rather than achievements. The state has a large consuming population and the market for nuts is unexcelled. Large numbers of immigrants from southern Europe have settled within the state in recent years, and these by habit and education are liberal consumers of nuts. The Greek, Italian and Jewish vendors of fruit usually sell nuts also, and these fruit stands, found in nearly every town in the state, secure liberal patronage, not only from the foreign contingent of the population, but from Americans as well. Most of the nuts offered are importations, but pecans, peanuts and chestnuts are always included. The pecans are nearly always wild seedling nuts of poor quality. The English walnut is nearly always liberally represented.

At the grocery stores native nuts, such as black walnuts, hickory nuts, chestnuts and butternuts are offered in both small and large quantities, that is, by the quart or by the bushel. Good hickory nuts bring from \$2.00 to \$4.00 per bushel, usually about \$2.50. Black walnuts sell for 50 cents to \$1.00 per bushel, usually 60 to 75 cents, while chestnuts run from \$2.50 per bushel up to \$7.00 or \$8.00.

Such imported products as Brazil nuts and pistachios can generally be obtained at the groceries. In passing down the streets of such cities as Columbus and Cleveland large quantities of shelled pecan kernels may be seen on exhibition in the windows of grocers and confectioners. It is evident that the use of nuts has become quite general among our people. The market in Ohio will for several generations, at least, and apparently always, require more nuts than the state is able to grow within her borders.

Originally, Ohio was well timbered over with hardwoods, and among these were the shellbark hickory, the black walnut, the chestnut, the butternut, the hazel nut and possibly a few others. The early settlers collected these from the woods, and the long winter evenings by the fireplace were often made cheerful by cracking and eating them, while stories and merrymaking whiled away the pleasant hours. Comparatively few of these na-

tive trees now remain, but here and there they linger in restricted woodlots, and occasionally lone trees stand out in pasture land, early becoming subject to decay because of their unnatural environment. Very little, one might say quite accurately, nothing, has been done in the state in the way of commercial nut growing, but such native nuts as are produced are carefully harvested and either consumed at home or disposed of to the local grocers or fruit vendors.

Mr. J. J. Crumley, of our experiment station, mentions that he began making inquiries about ten years ago as to the prices of nuts, and at that time found the price of black walnuts exceedingly variable and haphazard, but at present, prices in all the Ohio markets are quite uniform, showing that the black walnut has become a staple nut with a value fixed by the general demand, rather than by local whim.

Of the common cultivated nuts we will consider first the pecan. This tree is native on the Wabash bottoms of Indiana, and, by inference, would be expected to grow about as well in Ohio latitudes if planted in suitable soils. I have the following records of pecan trees growing in Ohio:

A seedling tree at Clyde, in Sandusky county, has borne fruit for several years. The nuts are said to be of good size and quality. I have not seen the tree, but several parties living at Clyde have given me substantially the same reports about it. A few trees are also growing at Oberlin, in Lorain county, said to be seedlings of southern papershells. At the time I received this report, about four years ago, these trees had not come into bearing, but it was said they did not winter-kill. Mr. Secrest, chief of our forestry department at the Agricultural Experiment Station, reports that two trees, about twenty-five years old, are growing at Lancaster, Fairfield county. These are about twenty-five feet tall and have a spread of about fifteen feet. One of the trees was well set with nuts when Mr. Secrest saw them in September, 1906. The fruit was plump and apparently well developed. He was much struck with the size of these nuts, but could determine nothing about their quality. The other tree was barren at the time of inspection, and Mr. Secrest did not learn if the tree ever bore fruit.

Mr. J. J. Crumley, assistant forester of the Station, has for several years been interested in nut culture, and contributes the following items in regard to pecans: At Chillicothe, in Ross county, is a pecan tree two feet in diameter at the base of the trunk and seventy-five feet tall. It has a spread of about fifty feet. Last year it bore several bushels of seedling nuts of fair quality. In the back yard of the same lot is a second tree,

a seedling of the first, about fifteen years old. Two years ago it was loaded with fruit. Just across the road from these trees are a dozen or more pecan trees from five to ten inches in diameter, all thrifty and showing no signs of winter-killing. Down the Scioto river, near the mouth of Paint creek, also in Ross county, is a good-sized bearing tree. Mr. Crumley has not seen the nuts, but they are known to all the neighborhood boys as being of fine quality. At Lebanon, in Warren county, is a tree about eighty years old, grown from Arkansas seed. This tree separates into six branches in a space between twelve and twenty feet from the ground. Below the lowest fork the smallest diameter of the trunk at any point is four feet. Two of the branches are two feet in diameter. The spread of the top is eighty feet. These measurements were taken by Mr. Crumley and may therefore be relied on as being accurate. He estimates the height to be seventy-five feet. It is a symmetrical and beautiful tree, bearing a rather peculiar, a very small nut. The shape is rather elongate, and Mr. Crumley says that it is the thinnest shelled nut he ever saw, although he is a native of Tennessee and quite familiar with southern papershells from all sections. The jaybirds find it easy to pick through the shell and get at the kernel inside. The tree is a shy bearer and the jaybirds carry off about three-fourths of the crop. However, several pecks of nuts are harvested each season. The tree is about three miles southeast of Lebanon and is owned by Edwin Wood. It has never winter-killed at all.

At Sidney, in Shelby county, is a tree thirty-five to forty feet tall by estimate, and thirty-five inches in circumference. This is a very symmetrical shade tree, standing in a back yard. It holds its foliage rank and green until frost. It is about twenty-four years old. It commenced bearing when thirteen years old and for the succeeding five years, while under the observation of Mr. Crumley, it bore crops. The nut is of medium size, fair quality and slightly elongated in shape. This tree has never suffered from winter-killing.

Mr. Crumley is experimenting intelligently with various nut trees. He has about forty seedlings of one year's growth from the best varieties of nuts, furnished by the Summit Nurseries of Monticello, Fla. These have not yet passed through a northern winter. They are at Chillicothe. He has eight seedling trees from North Carolina seed, grown at Lebanon and transplanted to Chillicothe. He has forty or fifty of these seedling trees at Lebanon, from three to five years old. These seedlings from the North Carolina seed are growing nicely and thus far have not winter-killed at all.

Our horticulturist at the Ohio Experiment



Station, Prof. W. J. Green, knows of a pecan tree on Mr. Crawford's farm near Proctorville, Lawrence county, about two feet in diameter and twenty-five feet tall. The tree has borne but little.

From these data we believe the pecan can be grown in Ohio, but it will probably require much time and experimenting to determine just how it should be grown. The southern standard varieties are probably too tender for the Ohio climate, but this question has not been adequately tested yet. A few years ago the writer sent a small number of trees from Summit Nurseries to a relative at Loveland, just a little way north from Cincinnati, and these were planted out on land which has supported walnut, hickory and hardwoods. The trees started off and grew nicely for one season, but all winter-killed below the graft the first winter and now only a few seedling sprouts remain where they were planted. These sprouts were growing well when last heard from. Several budded and grafted trees were set on the Experiment Station grounds at Wooster in 1909, but did not do well and none survived long after the opening of the season of 1910. Part of the failure is probably to be attributed to improper handling of the trees, which arrived late in winter, and partly to winter-killing.

It is quite probable, I think, that northern grown nuts will be best for producing stocks on which to bud and graft in Ohio, and probably northern varieties will succeed best under propagation. Such varieties as the Hodge, Mantura, Appomattox and those discovered by Mr. Niblack on the Wabash bottoms of Indiana, seem to me to promise most for present plantings. It is quite possible that seedlings can be developed from the seed of standard southern varieties which will be suited to propagation on northern grown stocks. Until there is somewhat of a certainty that pecan orchards can be brought into bearing within ten or fifteen years after being planted out, we cannot expect large plantings in Ohio. This certainty, of course, cannot be guaranteed until we have dependable varieties suited to our climate, which can be propagated by budding and grafting.

The English, or Persian walnut has been tried out, perhaps, more thoroughly than pecans. Prof. Green, our horticulturist, expresses the opinion that it will live along the southern shore of Lake Erie, but is doubtful if it will be very successful in other localities. His correspondence shows that many trees have been planted out for testing in various quarters of the state at different times, but he knows of none away from the lake shore that have succeeded, and it would seem that if they did even fairly well, some of them would have been called to his notice during his long ser-

vice. He has some Franquettes started on the Station grounds which are growing nicely. They have not yet passed through an Ohio winter. Three years ago he planted out some Pomeroy walnuts at the sub-station at Carpenter in Meigs county, but these failed to stand the transplanting and died soon after being set. A very large tree is standing on Marblehead peninsula, lying between Lake Erie and Sandusky Bay. This tree is said to be about sixty feet tall and in some seasons has borne good crops. It only fruits during years when it is pollinated by the native walnuts nearby. Mr. Wm. Miller, at Gypsum, has a few trees which have borne a few nuts when hand pollinated from the black walnut. A Mr. Spencer, near Kannons, just in the southern outskirts of Cleveland, has done some experimenting with the English walnut, but without any striking success. Mr. Crumley has some trees, four or five years old, at Lebanon, grown from seed obtained at grocery stores. He also started one that is growing on the campus of Antioch College, at Yellow Springs. All of these seem to be hardy and do not winter-kill. He procured a dwarf English walnut from Storrs & Harrison, which he planted at Lebanon. This winter-kills noticeably. Prof. Green expresses the opinion that away from the lake this nut tree is very apt to winter-kill, and he has observed that the nuts of such trees as have fruited in the state are very small, usually not more than one inch in diameter. All fruits seen by him have been from seedlings.

Japan walnuts are grown in a small way here and there, and succeed fairly well if the soil is suitable.

On the Tyler place at West Park, one of the suburbs of Cleveland, is a fine row of these trees which have been bearing for several years. These trees are about twenty to twenty-five feet tall, and have an equal spread of top. Some of the trees bear a bushel or two of nuts. They are perfectly healthy and make fine shade trees. Mr. S. R. Moore, of Zanesville, Muskingum county, has a few trees which have borne and appear to thrive first-rate. One or two trees are growing on the Station campus and appear to be in perfect health but are not yet bearing. Mr. Crumley has two of these trees at Chillicothe, but they are on limestone soil and not doing well.

The American chestnut is grown to some extent, but hardly on a commercial scale. A party at Medina has planted some in his fence row. They are now fifteen to eighteen years old, planted twenty-five feet apart, and are twenty to twenty-five feet high. They have been bearing prolific crops for some time, according to the report of Mr. Secrest, who has furnished me with this informa-

(Continued on page 127)

# THE NUT-GROWER

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**Volume X                      JULY 1911                      Number 7**

*Prospects for the Pecan Crop* The pecan crop report for 1911, as summarized in this issue, does not show as favorable a prospect for a large yield as in ordinary seasons. The causes which modify the prospects are various, but only such as usually pertain to general crops. In only one place is a complete failure reported and this is accounted for by a drouth extending over several years. Rain and wind at time when trees were in bloom seem to have been injurious in several localities, and to this cause the editor attributes the absence of nuts on some of his own trees. Other trees that bloomed later have the usual amount of fruit.

With each succeeding year these reports will be of increasing importance, and it is expected that much valuable information will be recorded and tabulated as the years go by. It is evident that we need to make extensive records in the spring when trees are beginning to put out, noting particularly the dates of appearance of both male and female blooms and data regarding winds, rain and temperature. It is probable that some concerted action looking to the collection of much climatic and phenological data bearing on the pecan production will be taken by the National Nut Growers' Association.

*The Ladies at the Convention* At the Mobile convention an entire session or more is to be devoted to Woman's Work in the industry. A committee of ladies is to arrange for this special occasion. It is well understood that members can bring their wives and daughters to the conventions, but at previous gatherings no special features were arranged for them.

It is expected that the ladies will attend the approaching convention in much larger numbers than usual, and since the nut growers are proverbially noted for their love of the good and beautiful, we may expect that the pecan will not be the sole attraction.

The nut growers are all southern gentlemen when in convention in a southern city, no matter from what wide range of territory they come, and it is quite certain that the secretary will have ample assistance in making the meeting attractive and interesting to the fair sex.

*The Date of the Convention* There are various considerations which influence the selection of convention dates and

the Executive committee has always given careful attention to the general and local circumstances affecting the interests involved. In 1909 the date was set early in October, so as to admit of inspecting the orchards with their ripening fruit. In 1910 the date was nearly a month later and then special attention was given to the exhibit of nuts which attracted so much attention. This year it is intended to see the trees in another state before nuts are harvested. Circumstances such as these make it desirable to use some latitude in determining the convention dates.

*Something Lack- ing in this Book* Books on general fruit growing are apt to be disappointing when the chapter on nut culture is reached. In illustration of this, that otherwise excellent work by Professor Green, of the University of Minnesota, gives but two pages to the pecan and says that "comparatively little attention has been paid to the growing of any of the nut trees of this country, with the exception of the English walnut." Acknowledgement, however, is made of the opportunities for nut culture in the paragraph which says, "It is undoubtedly true that there is a large section of the country where nuts of some kind might be grown to advantage."

One of our readers, objecting to the action of the Executive committee in fixing the convention date at a time when nuts are not ripe, suggests that the meeting will be something on the order of "Hamlet, with Hamlet left out."

Counting the cost carefully and resolving to stick to it for at least ten years is a good way to make a start in the pecan business. It is hardly worth while without these preliminaries. In particular, don't begin until you have determined to stick.

The convention program is well under way and will be announced in our next issue. It covers a wide range of subjects and the speakers are being carefully selected.

Fashions change and so does the public estimate of the conspicuous pecans. At some of the conventions the large nut with so many names, usually called Rome, was condemned. Now, after several years it seems to be making good in the very particulars it was condemned for lacking. Possibly locality has an important part in bringing this nut into better favor, though some growers still incline to the opinion that some of the nuts classified under this name may in reality be different varieties.

Large areas of suitable farm and pecan lands in the south are classified as "cut-over lands." This describes the condition of the pine lands when abandoned by the turpentine and saw mill operators. Large tracts of thousands of acres can be bought at prices which are very low, considering their actual worth. The clearing, stumping and getting into cultivation, however, entails labor and time which the ordinary settler cannot well afford. Organized work—backed by capital—in preparing such lands for farmers is much needed.

### CLASSICAL HORTICULTURE

That the ancients were not a bit slow in recognizing the practical and scientific aspects of horticulture is amply evidenced by many passages from the classic writers. Hesiod, who lived about the ninth century B. C., of the Greek poets, and Virgil, who flourished in that strenuous period when Rome was undergoing metamorphosis from republic to empire, were enthusiasts on everything pertaining to the soil.

The *Georgics* of Virgil has been pronounced by competent literary critics to be one of the most polished of his poems, and as a practical text-book on agriculture it is by no means to be despised, even at the present day. The following passage from Brice's literal translation, describes the processes of budding and grafting:

"But the rough-barked arbutus is penetrated by the young walnut tree, and fruitless planes are wont to bear stout apple trees. The beech-tree has grown white with the blossom of the chestnut and the ash with that of the pear. Nor is the method of ingrafting or inoculating the same. For, where the buds thrust themselves forth from the middle of the bark, and burst the slender coats, a small slit is made in the very knot; in this they enclose a bud from another tree and teach it to unite with the moist rind. Or again, the knotless stocks are cut open, and a passage is cloven deep into the solid wood with wedges; then scions of fruit-bearing trees are inserted; and in no long time a huge stem has shot heavenward with prosperous boughs,

and wanders at its new leaves and fruits not its own."

Another passage from the same poem says, "The tree that is raised from fallen seed grows slowly, destined to form a shade for late posterity, and its fruit deteriorates, losing its former excellence." Evidently the ubiquitous tree pedler would have had a hard time persuading Virgil to plant seedlings instead of budded pecans.

### THE 1911 PECAN CROP

(Continued from page 121)

half as many pecans this year as I had last season, provided nothing happens between now and gathering time.—T. S. McMASTERS.

Van Buren, Ark.—General condition of trees at this time, 75 per cent; crop prospect, 50 per cent. A very severe drouth has checked the growth of the trees and caused the nuts to drop badly. Budworms of both varieties were about as plentiful as usual, but their enemies seemed to be unusually active, as I seldom find the worms when examining injured buds. A fuzzy caterpillar with yellow stripes did considerable damage when the buds started in the spring. Nearly all of my young trees were stripped of the first crop of buds and some lost the second crop also. A slender, green worm ate shot-holes in the leaves on the large trees, but did not appear to check their growth. Web-worms are beginning to appear.—G. M. BROWN.

### PECULIARITIES OF PECAN GROWING

BY E. E. RISEN

If there is anything in the horticultural line more freakish than the pecan, I have yet to learn what it is. From the very time the seed is planted to the period of fruiting variations are going on all the time. The environments under which the trees are growing also have considerable influence in aiding improvement or deterioration. The principal change, however, takes place when the nuts are in the embryo stage of growth, for it is then that the future character of the tree is fixed, caused from cross-fertilization of the pollen from surrounding trees. This is what prevents us from getting choice seed nuts from planting, for nature knows only to reproduce.

In my seedling orchard of 1,000 trees (all from the one mother tree, San Saba, which is still growing healthy and vigorous in the midst of them) much is to be learned, for not one is a counterpart of the mother tree, although all are growing approximately under the same conditions. Some of these trees show distinctly her peculiarity of foliage, but the nuts proved to be entirely different, and when we find a tree whose nuts resemble

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nearest the mother type the foliage is not at all alike.

In fruiting qualities these seedlings trees grade from almost barren to my Texas Prolific, the most precocious of anything yet found. The bark of some is thick and scaly, while on others it is thin and smooth. Then there are early and late bloomers, in fact, the deviation from the original is remarkable in many ways.

Now can there be more proof that the pollen is the important factor? It becomes evident then that if we are to have our notions gratified we must have a hand in the work; so with these facts in view, the pecan breeders of today are able to work with a greater degree of certainty than ever before.

## CONTROL OF PECAN PHYLLOXERA

BY F. H. CHITTENDEN

*In Charge of Truck Crops and Special Insect Investigations,  
Department of Agriculture*

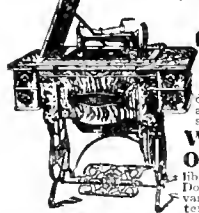
Attack by the more injurious species of phylloxera affecting pecan, such as *Phylloxera notabilis* Perg. and *P. perniciosus* Perg. is confined to the foliage, petioles and tender twigs, and if only a small percentage of these portions of a tree are affected the damage under ordinary circumstances should be immaterial. If, on the other hand, the tree is badly infested, its vigor of growth may be somewhat checked, but it is extremely doubtful if the life of a tree is ever in danger. Quite a number of our correspondents since 1903 have remarked on the fact that affected trees appear to be otherwise perfectly healthy and have fruited well in spite of the leaf galls. Others, however, claim injury or are apprehensive of damage.

Without knowing all of the circumstances, it seems hardly probable that remedial operations are generally demanded. As with very many other insects, this species is subject to great fluctuation in numbers and as a consequence the damage will vary considerably from year to year. One of the causes for this variation in abundance is due to the fact that the insect, like other species of aphides, is held more or less completely in check by natural enemies, prominent among which are various forms of mites.

As a general safeguard against reinfestation in future years such leaves as may be noticed badly infested and which can be readily reached with the aid of a ladder and a twelve-foot pruner should be clipped off and burned. This should be done before the adults issue to fly out and establish new colonies. If the co-operation of neighbors who also have pecan and hickory could be secured, it seems probable that this would be all that is necessary. In fact, the practice of some such measures is advisable, especially when the trees are found to be suffering also from the attack of caterpillars and other defoliators, borers, disease, or from adverse conditions such as atmospheric.

There is some doubt as to whether or not the insect could be reached with kerosene emulsion or soap spray while it is in the hibernating egg stage attached to the bark, although this has been advised. If employed, kerosene-soap emulsion should be applied to the trees after the leaves have fallen or before they appear in the spring, as strong as one part of emulsion in five of water. If whale-oil soap is the agent it should be diluted in about the same proportion.

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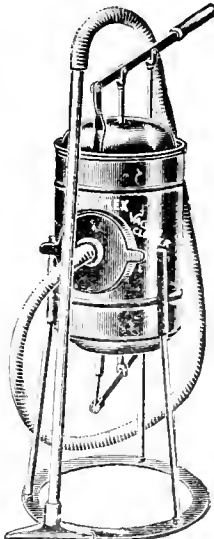
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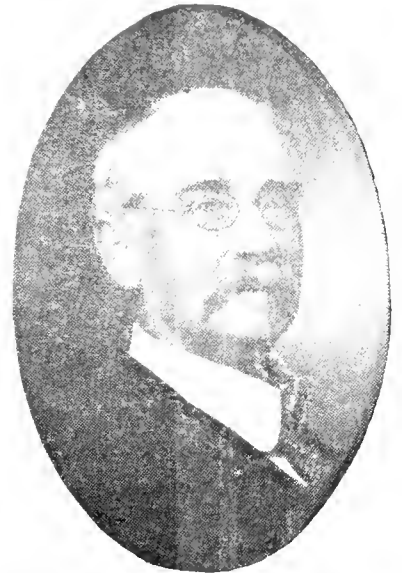
## Men Who Have Made the Pecan Industry

G. M. BACON

Going back ten years in the history of modern pecan culture, the name of G. M. Bacon is a most conspicuous one. In the annals of the National Nut Growers' Association his name was among those participating in the organization movement and became even more prominent by his election as first president of the association. He was not only the first, but the most liberal contributor to the fund for defraying the early expenses of the association, while his initiative, counsel and encouragement gave power and momentum to the movement, which rapidly grew in favor during the several years he served as president.

Mr. Bacon's practical work in nut culture and the leading position he held as a nut orchardist prior to the formation of the association served to qualify him for the public duties which he cheerfully assumed at the critical period when master hands were needed to rescue a heavily burdened industry from a reign of ignorance and fraud and place it upon a firm basis as a scientific and promising commercial pursuit. How well this initial work was performed and how rapidly it has since spread and grown is ample testimony to the skill and fidelity of this man and his associates.

Mr. Bacon's more commonly known work for years has been as the business head of one of the oldest and largest pecan nurseries in the country. In this nursery, with skilled assistants whom he enlisted in the work, were wrought out many problems relating to the culture and propagation of the pecan. The catalogues and handbooks issued and



widely distributed by this firm were for years the prominent source where much reliable information regarding the pecan was obtained.

Mr. Bacon is known personally to a large number of nut growers and his friends are numerous enough to exceed the bounds of his personal influence. His position in the industry is firmly established and no history of the association is complete unless it accords him a prominent place.

### Nut Growing in Ohio

(Continued from page 123.)

tion. Prof. Green informs me that a Mr. Huestner, of Oberlin, has a place near Birmingham, Erie county, that supports a row of chestnuts thirty-five or forty years old. These trees are fifty to sixty feet tall and for years have been bearing good crops. The Paragon chestnut has been tested, a tree here and there, over the state and has succeeded well. Mr. Crumley tried some of the Paragon grafted on the American sweet. The union was

successful, but the trees all winter killed. Many native forest trees were killed at the same time by a hard freeze coming when the sap was up, so the accident can hardly be an argument against the hardiness of the Paragon chestnut. Before being killed, the oldest of these chestnuts put on burrs within two years after being grafted, but the burrs only grew to be about two-thirds size before falling and the nuts did not fill. American chestnuts planted on the same soil behaved the same way. Japan chestnuts planted on the same soil are not succeeding. Mr. Crumley has some English filberts growing, but these are not old enough to bear. On the Tyler place, previously mentioned, are some filberts which are growing nicely and bearing well. Some Paragon chestnuts on the same place are fruiting successfully.

I know of but few parties who have tried to do anything to improve our native nuts. Mr. Crumley has planted some shell-bark hickory nuts of large size and fine quality in the hope that they may reproduce themselves in the resulting seedlings. These nuts were an inch and one-half or more in diameter, with smooth kernels, but little fissured into convolutions. He is also endeavoring to propagate two black walnuts of special merit in the same way.

Mr. Secret gives information of a natural grove of hickory in Medina county, probably of the variety known as the King nut. These are so thin-shelled that it is possible to crack them by crushing a pair of them against each other in the hand.

If these scattering notes add anything to the records of the association or to our knowledge of the range of adaptation of our cultivated nuts, the small effort of the writer in collecting them will be amply rewarded. Our horticultural and forestry de-

partments at the station show an inclination to push investigation of the questions regarding nut production in the state, and I am led to believe that Ohio will at some distant day be at least a small producer, as well as a large consumer of nuts and nut products.

### Varietal Adaptability

The following, from the report of the committee on Varietal Adaptability, read at the Monticello convention of the National Nut Growers' Association, contains much valuable information for the prospective planter:

In the selection of varieties for any locality, two leading points should be borne in mind: First, the comparative merits of the variety itself, and, second, the adaptability of the variety to the soil and climatic condition of the section in which it is to be planted.

Neither of the above points can be given greater importance than the other, for if a variety in itself is not desirable, it is of no more interest than another which, good or bad, is not adapted to the locality in question.

The essential points which go to make up a desirable variety may be listed as follows: Resistance to disease; prolificacy and regularity in bearing; vigor of tree; size and appearance of nut; thinness of shell; cracking and releasing quality; flavor and plumpness of kernel and keeping qualities.

Resistance to disease. This is considered as being the most important consideration, for the reason that in the past certain varieties seemingly possessed of every desirable attribute have later developed a susceptibility to pecan scab so serious in extent that not only the entire crop failed, but the diseased trees have been most infectious in spreading the fungus to other varieties. The importance of

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securing varieties as nearly immune to pecan scab as possible can hardly be over-rated. At the present time it appears very doubtful whether both foliage and nuts of any variety are entirely free under all conditions.

Unless a variety produces both heavily and annually it cannot long be of special value. Little profit can be realized from light crops annually or heavy crops occasionally. Too often is a variety judged by the record of a single season, or by the exterior appearance of the nut.

Large nuts are frequently shy in bearing, deficient in development of kernel, poor in quality or otherwise defective. Small nuts, no matter how productive or fine in quality, are not popular, for the reasons that their mere appearance is unattractive and the consuming public has not the patience to crack small nuts. The general appearance of a nut, which depends largely upon color, is a consideration not to be lost sight of. As competition becomes keener, this will be found to be a point of increasing importance.

The medium-sized nut is more often found to meet the demand. As a type, it is more certain in bearing, generally superior to the large types in flavor, and often in thinness of shell.

The advantages of a thin shell over those of a more familiar type are in the greater ease of cracking, proportion of weight of kernel to shell and loss to the tree in developing a less useful product. It is exceedingly doubtful whether the keeping quality of the kernel is in any way dependent upon the thickness of the shell, as is commonly supposed.

Cracking and releasing quality: These two points go hand in hand, and depend very largely upon thickness of shell. The meat itself should be of such toughness as to withstand more or less straining during the pro-

cess of cracking. The partitions of the shell should be very thin, and not so constructed as necessarily to tear the meat upon being removed.

A plump kernel is very apt to be rich in quality. The "nutty" flavor so desirable is not found in partially developed kernels.

Last, and perhaps least, keeping quality is listed. With the demand greater than the supply, this will not be of great consideration, but when the relation of supply to demand becomes normal, other things being equal, the variety able to keep till the briskness of the market is renewed will be the one sought after. In the meantime it will be well to bear storage qualities in mind.

### Pecans in Lower Rio Grande

BY W. C. GRIFFING

Of the eight or nine species of hickories, the one which produces the most marketable fruit and in the most profitable quantities is the pecan. A native of the southern states, it is today the only nut grown there and to a limited extent in the middle states, which has any commercial importance. Texas is probably the largest producer of pecans, the crop aggregating several millions of pounds, gathered almost exclusively from seedling trees.

The business of cracking pecans and selling the meat, put up in attractive packages, has created a demand for the nuts, which is increasing at a very rapid rate. It is largely due to the impetus the industry has received in recent years that has encouraged planting on a commercial scale and of the improved papershell types. The difficulty of extracting the meat from the hardshell seedling nuts has been one of the causes for the nut not becoming more popular as a dessert fruit. The thin shell of the improved types,



the ease with which the meat is removed and the noticeable absence of the fibrous segments found in the hardshell nuts will do much to make them popular.

It thrives in a great variety of soils, its principal requirement being an ample supply of moisture in soil of which the surface is well drained during the growing season.

This peerless nut is not only native to the lower Rio Grande valley, but it is also a significant fact that all the soft-shell, sweeter varieties of each surpassing value have sprung from semi-tropic sections. For the best quality of nuts and the heaviest yields we must look to the soils rich in mineral plant food.

The regular successive crops from trees along the Rio Grande is a matter of surprise to horticulturists, for this most valuable of all nuts has, in other sections the unfortunate habit of alternate or intermittent crops.

The fact that pecans ripen in the lower south Texas country a full month ahead of the main Texas crop is a generally advantageous feature, for they find a market eager for the fresh crops, and thereby still further extend the demand.

Pecans in the arid sections have advantages over the rainy countries in the spring when the trees are blooming. In some of the famous Texas river bottoms the crop often is a failure on account of the heavy rains washing the pollen from the staminate bloom to the ground, and, as it does not come in contact with the pistillate flower, there will be no nuts that season.

Also in the fall in rainy localities the nuts often sprout in the hull and fungus diseases cover the hull and prevent the nuts from maturing.

The Rio Grande valley and arid portions of Mexico are practically safe from these rainy troubles at the dangerous time of the year. This feature alone

makes pecan growing in the Rio Grande valley doubly advantageous over any other pecan growing section. Old trees in different parts of the valley, some 100 years old and 100 feet high, bearing regularly, prove that they are adapted to our soil. Young budded trees planted two and three years are making remarkable growth when planted so they get lots of moisture.

From observation I find that pecans will stand more water than naturally supposed. A ten acre grove is planted at McAllen. The seepage of the canal flooded about one acre of the lowest part from November, 1908, to April, 1909, from two to ten inches deep. This part of the grove is now equal to or better than the rest of the grove. Also the row on the side of the irrigating ditch, which had water in it over half the time, is several times larger than the other trees that were irrigated regularly.

Another instance: Water completely covered young trees for about a week or ten days on the William J. Bryan place at Mission, which extends down to a resaca, during the two overflows of the Rio Grande this year. The trees were completely submerged; other trees and plants were killed outright, but the pecans only shed a few leaves and came out with a new and vigorous growth.—*See them in Orchards and Homes.*

### Nuts as Food

Nuts are an exceedingly valuable article of food, especially to those who avoid flesh foods. In fact it is difficult to see how a non-flesh eater could well get along without the aid of nuts.

Many say they "can't eat" nuts, just as others say they "can't eat" strawberries, or tomatoes, or some other wholesome foods. The reason is that they do not eat them right.

PRESIDENT PECAN

**SEE THE  
ROOTS  
SUCH  
TREES  
LIVE**

**Pecan Growing  
MADE EASY**

by planting trees dug with entire Tap Root and well developed lateral roots. Few Nurseries sell such trees.

**Made Profitable**

By planting only genuine budded or grafted trees, of best quality and best producing varieties. Some of the biggest, thinnest-shelled nuts don't bear. Beware of them.

**Griffing's Trees**  
are Models  
**ROOT and TOP**

**Our Varieties are Best**  
Gold Medal awarded our Pecans at Jamestown Exposition

Handsome Pecan Catalog Free

**THE  
Griffing Bros. Co.**

Nurserymen  
Jacksonville, Florida

We also grow Orange on hardy roots, all kinds Fruit, and Ornamental Trees, Shrubbery.

ROSES

### Buy a PECAN GROVE

the best investment that can now be made in the United States or elsewhere. I will sell you one already established

#### On Easy Terms

planted to the best known grafted standard paper shell varieties, one to three years old, located on the Gulf coast of Mississippi, and in Jackson county, the native hearth of the paper shell pecans, and where ten or twelve of the best known varieties now being propagated in the country were originated.

I now have four groves ready for delivery and several thousand acres of the finest pecan land in the South. I have a very special bargain in a forty acre grove (Satsuma orange trees between the pecans) which includes 10,000 stocks for the coming season's grafting, a splendid opening for a combination grove and nursery, on the L. & N. railroad and a half mile front on a running stream.

Will also furnish trees, superintend the planting of groves anywhere in south Mississippi and Alabama west of Mobile.

The Satsuma orange planted between pecans when desired. Young grafted trees, grafting wood and fancy and commercial nuts in any quantity. Thanksgiving and holiday orders for nuts given special attention. All grafting wood and trees from bearing trees in my own groves hence absolutely true to name. No guess work—you get exactly what you order.

**F. H. LEWIS** Jackson Co. Scranton, Miss.

## Back Numbers of THE NUT-GROWER Wanted

I will pay 25c each for copies of THE NUT-GROWER for the following months:

June, July and December, 1907

Please send copies direct and I will remit immediately.

Percival P. Smith, Chicago, Ill.  
108 S. LaSalle St.

## THE W. B. DUKES Pecan Farm

MOULTRIE, GA.

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## Fancy Paper Shell Pecans

Budding and Grafting Wood  
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Leading varieties of  
Budded and Grafted Pecan  
Trees and Nuts

Also Budding and Grafting Wood from bearing trees. Contracts taken for top-working seedling trees and caring for groves. Our groves contain over 4,000 budded trees of the best standard varieties and is the oldest budded grove in Georgia.

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New  
Plan

For growing Pecans, Pears, Peaches, etc., at a profit—Free 50 per cent reduction in the price of trees. Sure to live. No agents.

B.W.STONE & CO., Thomasville, Ga.

## Grafted Pecan Trees Of Select Paper Shell Varieties

NOT THE MOST—  
ONLY THE BEST

## Bayview Nursery

C. FORKERT, Proprietor

OCEAN SPRINGS, MISSISSIPPI

Nuts, a highly proteid and concentrated food, are usually eaten at the end of a full meal, when, of course, they "disagree." Why should they not? Again, nuts should be eaten with great moderation, especially in a warm climate. Nuts are essentially a cold weather food, being stored up by animals and birds for use in the winter time. The large amount of oil they contain makes them a heating food.\* In a climate like that of California, two ounces of shelled nuts daily should be the maximum, and they should always be eaten with some fruit or raw green stuff.

Again, where the teeth are not quite good, nuts should be thoroughly ground, or they will be sure to cause indigestion. Better still, they should be emulsified, that is to say, reduced to an oily consistency, like butter.

There is a great difference between nuts. The peanut is not a nut, but belongs to the legume family, containing a considerable percentage of starch. The chestnut, although a true nut, is composed mainly of starch. In northern Italy people who cannot afford wheat flour use a flour made of chestnuts, just as in Central America the poor people use banana flour. Both of these substitutes would be expensive in this country.

In California we raise two of the most valuable nuts—the so-called "English" walnut and the almond. The latter contains more than twice as much protein as the pecan, the English walnut containing 50 per cent more protein than the pecan.

Nuts may be regarded as the eggs of the vegetable world. As in the case of the egg new life emerges from the shell after it is broken. Nuts, like eggs, contain a large percentage of protein and of oil, as well as of phosphorus.—Los Angeles (Cal.) Times.

## Mere Mention

The demand for pecan trees is still keeping up with and even exceeding the increased supply.

Nursery price lists are beginning to appear, and pecan stock is listed generally at advanced prices.

The Bechtel Pecan Nurseries, of Ocean Springs, Miss., renew their offer of a year's subscription to THE NUT-GROWER as a premium to purchasers of their stock.

The Leon Nursery Co., Tallahassee, Fla., under the management of S. Z. Ruff, has a fine stand of seedling pecans growing for propagating trees to be used largely by the Florida Pecan Endowment Co.

Potash, phosphoric acid and nitrogen are three substances needed by all plants and crops for their food. These are taken up from the soil by the roots of plants, and are contained in the crop which is harvested and removed from the farm. Hence it is that by continual cropping a soil becomes depleted of these plant foods, or "wornout" and unproductive.

Of foreign fruits consumed in the United States, bananas supply about one-third. The imported bananas come from Costa Rica, Honduras and Panama in Central America; the British West Indies and Cuba. Italy supplies practically all the lemons imported into this country. Of currants, the Xante variety, produced in Greece, supplies most of the imports. Raisins, formerly coming in at the rate of two million dollars per annum, chiefly from Spain and Turkey in Asia, have practically disappeared as an article of importation, and are now becoming an important article of export.

## Nut Recipes for the Busy Housewife

### Lima Beans with Nuts

Soak one cup of dry Lima beans over night. In the morning slip off the skins, put in the bean pot with plenty of water and salt rather more than without the nuts. Cook slowly in oven until perfectly tender. Then add one half cup of nut meal, let cook for a few minutes longer, and serve.

### Nut Loaf

Four cups of sifted flour, four level teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one teaspoonful of salt, one-half cup of sugar, one cup of nut meats chopped fine, two cups of sweet milk and two eggs. Stir the dry ingredients together then add the beaten eggs and milk. Bake in moderate oven about forty-five minutes. This makes two loaves. This bread is fine for the lunch box when buttered, or lettuce with salad dressing may be placed between thin slices.

### Nut Cookies

Rub to a cream one pound of light brown sugar and one cupful of lard and butter mixed. Add two well-beaten eggs and one cupful of sour milk into which a rounded tea-spoonful of soda has been beaten, one cupful of nut meats and flour, a little at a time, until the dough is stiff enough to roll out. Roll thin, cut in circles or any fancy shape desired, place on a well-greased pan and bake in a quick oven for four or five minutes.

### Nut Chocolate Caramels

Place in a double boiler two cups of granulated sugar and one cup of golden corn syrup, one-

half cup of milk and one table-spoonful of butter and add two squares of unsweetened chocolate, grated. Boil until it forms a soft ball when dropped into cold water, then add one cup of chopped nut meats and one teaspoonful of vanilla. Turn into a buttered pan and cut into small squares when cool.

### To Prepare Chestnuts

The French chef blanches and shells the chestnuts by slitting each shell across with a very sharp knife, cooking for one minute in boiling water, draining and drying. Then he adds two teaspoonfuls of butter to each quart of nuts, shakes them over the fire for five minutes, then removes the shell and skin together. He opens one at a time, keeping the others covered with a cloth and soon they are ready to be made into various dishes.

### Nut Roast

Mix one cupful of finely chopped or ground nut meats, one-half loaf of stale bread without crust, chopped fine, two eggs, three tablespoons of butter and two cups of boiling hot milk. Season to taste, place in a buttered pan and bake for one hour, basting often with butter melted in hot water. Serve with a tomato sauce made by stewing one-half can of tomatoes with a bay leaf and three pepper-corns, rubbing through a sieve, then adding it gradually to one heaping teaspoonful of flour cooked smooth with one teaspoonful of butter, stirring all the time. Season with salt and pepper and pour over the roast.

Fruit Trees

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A handsome journal of Southern horticulture.

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**Gainesville Nurseries****Gainesville, Fla.**

Specialists in Budded and Grafted Pecan Trees of reliable known varieties. Our catalog contains information on selecting, planting, culture, etc., and is free for the asking. Graft wood for sale. Our orchards contain over 40 named varieties.

**H. S. GRAVES, Proprietor**

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You may have wanted to get a holding in one of the older, well established pecan companies. It is not often that there is a chance to do so. But you can for a short time purchase the Preferred Stock of the Standard Pecan Company at par, \$10.00 per share. They have paid fifteen semi-annual dividends at 3 1-2 per cent. This stock will later pay much more.

There are now less than 700 shares for sale. Terms \$1.00 per share cash and \$1.00 per share monthly until paid. The company has been in business since 1904, and is one of the oldest pecan companies.

**STANDARD PECAN COMPANY,****Bloomington, Ill.****H. S. WATSON, Pres.**

# PECAN GROVES

Trees Supplied, Planted and  
Cared for **EXPERTLY** during  
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We make a specialty of this work and are now carrying out the largest contract ever made for pecan development. We have the largest pecan nursery in the South, producing the best possible stock. Investigate us if interested.

Monticello is destined to become the greatest pecan grove section, because the conditions of soil and climate are peculiarly adapted to profitable grove development.

"Promptness and extreme care to the interests of our customers," is our slogan.

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WRITE TO

**WILBUR McCOY**

Agricultural and Immigration Agent  
Atlantic Coast Line Jacksonville, Fla.

## Correspondence

### Grafts Split

Editor NUT-GROWER:

I have a small orchard of budded and root-grafted pecan trees, some of which have bloomed and are doing very well. I have Frotscher, Schley, Van Deman, Teeche, Krakezy, Stuart, Columbian and Dewey. All of my fine budded and root-grafted trees came from Florida with the exception of one which came from Georgia.

A very strange thing about some of the root-grafted trees is that some of the grafted wood splits near where it is grafted on to the root, causing the tops of some of the trees to die, but when those trees put up from what is left of the graft there does not seem to be the same tendency for the bark to split, and I do not recollect of having lost one budded tree from that cause.

I have heard that they are growing grafted pecan trees far north in New York, and here in southern Maryland, near Chesapeake bay, the pomegranate, fig, Japanese persimmon and even small palms are growing outside the house.

A. L. HODGSON

Pearson, Md.

[This is the first case of the kind the editor has met with. Can any of our readers furnish data on this subject?—Ed.]

### Much Obligated

Editor NUT-GROWER:

I took up your recent issue of THE NUT-GROWER and it was so interesting that I read it from cover to cover before laying it down. You are certainly issuing an interesting as well as instructive paper.

WM. P. BULLARD.

Albany, Ga.

## Hickory Nuts

### The Use of Hickory

In co-operation with the National Hickory Association, the United States Department of Agriculture has just completed a census of the principal hickory using establishments in order to ascertain their annual requirements.

In the last few years the users of hickory have become very much alarmed over the decreasing supply. So far, however, it has been impossible to get satisfactory statistics either of the total quantity of hickory yet standing in the forests or of the amount used each year. That is partly because a great deal of hickory is cut by small portable or stationary mills, which, after consuming all the timber within a radius of from two to eight miles are either sold or moved to new points. Much hickory is also split into billets for spokes, handles, etc., instead of being sawed into lumber. Altogether, therefore, it is extremely difficult to make even a fair estimate of the total hickory consumption.

While the figures gathered by the association and the department are not as complete as were desired, they are at least significant. Hickory is especially sought for the manufacture of vehicle parts and of handles, in which great strength and toughness, together with moderate weight, are essentials.

In addition to the hickory which is made directly into these special forms, there is manufactured each year about 200,000,000 feet of hickory lumber, much of which is later remanufactured. The total quantity of hickory cut in the United States each year is equivalent to not less than 330,000,000 board

feet. According to the reports of the Bureau of the Census, the average value of hickory lumber at the mill is about thirty dollars per thousand, while the high-grade material necessary for special uses is worth at least fifty dollars per thousand. This makes the total value at the mill of the annual hickory production not less than \$12,000,000.

Hickory is one of the most useful woods, but it constitutes only about two to five per cent of the total stand of timber in our hard wood forests. It is widely distributed throughout the eastern hard-wood forests and was formerly most abundant and of unusually high quality in Indiana and Ohio. The supply in these States, however, has been greatly reduced by cutting, so that at present Arkansas is distinctly in the lead in hickory production, followed by Tennessee and then by Indiana, Kentucky and Ohio.

### Shagbark Hickory

The shag-bark hickory has a number of insect enemies and diseases. It is subject to attack by fungi, which do considerable damage to the leaves and twigs, and of late years large number of trees have been destroyed by the ravages of the hickory-bark beetle. The tree is worth planting, however, in spite of insects and diseases, as these can be controlled by proper treatment.

## Ocean Springs Pecan Nursery

Season 1911-12



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No Seedlings

Send for Price List

**Chas. E. Pabst, Prop'r**  
Ocean Springs, Miss.

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*Truck Farming in the Everglades*, by Walter Walden. Regular price, \$1.00; with Florida Grower, \$1.50.

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*Citrus Fruits and Their Culture*, by H. Harold Hume. Regular price, \$2.50; with Florida Grower, \$3.00.

All these books and The Florida Grower for \$4.00. Map of Florida with list of cities, towns, etc., given with each \$1.00 subscription.

One issue monthly is devoted more to general information about Florida, questions answered, etc. Price, 25c yearly. Sample copies on request.

### THE FLORIDA GROWER

817 Florida Ave.

TAMPA, FLA.

## Budding Wood

I offer at reasonable price a limited amount of budding wood from the following varieties:

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**N. C. Alston**  
Richland, Ga.

# HOMESTEAD PECAN & NURSERY COMPANY



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Five, Ten and Twenty acre  
Tracts planted and cared for on  
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**A. C. SNEDEKER, General Manager**  
WAYCROSS        ∴        ∴        ∴        GEORGIA

## Walnuts

### English Walnuts in America

In recent copies of *The Country Gentleman*, Mr. D. N. Pomeroy of Lockport, New York, gives some interesting statements regarding the English walnut as cultivated in this country. It can be cultivated in the north, he says, wherever the butternut and black walnut will grow. He states that while few of these nuts are grown as yet in the East, their quality is better than that of the Pacific Coast product, and they bring higher prices. The special grade quality can be sold at twenty cents a pound wholesale. One man has sold nuts at eighteen cents a pound to the amount of \$360 a year. Mr. Pomeroy says, "I do not know of any better business investment in agricultural or horticultural lines, and once established, a well-cared for grove is the best heritage a parent can leave to his family." Can it be, then, that the growing of the English walnut is to be for the north what pecan culture in the south is said to be, the most "promising field in American horticulture for sections that are adapted to this nut?"

The walnut requires a deep, rich loam, free from hardpan or standing water within reach of the roots. It will not, however, flourish in localities that are too dry. The trees should be planted 45 to 50 feet apart.

The Concord walnut, a new variety, shows indications of being a very good nut. While it has not yet been thoroughly tested, is said to be blight resistant, a good producer and matures earlier than the Franquette. It takes its name from Concord, Cal., where it originated.



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**BICYCLE DEALERS**, you can sell our bicycles under your own name plate at double our prices. Orders filled the day received.

**SECOND HAND BICYCLES.** We do not regularly handle second hand bicycles, but usually have a number on hand taken in trade by our Chicago retail stores. These we clear out promptly at prices ranging from \$3 to \$8 or \$10. Descriptive bargain lists mailed free.

**COASTER-BRAKES, single wheels, imported roller chains and pedals, parts, repairs and equipment of all kinds at half the usual retail prices.**

**\$8.50 HEDGETHORN PUNCTURE-PROOF SELF-HEALING TIRES** **\$4.80**  
A SAMPLE PAIR TO INTRODUCE, ONLY

The regular retail price of these tires is \$5.50 per pair, but to introduce, we will sell you a sample pair for \$4.80 cash (order \$4.53).

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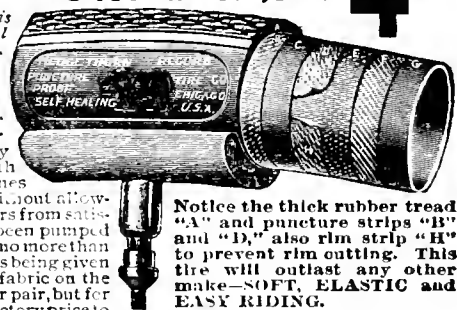
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**IF YOU NEED TIRES** don't buy any kind at any price until you send for a pair of the special introductory price quoted above, or write for our big Tire and Sundry Catalogue which describes and quotes all makes and kinds of tires at about half the usual prices.

**DO NOT WAIT** but write us a postal today. **DO NOT THINK OF BUYING** a bicycle or a pair of tires from anyone until you know the new and wonderful offers we are making. It only costs a postal to learn everything. Write it NOW.

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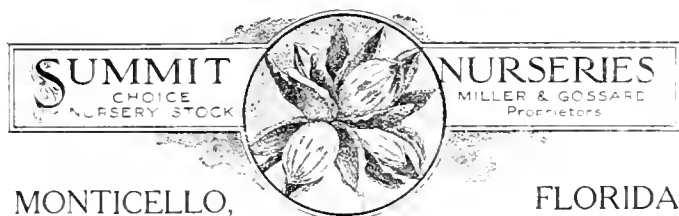
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**The Admiral Schley Pecan---the  
Pecan of the Future**



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## Hazelnuts

**Hazelnut Growing in Spain**

Of the half million dollars' worth of filberts annually imported into the United States, nearly one-tenth come from this Spanish district. Filberts and hazelnuts are extensively planted and grown here, the most favorable soil being decomposed cretaceous rock, which is abundant.

The season for planting is December when 2-year-old trees are placed in holes which are twenty-five feet apart. Vegetables are often planted between the rows, both to gain space and for cultivating the soil until the shrub has reached development. A rainfall or irrigation of eight or ten inches per annum is indispensable.

In the fourth to fifth years nuts appear, full production not being reached before the thirteenth year. At the twenty-fifth the bushes commence to dwindle, and in the thirtieth to thirty-fifth year completely decay. This short existence is due to the plant not being allowed to grow as a tree, but as a shrub. The maximum yearly average output of a filbert bush is about fifty pounds of nuts.

As its renewal is continuous, the suckers growing at the foot of the plant have to be pruned yearly, leaving only the four original roots. The cuttings can be used for new plantings. With the third or fourth year special fertilization is begun, preferably composed of potash, phosphates and nitrates. If the soil does not abound in lime it is indispensable to add it. The leading varieties of filberts are locally known as *negreta*, *flacot*, and *roseta*.

The principal enemies of the plant are the *balaminus nucum* and the cochineal.—Consular Agent Agostini, Tarragona.

# R o o d P e c a n G r o v e s

---

**Members**  
**National Nut Growers' Association**  
**Georgia-Florida Pecan Growers' Association**

If you have any Pecan trees that do not bear large, regular crops of large, soft-shell nuts, or if you have any nursery trees that you want budded or grafted, write us. We do more of this work than any firm in the world.

We offer California Mayette and Franquette English Walnuts that are grafted on our native black walnut stock, at 50 cents each.

We can furnish Buds, ready prepared Budding Cloth, Grafts, Seed Pecans, large Paper Shell Pecans and the finest Grafted and Budded Pecan Trees.

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Atlanta, Georgia

## Book Reviews

*Pecan Planters' Practical Painters.* An 8 page leaflet, 4th edition, by the Bechtel Pecan Nurseries, Ocean Springs, Miss.

*How to Grow Black Walnuts.* Circular No. 13 Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Division of Forestry, by Charles A. Scott. A four page leaflet.

*The Texas Barnyard.* A 20 page booklet showing census and value of Texas live stock in 1911. Issued by the Commercial Secretaries Association, Fort Worth.

*Popular Fruit Growing.* by Samuel B. Green. 300 illustrated pages, neatly cloth bound. An excellent work for the general fruit grower. From press of the Webb Publishing Company, St. Paul, Minn.

*The Fruit Growers' Guide Book.* 300 pages, cloth binding, by E. H. Favor. Published by the Fruit Grower Company, St. Joseph, Mo. This volume is designed to meet the demand for information on fruit culture by an increasing number of persons who have heard the "back to the land" call. It embraces much helpful data and covers the field well, except that it fails to make mention of nut culture.

*Cost of a Pecan Orchard.* A reprint of paper read by Dr. J. F. Wilson, at the Georgia-Florida Pecan Growers' meeting held at Cairo, Ga. 1909. 12 pages and cover. Price, 10 cents. The Nut-Grower Company, Poulan, Ga. This paper enumerates and comments on all the elements which enter the full cost of the orchard without regard to any intermediate crop or other advantages reducing the necessary expense. It treats the subject simply from an investment view point, where the actual cost needs to be recognized.

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# Florida Pecan Endowment Company

(Members National Nut Growers' Association)

149 BROADWAY

NEW YORK CITY

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# THE NUT-GROWER

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## SOME NOTES ON NUT GROWING WALNUTS IN THE NORTHWEST

By N. D. Smith

By J. C. Cooper

*Some Interesting Data from Northern Louisiana.*

Our section of Louisiana, the middle north portion, is possibly one hundred and fifty miles above the line recommended for commercial pecan orchards. My experience is limited to two and a half years of practical observation. At present the indications are that with proper cultivation and careful selection of adapted varieties, pecan growing can be made profitable here. There are no grafted trees of any age in this section. Agents have sold trees—evidently seedlings—at exorbitant prices. There are a few scattered seedling trees that are indicative of what one may expect from grafted trees of adapted varieties.

From a close observation of a number of these trees, which should be producing good crops of nuts, the cause of partial or total barrenness seems to be due to improper pollenization. Many of the trees produce an abundance of stamens, but release the pollen before the pistils are ready to receive it. This point must be taken into consideration in the selection of varieties. It is most probable that some of the Gulf coast varieties when transplanted

(Continued on page 145.)

*A Paper read at the 1910 Convention of the National Nut Growers' Association.*

There are no native walnut trees in the Northwest, yet all hardy varieties thrive well in the Willamette valley, and when planted in favorable locations bear abundant crops of excellent nuts. From repeated plantings of nuts from succeeding generations, there is a decided change in the quality and character of the Persian walnut. This wandering seed of Iran has taken root in many lands, and like the race (Aryan) that led it forth, is partial to the good things of the earth—it wants the best soil and climate, and is very susceptible to these conditions. Whether grown in Europe, United States, China or Chili, highlands or lowlands, it quickly shows a marked change in the character of the nut.

The conditions in western Oregon have a tendency to "take the kinks out" of the shell; it becomes more smooth, it is better sealed and the shell is more crisp and firm than when grown in other localities—excellent shipping qualities. The kernel is sweeter and the pelticle contains less tannin. The wandering pollen finds responsive lodgement with the



SILVER CUP AWARDED NATIONAL NUT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION. (See page 143.)

pistillate flowers in all countries. This accounts for the endless varieties and is a delightful and remunerative field of investigation and experiment for the intelligent grower and student of walnut culture in this section. It is very easy to produce new and improved varieties, in fact, a new variety has already appeared that surpasses in beauty and taste any other we have seen.

The Agricultural Department at Washington has little information of any value to walnut growers. The southern states are devoting much attention to pecan growing, but the walnut has had little attention until the recent publication of a booklet on *Walnut Growing in Oregon*, by the educational department of the Harriman railroad lines at Portland. On a recent tour of investigation through the east, I exhibited samples of Oregon walnuts that astonished all who saw them. This educational work has created such an interest that the first edition of the booklet is exhausted and a new and revised edition is ordered. This interest in the Persian walnut is destined to give it high rank in the commercial products of Oregon.

The walnut industry in Oregon and the Northwest up to the present time consists of less than a dozen paying orchards, nearly all seedlings, the products of which sell at prices above any brought into the state, and nearly double that of the foreign varieties. California growers make a difference of two and one half cents per pound in favor of the nuts grown on the grafted trees. Their prices for this year's crop were fifteen cents a pound for seedling nuts and seventeen and one-half cents for grafted, while Oregon seedlings sold for eighteen cents a pound for first quality, sixteen cents for second grade and grafted nuts at fancy prices.

Hundreds of orchards have been planted in the last few years, which will soon augment the crop of Oregon grown walnuts, but at the present time the entire crop of the state will not exceed 125,000 pounds, while one authority estimates that the state consumes over 400,000 pounds every year. Mr. Thomas Prince, of Yamhill county, has raised, up to the present time, probably one-fourth of the entire product of the state. He states that his crop was sold out at his own prices and that he could have sold twenty times as much more, the orders coming from all parts of the country. There has been little of value published on walnut growing in this section and some would-be growers and promoters have done some things that later experience has proven to be injurious and expensive.

The best information was a bulletin published by the state experiment station at Corvallis, which gave wholesome advice as to planting, graft-

ing, cultivating, etc., but for lack of experience there was little said concerning the foundation of the tree. By the use of methods now known, a walnut tree can be made to produce a crop of nuts at six years of age, and this can be increased to 500 pounds at 17 to 18 years of age, but to make sure of this we must follow no uncertain method. In the first place, the soil, must be deep, rich and well drained. Second, provision must be made for the full and unhindered growth of the tap-root down to perpetual moisture. Third, plant three or four first-class American black walnuts where the tree is to grow and at the end of the first year pull out all but the best one; let this one grow at least three years and graft to the best variety suited to the locality, cultivate and train properly and the tree will make good.

We must follow better methods. Those who do not care for future generations need not go into walnut growing. Although profitable crops may be had in ten years, the foundation of every tree should be laid for the growth of centuries, and the sooner the crops will come and the greater will be the profits. Primarily, the walnut tree is intended for a long and fruitful life. It is not enough to say that a transplanted tree will renew its tap-root or that the laterals will find their way down to the necessary moisture. This kind of argument is an admission of the value of the tap-root. Another answer to those who say that the tap-root will find its way down to permanent moisture without the expense of boring a hole and filling it with loose soil, is, that it will go down more surely and fulfill its mission with more certainty when the way is made clear and nature is invited to do its best. That is what cultivation is for, and the very best cultivation for plant and animal is before the planting.

Some vigorous trees that have been divested of their tap-roots may thrive and bear good crops in favorable seasons; likewise, a man may live who has both legs cut off; he may have a good appetite, read and write well and get about in a way, but there will be times when he will need his legs very much. So, with the nut tree, whether walnut, pecan or hickory, and that time will come when the tree is loaded with fruit in a dry season, when the surface soil is dried out and there is no tap-root down to pump up the juice to the withering "goodies." Make the tree famine-proof and it will not fail you in the time of direst need. ~~This idea is not approved by nurserymen;~~ however, very few of them have been satisfied with their experience with the walnut business; yearling grafted trees are hard to produce and many seedlings wholly unsuited to this climate have year after year died down to the ground. Top grafting is easy and sure, and it would be

more the duty of nurserymen and experiment stations to furnish good seed and good scions.

The time will come in the Willamette valley when single walnut trees will produce more than 1,000 pounds of nuts in a single year, and it may be readily seen the amount of moisture necessary to fill out full and round the 40,000 or 60,000 nuts.

Nuts from a grafted tree are more uniform in size, larger, better and more to the tree; the tree is more vigorous and less liable to disease than when grown on its own roots. These facts should soon eliminate the seedling walnut tree from the commercial orchards of the state. However, the seedling walnut will have its uses in the experimental orchards in the production of newer and better varieties, as is the case with our fancy Oregon cherries.

It will be time enough to talk of varieties when we have laid a good foundation and the vigorous young tree is ready for grafting. The Mayette and Franquette seem to be the favorites now because of their excellent productive qualities. There are many other named varieties that are good, equally good in some respects as the two mentioned, but we will produce new varieties here that will surpass either, because the climate and soil conditions are favorable and the expert nut culturist will make the most of the means available to gain the pre-eminence that will come to him and the benefits to posterity.

The use of walnuts as a food is increasing among civilized nations faster than that of any other food, and the price is continually rising, which would indicate that walnut growing in Oregon is a safe and sure field for investment.

## THE PECAN BUD-WORM

BY F. H. CHITTENDEN

*In Charge of Truck Crops and Special Insect Investigations,  
Department of Agriculture*

One of the most important drawbacks to successful pecan culture is the common bud-worm, known scientifically as *Protophyx deludana* Clem., which has been quite destructive since 1906, although also injurious in many earlier years. It is a small, nearly smooth, greenish caterpillar with a black head. Some other species of bud-worms (genus *Acerobasis*), are occasionally concerned in injury but are not nearly so troublesome.

The control of budworms is very difficult. One method of checking them consists in cutting away injured buds as often as they are attacked and promptly destroying them. This is laborious and for ultimate success requires the co-operation of neighboring pecan growers, which is also true of any method that might be employed. Another and better remedy consists in spraying with an arsenical, either Paris green, prepared with a lit-

tle more than an equal quantity of quicklime and applied at the rate of about one pound of poison to one hundred gallons of water, or arsenate of lead, one pound to forty gallons of water, according to Farmers' Bulletin 127, which may be had on application. The latter, because of its superior quality of adhesiveness, should prove still more useful; indeed, it has already proven so in some cases.

To insure the greatest effectiveness, the spray must be applied just before or soon after the eggs of the insects hatch, in order that the young bud-worms may be destroyed before they enter the buds or green succulent twigs, or conceal themselves in folded leaves. There are two or three generations of bud-worms a year; hence, it is a matter of importance for the grower to ascertain the exact time when they make their appearance in his locality, especially in the spring, so he may know when the eggs are laid and therefore when to apply the spray to the best advantage. A correspondent in northwestern Louisiana writes that in 1909 this species made its first appearance April 9.

Those bud-worms which do not enter the buds or twigs can be destroyed even after they have sought concealment in folded leaves, since they issue from these quarters to feed on leaves that are not folded and will, therefore, eat sufficient poison to kill them. The bud-worms require further study of their life habits in order that better methods of control may be devised. Co-operation with the Bureau of Entomology is earnestly solicited.

## THE ASSOCIATION'S CUP

The loving cup awarded to the National Nut Growers' Association for exhibit of pecans at its Council Bluffs meeting by the National Horticultural Congress, a half-tone of which appears on our first page, will be an interesting exhibit at the Mobile convention. The exhibit of nuts which won this prize was substantially the same magnificent display which Mr. C. A. Reed, chairman of the committee on Varietal Adaptability, collected for the Monticello convention last year and which formed the basis for the report which that committee rendered.

Through the kindness of Prof. W. N. Hutt, of North Carolina, and Prof. C. P. Close, of Maryland, who went from Monticello to Council Bluffs, the exhibit was taken there and displayed to the thousands of interested visitors.

Since that time the exhibit has been in service at other meetings, among them those of the American Pomological Society at Tampa, Fla., in February, and the Georgia-Florida Pecan Growers' Association, at Americus, Ga., in May.



# THE NUT-GROWER

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## NOTICE

When this paragraph is marked it means that your subscription has expired and that you are requested to renew promptly, as postal regulations do not permit us to mail to delinquents.

Volume X      AUGUST 1911      Number 8

### *The Convention Program*

Although the program for the Mobile convention is not yet complete and changes in it are still being made, it can be announced that the following subjects will receive attention:

- Ten Years of Development.
- Marketing the Texas Pecan.
- The Industry in Alabama.
- Woman's Work in the Industry.
- Extending the Pecan Area.
- Nuts as Food.
- Statistics of Importation.
- Horticultural Opportunities in Nut Culture.
- Nut Trees from Nursery to Orchard.
- The Brotherhood of Nut Growers.
- Nuts Suited to Northern Latitudes.
- Pecan Promotions.
- Fertilizers for Nut Orchards.
- Top-working Hickory to Pecan.
- Special Report on Walnuts.
- Nuts Suited to the Central West.
- Travels of the Association's Exhibit.
- Affiliated organizations.

Many important reports will be heard and various business matters will receive attention. Ample time will be allotted for excursions to points of interest. The selection of speakers embraces many distinguished names, although several new names will appear on the program, as the policy is to use members to a great extent as speakers when they have practical ideas to present. The speakers selected come from all parts of the country and are sure to interest the audiences.

### *As to New Members*

As convention time approaches there should be a large accession to the membership roll of the National Nut Growers' Association. The admission fee is two dollars and the dues for succeeding years are the same amount.

The value of membership in this association is important and valuable in different ways. If for nothing else than participation in the conventions it would be a good investment. But this is only a small part of the advantages. The fellowship of kindred spirits, the practical knowledge gained, the encouragement that comes from association with progressive and successful men, the trade opportunities opened and many other things place the total of benefits high above the cost.

If you are already a member, be sure that your dues are paid to date. If not yet on the roll, send name and two dollars to the secretary and he will see that it is duly recorded.

In this connection it may be stated that the great success of the association depends upon the activity of the members in helping to increase the attendance at the conventions and in securing new members. Some time ago it was enjoined on all members to make an effort to obtain at least one new member each year. If this injunction is followed, the association will have the funds for greatly enlarging much work that is pressing for attention.

### *The 1911 Badge Book*

The Badge Book for the Mobile convention will be issued shortly before the date of the meeting and a free copy mailed to every member who is in good standing and to each advertiser. Others can obtain copies at ten cents each.

This book will contain a carefully revised list of all members who are not in arrears for annual dues, full particulars as to local arrangements for the convention, the official program and advertisements of reputable parties and firms.

Advertising rates will be \$3.50 per page when more than one page is desired, \$4.00 for single page, \$2.50 for half page and \$1.50 for quarter page. Copy for advertisements must be in the hands of the secretary not later than September 10.

Advertisements in the Badge Book serve excellent purposes, both to the advertiser and to the association as a source of revenue. Many important trades are consummated at the conventions, and the Badge Book is a fine medium for getting in touch with some of this business. Send orders for advertising space to J. F. Wilson, Secretary, Poulan, Ga.

Quality in pecans will eventually be a more important consideration in selecting new varieties for planting than it is at present. The association's scale of points does not give it much prominence in the explanatory notes, merely requiring

that "the flavor should be sweet and rich, free from bitterness or astringency of either meat or skin."

It is expected that the committee on Varietal Adaptability will have on exhibition at Mobile the fine display of pecans which has, during the past year, been doing service at different points.

The light crop of pecans this season will have no appreciable effect on the industry. Local and general conditions naturally affect the yield in all seasons and in all sections. However, a crop such as is usually obtained compensates fully for an occasional shortage.

Attention is called to the application blanks for new members and for reservations for advertising space in the Badge Book. These should be filled out and returned to the secretary at once by all who wish to get their names and advertisements in the 1911 edition.

Local organizations in the interest of nut culture will eventually become popular. The Georgia-Florida Pecan Growers' Association is already making a good showing. In 1909, at Cairo, Ga., some sixty interested persons were in actual attendance, while at Americus, Ga., this year, the number was probably greater.

Emerson said, "Great men are they who see that mental force is greater than material force; that thought rules the world." According to this, the nut growers are great men, since it is mental force which is accomplishing great results in planting in advance of actually demonstrated profits from commercial orchards of budded and grafted trees.

If pecan trees will grow in the South; if they will produce nuts, and if they can be sold at a profit, it seems certain that the planting of them is the part of wisdom. These troublesome "ifs" do not bother those who have investigated the pecan proposition. To these people the only problems are in the planting and care of the orchard and raising the price.

Some Florida nurserymen urge the holding of the convention at an early date in order that they may attend and return to the early digging of their stock. This reason will hardly be approved by many members who think pecan trees should be fully dormant before removal from the nursery row, and that they can hardly be considered dormant when the leaves have to be stripped from the tree.

## NEW MEMBERS

Since the last meeting of the National Nut Growers' Association the following new members have been enrolled to date:

W. O. Shivers, Marion, Ala.  
Geo. C. Dreblow, Chicago.  
Matt C. Smith, New York.  
O. D. Noble, Waycross, Ga.  
A. E. Stillwell, New York.  
Fred Crosby, Bolton, Mass.  
Florida Pecan Endowment Co., New York.  
C. B. Taylor, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Warren Lott, Waycross, Ga.  
Frank H. Richmond, New York.  
Gilbert McChurg, New York.  
S. Z. Rull, Tallahassee, Fla.  
Southland Orchards Co., Atlanta, Ga.  
J. G. Steffes, Ruskin, Ga.  
B. L. Spindle, New York.  
C. W. Townsend, Pittsburg, Pa.  
W. H. Schweitzer, Hochheim, Tex.  
Carl G. Allen, Williamsport, Pa.

## SOME NOTES ON NUT GROWING

(Continued from page 141.)

north will show the fault of improper pollinization—in other words will not be self-fertile. This is a point which time and close observation alone can settle. Each locality must work out this problem by actual test. Until it is solved no very strong recommendations can be made in widely different sections.

Tests are being made of all the leading varieties recommended for commercial culture. The growth and general appearance of all the varieties is satisfactory except Alley and Georgia. All trees of these varieties have died. No Texas variety is being tested. Stuart and Frotscher have made the best showing. One Mobile, transplanted the twenty-fifth of January, 1909, is carrying eight large, well-shaped nuts. It is not quite certain that this tree would have fertilized the fruit spurs as most, if not all the pollen was released before the pistils were receptive. To remedy this possible defect, and being anxious to see the tree produce while so small and young, the pistils were fertilized with Pabst pollen. It is to be sincerely hoped that this seeming defect will be overcome as the tree grows older. The variety seems hardy, grows well and gives evidence of being prolific.

About a third of the trees showed stamens this spring. Frotscher, Van Deman and Moneymaker excepted. Stuart, Moneymaker and Pabst grow vigorously, budded on hickory. A Moneymaker bud set on a second growth hickory bush three and one-half feet above ground March 10, 1909 is now carrying 7 large nuts. Moneymaker

is self fertile on hickory. It would be well to use buds of this variety on hickory stock in this locality until some other proves better.

Budworms have been troublesome on young trees this season. A few young trees have been infected with borers. These worms are young now and can be removed without much damage to the tree. They are found between the outer and inner bark. The bark shows an exudate at point of puncture. After the worm is removed with a sharp knife and with as little damage as possible, the wound should be covered with grafting wax.

The Japan walnut cannot be recommended for commercial or shade purposes here. Of three Japan chestnuts in bearing, one has recently developed the dreaded bark disease. These are now in their seventh year.

Experiments are being made with transplanted stock for budding with Stuart. Reports will be made to THE NUT-GROWER next summer as to the result, also notes on the growth and condition of the different varieties.

Individually, we wish to express our sincere thanks to the pioneers of pecan culture. Their early efforts in many instances were disappointing and unprofitable. They freely recorded their mistakes and successes and have blazed the way so plainly that the younger growers are sure of success if the advice so freely given is faithfully followed. Their grafted trees have passed the age of probation. The records of these trees will be the means of bringing to the South untold thousands. We feel doubly grateful to Mr. E. W. Kirkpatrick, the veteran Texas grower for making known his method of spring budding, the simplest and most successful plan of pecan budding yet devised for the dry northern section.

At present Georgia is leading in the development of this new industry, both in interest taken and in number of acres set in commercial orchards. Fabulous prices are being offered for established orchards of known varieties. Why not Louisiana, the native home of the soft shell pecan?

## HORTICULTURAL LEGISLATION

BY W. N. HUTT

*A Paper read at the 1910 Convention of the National Nut Growers' Association.*

In making investigations regarding legislation in connection with horticulture one is surprised at its extreme modernness. Though horticulture is the most ancient of all the arts of the world, the science of horticulture is a child of this present generation. Until science shed her enlightening ray on the routine and unthinking practice of the past, very little progress was made. The greatest development of horticulture and the science per-

taining thereto has been within the last two decades. Legislative enactments regarding horticulture are nearly all to be found in this period. Previous to this time records of laws pertaining to horticulture are few and scarce, except those of a prohibitory nature, beginning like the decalogue, "Thou shalt not." Practically all constructive horticultural legislation has been made in the last twenty years.

Since horticultural conditions vary with locality, horticultural legislation is of state rather than of national scope. There is very little national legislation pertaining to horticulture. National enactments laid the foundation for the present horticultural development, but there is very little specific law of a national character pertaining to horticulture. The national laws of 1862, 1890 and 1907, which made possible the establishment, organization and development of agricultural colleges and experiment stations in each state, has been the foundation on which all recent agricultural and horticultural progress has been built. In addition to the agricultural and horticultural work done by agricultural colleges and experiment stations, most states have within the last two decades established departments of agriculture for the commercial development of these industries within their states.

A research of library records regarding horticultural legislation gives the following partial list of enactments in different states in the last few years:

Kentucky, 1904. Prohibiting the adulteration of seed.

Massachusetts, 1905. Law to suppress Gypsy and Brown-tail moths.

Oklahoma, 1905. Organizing state board of agriculture.

California, 1905. To conduct investigations to discover remedies for pear and walnut blight.

Wisconsin, 1905. To experiment with cranberry culture.

California, 1905. Misdemeanor to sell seeds, plants and trees falsely named as to variety, kind, etc.

Delaware, 1905. Protection of evergreen trees.

North Dakota, 1905. Forest tree culture.

Indiana, 1906. Penalty for falsely naming fruit trees.

Maine, 1905. To protect trees and plants from insects and diseases.

Maine, 1905. Suppression of Brown-tail and Gypsy moths.

Michigan, 1905. Felony to injure or remove native ginseng.

New Jersey, 1906. Act to regulate the sale of Paris green.

Iowa, 1906. To encourage the planting of forest and fruit trees.

Iowa, 1906. Imported nursery stock to bear certificate of inspection stating it to be free from insect pests and plant diseases.

Kentucky, 1906. Creating state board of agriculture.

Maryland, 1906. Creating state board of forestry.

New Jersey, 1906. Fire wardens appointed to prevent fires.

A general resume of horticultural legislation shows enactments covering the following subjects:

1. State boards of agriculture.
2. Forestry.
3. Combatting insects and fungus diseases.
4. Seed adulteration.
5. False labelling.
6. Insecticides.
7. Inspection of nurseries and orchards.
8. Inspection of fertilizers.
9. Fairs and agricultural societies.
10. Farmers' institutes.

The most recent legislative act affecting horticulture is that of the Sixty-first Congress of the United States regarding the manufacture and sale of pure insecticides. This law is a corollary of the pure food law and it is to be hoped that the effect of its enforcement on the insect kingdom will be very marked.

### NOTICE TO MEMBERS

The Executive Committee directs that the secretary collect membership dues and dues that are in arrears, as far as possible, before the convening of the Mobile meeting, in order that ample revenues for important work may be in hand at that time. He is also directed to omit from the roll and from the 1911 Badge Book the names of members who have not paid their dues for two or more years. Bills will be sent to all who are in arrears early in September. Prompt attention is solicited.

J. F. WILSON, Secretary.

Poulan, Ga., Aug. 22, 1911.

### AS TO CONVENTION DATE

Editor NUT-GROWER:

I am in receipt of the preliminary announcement of the meeting of the National Nut Growers' Association to be held at Mobile, Ala., October 5, 6 and 7 of this year.

As a member of the association, I want to take this opportunity of protesting against having the meeting on these dates. I have had considerable experience in arranging dates for various associations, conventions, etc., and realize very fully the

impossibility of arranging a date that would please everyone, and realize also the difficulty in selecting a date that would please even a majority of the members of any association whose interests and places of residence are so diversified as those of the members of this association. However, in my humble judgment, if the committee which has this matter in charge had started out deliberately to select a date with as little reason as possible for its selection, I do not think they could have succeeded more admirably than they did when they selected this date.

Last year I spent the week of October 15 in the vicinity of Mobile and in the Gulf coast country and at that time many of the standard varieties of pecans were still too green to gather from the trees, and in fact but very few pecans were being gathered at that time. I located a tree in Coden, Ala., from which I desired some sample nuts, but they were so green that it was almost impossible to get any of them out of the hull. Later in the week I visited Monticello, Fla., and there found the nuts farther advanced, but very few of them were gathered.

Therefore, to my mind, a meeting on the dates mentioned above would be largely a rehash of last year's work, as but very little reliable data could be produced as to the bearing records of any of the new varieties of pecans or of many of the older varieties. Furthermore, it would be absolutely impossible to secure any of the nuts from the northern trees in Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky, several of which are of considerable merit and are being propagated.

Of course, I do not know to what extent the committee has considered all these matters and what particular reasons they have for selecting that date. I do know, however, that many of those who would attend at a later date will not attend at this date for the simple reason that they would not consider that there was anything particular to be gained by a meeting at this time. A Nut Growers' Convention without nuts is like that beautiful and touching little poem

Mamma dear, may I go swim?

Yes, my darling daughter.

Hang your clothes on a hickory limb,

But don't go near the water.

Personally, I expect to attend the convention at this or any other date if it is possible for me to get away, but I will feel very much like the fellow who seriously objected to riding in a carriage with his mother-in-law at his wife's funeral. After much protest on his part he finally gave in and consented to ride with the old lady, but remarked that it would take all the pleasure out of the trip for him.

T. P. LITTLEPAGE.

Washington, D. C.

## LESPEDeza IN PECAN GROVES

BY SAM. H. JAMES

For many years it has been a question with me as to what to grow among my pecan trees, for I found out years ago that you must cultivate and fertilize pecan trees of the finer varieties if you expect them to do their best. Where you leave them to themselves without any attention they soon go to ruin.

The first ten years I planted my pecan groves to cotton, and this was the best thing in the world when the trees were little, for we always cultivate our cotton well, no matter what other crops we neglect, and the pecans got the benefit of this good cultivation. But by and by the pecans got too big and shaded the ground too much for cotton and I had to try other things. First I tried planting cowpeas, but found it did not work well. I had great difficulty in getting good stands, for heavy rains would come and wash them up just about the time they were coming up. Then I would have to buy new seed every year and plant them about the time I most needed my teams for cultivating my cotton and other crops. I soon found that I must find something better than cowpeas to plant among my pecan trees. Then I tried velvet beans and found the same objections to them that I did to cowpeas, with the additional one that they grew so rampant as to pull my trees over and break them. I tried many other things until at last I hit on *lespedeza striata*, or Japan clover, and found it the ideal crop to plant in a pecan grove, or anywhere else in the South where a man wishes to enrich his soil and grow the best hay.

In the first place, when you once plant lespedeza you never have to replant it, for it re-seeds itself. After you have harvested the crop it is well to disk the land well with a disk harrow, and this I always try to do, as it makes heavier lespedeza and causes the trees to grow better; but even where you are not able to disk it, it comes up and makes fine hay and improves things wonderfully. Then, there is very little trouble in getting a stand of lespedeza. I have never failed, though some of my friends have, and their failure has been caused in every instance by not planting early enough. The Japan clover is a hardy annual and should be planted some time in February, never later than the first of March. It is best to plant it first among oats or upon well-disked land. Do not cover it, but it does not hurt to roll it when planted by itself. It is very much easier to raise than alfalfa, and will grow and thrive on land that will not raise alfalfa. All kinds of stock are very fond of it, and will leave all kinds of feed, even corn, to eat it. Land planted one or two years in lespedeza will raise

magnificent corn or cotton, and there is not the slightest trouble in getting rid of the lespedeza.

I find it an ideal crop for my pecan grove. The land is getting richer all the time, and is kept in glorious shape by the Japan clover. I mow it in time to gather my pecan crop, and save the lespedeza for hay. It makes the loveliest hay in the world. I do not have to buy new seed every year. The plant re-seeds itself and the stand is getting constantly better. Some time during the month of August (about the first of that month) I have my hired man run the mowing machine over the tops of the lespedeza to get rid of all the weeds and grass, which we rake off afterwards. Then after the hay is cut and hauled, I have the land thoroughly disked with a disk harrow. If it is plowed, the lespedeza seed are put too deep and I do not get a stand the next year. I get more returns by planting lespedeza, and with less outlay, than any other crop I have ever grown in my pecan groves. And I would not change to any other crop. Where one has a pecan grove where the trees are too large to grow cotton among, the best thing to plant among them is lespedeza. Where one has a piece of wornout land and wishes to enrich it and at the same time raise a fine lot of hay, the best thing to plant on it is lespedeza. It is an unqualified blessing to the southern farmer, and one he should use more than he does.—*Texas Farm and Ranch.*

## COCOANUT ORCHARDING

The growing of cocoanuts for profit has been neglected, doubtless mainly for the reason that men are anxious for quick return for their investments. The get rich quick spirit has so obsessed the minds of men that they are not willing to wait, even for a few years, for their profits, however large they may be, but looking for quick returns, they overlook many a better and more profitable investment.

More than twenty years ago it was pointed out to the people residing in the south central part of Texas that a small pecan grove of only a few hundred trees, properly cared for, would in a few years place its owner on "easy street," and prove a certain source of income to many generations of his descendants. But only a man or two, here and there, in all that particularly favored section, was willing to plant and tend and wait. But those few men are today in possession of an assured income, which will go on increasing for generations, with no further care than to gather and market the crop of nuts.

The same conditions now exist in Mexico regarding the cocoanut. While the cocoanut palm will grow in most parts of tropical Mexico, the

# THE FERTILIZER FOR PECAN TREES

One that Increases the Yield and Leaves the Land in Better Shape than it Found It

Here is the formula. The best nut growers will vouch for the excellent results obtained by its use:

1000 lbs. Thomas Phosphate

600 lbs. 10 to 12 per cent Tankage

200 lbs. Nitrate of Potash

200 lbs. Sulphate of Potash

The Thomas Phosphate contains a large per cent of highly available Phosphoric Acid that has a definite action in the formation and development of buds. Its large amount of Lime effectively sweetens the soil.

Write for prices and free literature.

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**SPECIAL IMPORTERS  
FERTILIZER MATERIALS**

CHARLESTON, S. C.

## Pecan Trees that are Properly Grown is my Specialty

**Budded and Grafted  
Trees of the Best Var-  
ieties for Sale**

Write for prices of trees  
and information as to  
growing and care of  
groves.

**J. B. WIGHT**

Cairo, Ga.

**PECANS**

**BEST VARIETIES**

Write for Price List  
Nursery Established in 1882

**S. W. Peek, Hartwell, Ga.**

sections visited by salt spray of the ocean or gulf are most desirable. To propagate, the finest nuts should be selected from thrifty, vigorous, trees, just coming into full bearing, and from only such as produce the largest nuts. The selection of seed in this instance is as important as in the selection of seed for the growing of grain or fruit.

Having made careful selection of large, well-matured nuts, with the outer hull intact, as they are taken from the trees, they should be kept in a moist, shady place till the shoot or sprout reaches a height of 10 to 20 inches, which, under favorable circumstances, will take six to eight months, owing to local conditions, maturity of nuts, warmth, moisture, etc.

A hole 3 to 4 feet in depth should now be dug, and if in a salty soil near the ocean, so much the better. Otherwise, a half bushel of salt should be mixed with about an equal amount of earth, be placed in the bottom of the hole and covered with a foot or more of moist soil. Upon this the sprouted nut should be planted and the hole filled in with earth over the sprout. The earth in this hole, which should

## ..About Florida..

Detailed information about this state given weekly in

## The Florida Grower

*A Paper for the Orchardist, Poultry Fancier, Truck Grower and Plain Farmer. Price \$1.00 per Year.*

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*Truck Farming in the Everglades*, by Walter Walden. Regular price, \$1.00; with Florida Grower, \$1.50.

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*Citrus Fruits and Their Culture*, by H. Harold Hume. Regular price, \$2.50; with Florida Grower, \$3.00.

All these books and The Florida Grower for \$4.00. Map of Florida with list of cities, towns, etc., given with each \$1.00 subscription.

One issue monthly is devoted more to general information about Florida, questions answered, etc. Price, 25c yearly. Sample copies on request.

**THE FLORIDA GROWER**

817 Florida Ave.

TAMPA, FLA.

still be about two feet in depth, must be kept well watered, either by nature or by the planter himself. As the tree grows, till

in the earth, placing a liberal supply of salt in the outer edge of the hole as it is filled to the top, which will take several months, as the tree grows but slowly. By this plan the tree will be given a proper depth of root and a firm hold upon the soil, enabling it to withstand the force of future wind-storms. The roots of the cocoanut palm are short, small and grow in a tangled mass immediately under the hole of the tree, so that their hold upon the soil is in depth and not in spread of surface.

From either the soil, through its roots, or from the salt spray that drenches its crown, it must receive a liberal supply of salt if it would be kept thrifty and bearing.

The tree reaches bearing age at five to eight years, though only under the most favorable circumstances can one be expected to bear nuts, even in a limited way, under the fifth or sixth year, but once it begins bearing it goes on increasing for many years, until at maturity it will yield from 200 to 400 nuts per year. Many trees in Mexico are known to be more than 100 years old, and are still producing a bountiful supply of nuts annually.

The habit of the tree, once it begins bearing, is to produce a leaf and nut stem each lunar month. This stem, which is 10 to 20 inches long, bears a cluster of blooms followed by the nuts setting around and along the stem.

While the nuts will often average no more than six to ten to the stem in the early life of the tree, yet on the matured trees, under favorable conditions often as high as thirty nuts to the stem will be found.

The cocoanut palm is one of the most useful and beautiful of trees. Its slim, branchless, candle-tapered body with its umbrella head makes it a very handsome tree indeed, while no

## Ocean Springs Pecan Nursery

Season 1911-12



Will be pleased to book orders now for Grafted Pecans

No Seedlings

Send for Price List

**Chas. E. Pabst, Prop'r**  
Ocean Springs, Miss.

## SUCCESS THE W. B. DUKES Pecan Farm

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Growers and shippers of

**Fancy Paper Shell Pecans**

**Budding and Grafting Wood for Sale**

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Leading varieties of

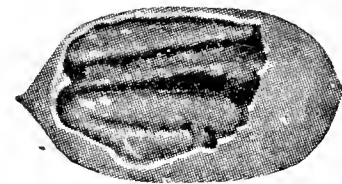
**Budded and Grafted Pecan Trees and Nuts**

Also Budding and Grafting Wood from bearing trees. Contracts taken for top-working seedling trees and caring for groves. Our groves contain over 4,000 budded trees of the best standard varieties and is the oldest budded grove in Georgia.

**Gillgrove Pecan Nurseries**

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For growing Pecans, Pears, Peaches, etc., at a profit—Free. 50 per cent reduction in the price of trees. Sure to live. No agents.

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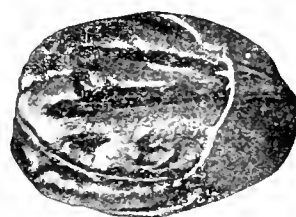
**Grafted Pecan Trees**  
Of Select Paper Shell Varieties

NOT THE MOST—  
ONLY THE BEST

**Bayview Nursery**

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OCEAN SPRINGS, MISSISSIPPI



NATURAL SIZE

The nut that has never failed to bear and never failed to fill at both end with kernels of best quality.

**BECHTEL PECAN NURSERIES**

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## Back Numbers of THE NUT-GROWER Wanted

I will pay 25c each for copies of THE NUT-GROWER for the following months:

June, July and December, 1907

Please send copies direct and I will remit immediately.

**Percival P. Smith, Chicago, Ill.**  
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## Budding Wood

I offer at reasonable price a limited

amount of budding wood from the following varieties:

**Mobile, Success, Delmas, Frotscher and Stuart**

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**Nuts for Profit** A BOOKLET of 158 pages; 60 illustrations. Propagation, cultivation, etc., of nuts best adapted to the various sections. Interesting and instructive. Price, by mail, 25 cents. JOHN R. PARRY, PARRY, N. J. From Jan. 1 to April 15, ORLANDO, Fla.



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Now \$2 A MONTH



You can place the latest model, genuine Domestic, the recognized queen of all sewing machines, in your home, use it continuously while paying \$2 a month, and enjoy a very special price direct to you or from a nearest standard dealer.

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Hand Vacuum Cleaner  
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We want to supply one lady in every neighborhood with a "Simplex" Vacuum Cleaner, for advertising purposes.

Write today for the most liberal offer ever made.

The "Simplex" is guaranteed to do as good work as electric machines costing \$100.00 and over. It is light in weight (only 20 lbs) runs extremely easy and can be operated perfectly and easily by one person.

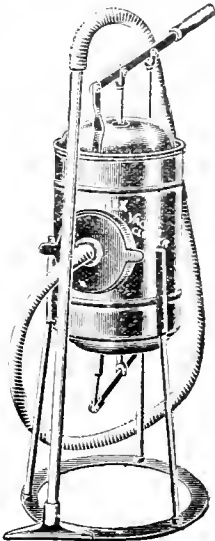
With ordinary care the "Simplex" will last a lifetime.

Dealers and Agents Wanted to sell both our hand and electric machines.

**Electric Cleaner Co.**  
98 Jackson Blvd. CHICAGO, ILL.

## Proceedings of Monticello Convention

Undoubtedly one of the most valuable publications of the National Nut Growers' Association, 140 pages, containing complete stenographic report of discussions, papers and other convention matter. Paper. Price, \$1.00. Special prices to members for 5 or more copies. Send orders to the Secretary, Poulan, Ga.



other tree is of so great use to mankind. The Arabs say that of the tree and its nut 127 distinct uses are made: and that no part, from its lowest roots to its top-most leaf, but is of use to man. It furnishes food, fuel, shelter, clothing and medicine, and each of these in many different forms.

However, its principal use in this country is as food and oil. The nuts in the shell, dried meat or copra, the shredded or desiccated coconut for pastry or confections, the oil for druggists' preparations and for our most delicate machinery and as a substitute for lard and butter, and for soaps, are the common uses to which the meat and oil of the nut are applied, while the shell is used for cups, buttons, etc.

To obtain the oil the crushed meat is subjected to heavy pressure, or is boiled in fresh water, from which the clear, practically odorless and sweetish flavored oil is secured.

The culm of the body, as also the fibrous coating of the nut, make a superior backing for the steel armor of war vessels.

The coconut palm can be planted about 150 trees to the acre, and at the low production per annum of 150 nuts per tree, at a price of only 2 cents per nut, would give an annual income of \$150 per acre. Or if worked up, the 22,500 nuts thus produced would yield 150 gallons of oil, worth \$1 gold per gallon at the mill, besides the by-products of meal for fattening stock, shell for buttons, etc. If worked into copra or dried meat, it would give a still greater return, as the price of copra is now nearly \$100 per ton and steadily advancing.

There is unquestionably a rich return for the man who has the patience to wait for a few years, the soil and climate suitable to the production of the coconut palm and who will engage in its cultivation.—*Rural World*.

## CLASSIFIED

In this column we give place to advertisements of subscribers who have Orchard and Farm Products, Live Stock, Implements, etc., to sell or exchange, or inquiries for things wanted. The rate is One Cent a word for each insertion. Patrons are urged to make liberal use of this space, as it will be found convenient and profitable.

## WANTED

WANTED. Name and address of anyone having budding and grafting wood from bearing trees for sale. Stuart, Schley, Moore, Moneymaker, Pabst, Success, Moble, Frotcher, Alley, Curtis, Delmas, Teche and Nelson. Also names and addresses of competent grafters and budders who are looking for contracts this coming winter and summer. Address C, care The Nut-Grower. 8-3

## MISCELLANEOUS

CHARLES L. EDWARDS, Horticulturist, Adams Ave. and Twelfth St., Dallas, Tex., invites attention of investors to natural pecan lands in Texas. Native trees, covering thousands and thousands of acres, afford opportunities for producing orchards in less time and at smaller cost than elsewhere. Inquiries will receive prompt attention.

SAMPLE NUTS of many leading varieties, for study or exhibition purposes, supplied at reasonable rates. Seed nuts furnished only in limited quantities. THE NUT-GROWER COMPANY, Poulan, Ga.

LET us have your contracts for next season's pecan grafting. We work on co-operative plan which insures first class work done by experts. We also contract to set out pecan orchards. Address Co-operative, care The Nut-Grower, Poulan, Ga.

## White's Budding Tool

A scientific instrument for the propagation of Pecans, Hickories, Walnuts, Chestnuts, Persimmons and all other trees, by the Annular, Semi-annular, Patch and Veneer methods.

**Price, \$2.75**

Several hundreds of this Tool in use in United States and abroad

Budding and Grafting Wood of best varieties of Pecans

**HERBERT C. WHITE**

DE WITT

GEORGIA

### Pecans in Guatemala

American Minister Hitt writes from Guatemala City as follows:

An application has been made to the government by a new million dollar company, incorporated in Massachusetts, for a concession to grow pecan nuts in Guatemala. To be perfected it will require the signing of a contract between the promoters and the Executive and the subsequent approval of this contract by the National Assembly, but I am informed that no opposition is anticipated.

The secretary states that the company has already purchased suitable lands for the project, that as soon as its concession is granted it proposes to import from the United States pecan trees which should begin to bear within two or three years after transplanting, and that, as the conditions for the cultivation of the pecan tree are ideal in this country, he entertains no doubts as to the success of the venture. I understand that the present intention is to ship the better nuts to the United States and those below the highest standard to Europe, where there exists a large demand for them in the confectionery trade.

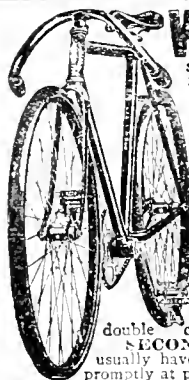
Fertilizing means the replenishing of the soil with potash, phosphoric acid and nitrogen. These three plant foods can be given back to the soil in the form of natural or artificial manures, all of which contain one or more of these plant foods mentioned.

### Pecans on Hickory

Editor NUT-GROWER:

In regard to Prof. Kyle's request for information about hickory trees that are top budded with pecans, will say that we have quite a grove of same.

We got some nuts the second year after they were budded and they now have their fourth



## WANTED--A RIDER AGENT

sample Latest Model "Ranger" bicycle furnished by us. Our agents everywhere are making money fast. *Write for full particulars and special offer at once.*

**NO MONEY REQUIRED** until you receive and approve of your bicycle. We ship to anyone, anywhere in the U. S. *without a cent deposit in advance. Prepay freight, and allow TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL* during which time you may ride the bicycle and put it to any test you wish. If you are then not perfectly satisfied or do not wish to keep the bicycle ship it back to us at our expense and *you will not be out one cent.*

**FACTORY PRICES** We furnish the highest grade bicycles it is possible to make at one small profit above actual factory cost. You save \$10 to \$25 middlemen's profits by buying direct of us and have the manufacturer's guarantee behind your bicycle. **DO NOT BUY** a bicycle or a pair of tires from anyone at any price until you receive our catalogues and learn our unheard of factory prices and remarkable special offers to rider agents.

**YOU WILL BE ASTONISHED** when you receive our beautiful catalogue and study our superb models at the wonderfully low prices we can make you this year. We sell the highest grade bicycles for less money than any other factory. We are satisfied with \$1.00 profit above factory cost.

**BICYCLE DEALERS**, you can sell our bicycles under your own name plate at double our prices. Orders filled the day received.

**SECOND HAND BICYCLES.** We do not regularly handle second hand bicycles, but usually have a number on hand taken in trade by our Chicago retail stores. These we clear out promptly at prices ranging from \$3 to \$8 or \$10. Descriptive bargain lists mailed free.

**COASTER-BRAKES,** single wheels, imported roller chains and pedals, parts, repairs and equipment of all kinds at half the usual retail prices.

**\$8.50 HEDGETHORN PUNCTURE-PROOF SELF-HEALING TIRES** **\$4.80**  
A SAMPLE PAIR TO INTRODUCE, ONLY

The regular retail price of these tires is \$8.50 per pair, but to introduce we will sell you a sample pair for \$1.00 cash with order (\$1.50).

**NO MORE TROUBLE FROM PUNCTURES**

**NAILS, Tacks or Glass** will not let the air out. Sixty thousand pairs sold last year. Over two hundred thousand pairs now in use.

**DESCRIPTION:** Made in all sizes. It is lively and strong, very durable and has a lining with a special quality of rubber, which never becomes porous and which closes up small punctures without allowing the air to escape. We have hundreds of letters from satisfied customers stating that their tires have only been pumped up once or twice in a whole season. They weigh no more than an ordinary tire, the puncture resisting qualities being given by several layers of thin, specially prepared fabric on the tread. The regular price of these tires is \$8.50 per pair, but for advertising purposes we are making a special factory price to the rider of only \$1.50 per pair. All orders shipped same day letter is received. We ship C. O. D. on approval. You do not pay a cent until you have examined and found them strictly as represented.

We will allow a cash discount of 5 per cent (thereby making the price \$4.55 per pair) if you send **FULL CASH WITH ORDER** and enclose this advertisement. You run no risk in sending us an order as the tires may be returned at OUR expense if for any reason they are not satisfactory on examination. We are perfectly reliable and money sent to us is as safe as in a bank. If you order a pair of these tires, you will find that they will ride easier, run faster, wear better, last longer and look finer than any tire you have ever used or seen at any price. We know that you will be so well pleased that when you want a bicycle you will give us your order. We want you to send us a trial order at once, hence this remarkable tire offer.

**IF YOU NEED TIRES** don't buy any kind at any price until you send for a pair of Hedgethorn Puncture-Proof tires on approval and trial at the special introductory price quoted above; or write for our big Tire and Sundry Catalogue which describes and quotes all makes and kinds of tires at about half the usual price.

**DO NOT WAIT** but write us a postal today. **DO NOT THINK OF BUYING** a bicycle or a pair of tires from anyone until you know the new and wonderful offers we are making. It only costs a postal to learn everything. Write it NOW.

**J. L. HEAD CYCLE COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL.**

**J. L. HEAD CYCLE COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL.**

## WANTED 500 THRIFTY, SMALL FARMERS

TO SETTLE ALONG THE

### Gulf Line Railway

Which traverses the Garden Spot of the Southeast. Climate mild; lands suitable for growing pecans, cotton, corn, oats, rye, sugar cane, watermelons, cantaloupes, vegetables and almost all kinds of semi-tropical plants. Lands can be purchased at reasonable prices and easy terms. For particulars address

**J. H. HILLHOUSE, Vice-Pres., Sylvester, Ga.**

### \$20,000 Clear Profit

**IN A YEAR** This is what one man made by combining Poultry and Nuts. It is easy money if you start right. We furnish the "Brains."

**American Hen Magazine, Chicago**  
35c per year; single copy, 5c; descriptive literature free.

### Pecan Trees

Root Grafted

THE LEADING VARIETIES  
PRICE LIST

**R. T. RAMSAY OCEAN SPRINGS MISS.**

## Fruit Trees      Shade Trees

AND

## Ornamental Shrubbery

ALSO

## Field Grown Rose Bushes

Before you place your order write us for prices and one of our descriptive catalogs.

## TURKEY CREEK NURSERY

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C. F. BARBER.      J. E. BARBER.  
President.      Secretary.

Southern Orchards  
and Homes

A handsome journal  
of Southern horticulture.

WRITE FOR SAMPLE COPIES

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Gainesville Nurseries  
Gainesville, Fla.

Specialists in Budded and Grafted Pecan Trees of reliable known varieties. Our catalog contains information on selecting, planting, culture, etc., and is free for the asking. Graft wood for sale. Our orchards contain over 40 named varieties.

H. S. GRAVES, Proprietor

## Just What You Want

You may have wanted to get a holding in one of the older, well established pecan companies. It is not often that there is a chance to do so. But you can for a short time purchase the Preferred Stock of the Standard Pecan Company at par, \$10.00 per share. They have paid fifteen semi-annual dividends at 3 1-2 per cent. This stock will later pay much more.

There are now less than 700 shares for sale. Terms \$1.00 per share cash and \$1.00 per share monthly until paid. The company has been in business since 1904, and is one of the oldest pecan companies.

STANDARD PECAN COMPANY,  
Bloomington, Ill.  
H. S. WATSON, Pres.



**PRESIDENT PECAN**

**NONE BETTER**

**SEE THE ROOTS SUCH TREES LIVE**



**Pecan Growing MADE EASY**

by planting trees dug with entire Tap Root and well developed lateral roots. Few Nurseries sell such trees.

**Made Profitable**

By planting only genuine budded or grafted trees, of best quality and best producing varieties. Some of the biggest, thinnest-shelled nuts don't bear. Beware of them.

**Griffing's Trees**

are Models

**ROOT and TOP**

Our Varieties are Best

G. & J. Griffing awarded our Prizes at Jamestown Exposition

Handsome Pecan Catalog Free

**THE Griffing Bros. Co.**

Nurserymen  
Jacksonville, Florida

We also grow Orange on hardy roots, all kinds Fruit and Ornamental Trees. Shrubbery.

**ROSES**

## Buy a PECAN GROVE

the best investment that can now be made in the United States or elsewhere. I will sell you one already established

## On Easy Terms

planted to the best known grafted standard paper shell varieties, one to three years old, located on the Gulf coast of Mississippi, and in Jackson county, the native heart of the paper shell pecans, and where ten or twelve of the best known varieties now being propagated by nurserymen were originated.

I now have four groves ready for delivery and several thousand acres of the finest pecan land in the South. I have a very special bargain in a forty-acre grove (Satsuma orange trees between the pecans) which includes 20,000 stocks for the coming season's grafting, a splendid opening for a combination grove and nursery, on the L. & N. railroad and a half mile front on a running stream.

Will also furnish trees, superintend the planting of groves anywhere in south Mississippi and Alabama west of Mobile.

The Satsuma orange planted between pecans when desired. Young grafted trees; grafting wood and fancy and commercial nuts in any quantity. Thanksgiving and holiday orders for nuts given special attention. All grafting wood and trees from bearing trees in my own groves hence absolutely true to name. No guess work—you get exactly what you order.

F.H. LEWIS Jackson Co. Scranton, Miss.

crop. We notice no difference in the nuts from those that are produced on pecan stock, either in size or flavor.

The stock that we used was swamp or bitter hickory. In clearing out the woods, we left a tree about every 30 to 40 feet which we budded. We budded small to very large trees.

We are making a specialty of budding English walnuts on black walnut stock. We propagate the Franquette and Mayette, which we get from California.

ROOD PECAN GROVES,  
Albany, Ga.

Winter-killing in Florida  
Editor NUT-GROWER:

My Florida pecan grove has made a splendid growth this summer which is the fourth season since planting. A good many of the trees are four inches in diameter although they did not make very good growth the second year owing to severe drouth.

The only cause for complaint that I have is the loss of a good many trees from some sort of sun scald which takes the form of a dead spot on the side of the tree near the ground, this spot gradually increasing until it reaches clear around the trunk of the tree when as a matter of course it dies. As the roots immediately send up very vigorous sprouts, it is evident that the trouble is entirely above ground. Wish some one would tell me how the loss from this cause could be prevented.

A. C. DAVENPORT,  
South Omaha, Neb.

Ans. From the above it seems quite probable that the trouble is due to too rapid growth, in that winter-killing has taken place. The remedy is to endeavor to have the trees harden up as fall approaches and not to force growth too early in the spring.

H. K. MILLER,  
Monticello, Fla.

# HOMESTEAD PECAN & NURSERY COMPANY



**Headquarters,  
WHEELING, W. VA.**

**Local Office,  
WAYCROSS, GA.**

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Finest and Best Lands for Orchards and Homes at  
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Poulan, Georgia.

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### Walnuts

#### Fertilization of Walnuts

The walnut growers of California must, as many of them are now beginning to, realize the absolute necessity of fertilization in order to produce walnuts of proper quality. No fruit or nut tree can continue to produce regular crops of good quality unless some of the ingredients taken from the soil are put back. Walnuts are a heavy drain upon the soil.

The quality of many of our walnuts for the past few years has not been up to that of previous seasons and many growers are convinced that lack of fertilization, more than climatic conditions, is responsible for this situation.

It is a well known fact that phosphates are necessary to produce a perfect nut and nitrates are necessary for the growth of the tree. It has been shown that a commercial fertilizer of the above ingredients properly prepared and properly applied will produce excellent results, though they may not be apparent to any great extent for the first or second year after such fertilizer is used.

In view of the severe criticisms of the eastern jobber on account of quality, the subject is being widely agitated in southern California, and it is reported that many of the more progressive growers are this year fertilizing heavily and it is believed that the practice will become as general with the walnut growers of the state as it is at the present time among the orange growers.

The various walnut associations are much interested and have taken the matter up in earnest.—*California Fruit Grower*.

## Pecans

### Notes on Varieties

Among the large pecans of good quality, the Delmas is growing in favor. It fills well for so large a nut, is a vigorous grower and an early and heavy bearer.

Krakezy is a thin-shelled, plump, sweet-kernelled variety, originating in Florida. It is a good grower and is said to be a prolific bearer. Although of medium size, its bearing habit and good quality give promise of its becoming a profitable variety for commercial orchards.

Among varieties which may "come back," none are of more interest than the Nelson. Its large size and beauty overcome to a great extent its objectionable traits, and if it should prove to fill well in certain localities it will be planted more extensively than at present. It is an early and prolific bearer.

The Centennial is one of the oldest of the improved varieties, in fact was the first to be propagated by budding. It has a shell of medium thickness, plump kernel, good quality. For the reason that it may not be a good bearer it is not now planted very extensively. It has been suggested that it may be suited to northern latitudes of the pecan belt.

The large number of interested parties in the north who are contemplating pecan planting are particularly interested in varieties suited to the northern portion of the pecan area. The Mantura is in high favor among this class. It is a good sized nut of fine quality, originating on the James river in Virginia. It is said to be a heavy bearer.

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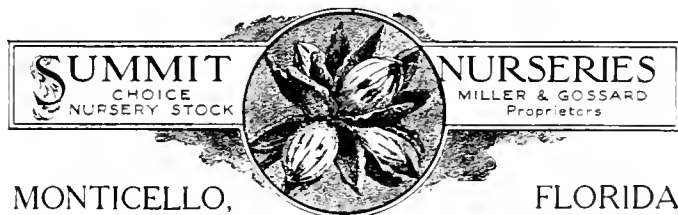
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We also have a good stock of trees of the FRANQUETTE MAYETTE, PARISSIENNE and VROOMAN FRANQUETTE Walnuts this season. All our trees are grafted on Eastern Black Walnut Stock, which is the best for Eastern or Northern conditions.

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**Nut Trees, Satsuma Oranges  
and Roses our Specialties**



**The Admiral Schley Pecan---the  
Pecan of the Future**



**OUR CATALOGUE WILL INTEREST YOU**

## Almonds

The affiliated associations comprising the membership of the California Almond Growers' Exchange met at Sacramento, Friday, July 14, heard reports of the officers detailing the condition of affairs of the Exchange, and named prices on 1911 almonds, that being the primary reason for holding the meeting.

The prices named were as follows, being f. o. b. shipping points and no discounts:

Nonpareil, 18 1-2c; L. X. L., 17 1-4c; Ne Plus Ultra, 16 1-2c; Drakes, 14 1-2c; Languedocs, 14 1-2c. These prices are guaranteed against decline until January 1.

The prices were made public in California on July 19. The officers of the exchange believe they will experience no difficulty in moving their almonds at these and possibly higher prices, and expect the whole amount of almonds which the Exchange controls to be out of first hands by December.

The Exchange now numbers fourteen associations in its membership and reports that all members are exceedingly well satisfied with present methods of handling business by the officers.  
—*California Fruit Grower.*

### Importations of Almonds

| Fiscal Year       | Pounds     |
|-------------------|------------|
| 1897-98 . . . . . | 5,746,362  |
| 1898-99 . . . . . | 9,957,428  |
| 1899-00 . . . . . | 6,317,633  |
| 1900-01 . . . . . | 5,140,232  |
| 1901-02 . . . . . | 9,868,982  |
| 1902-03 . . . . . | 8,142,164  |
| 1903-04 . . . . . | 9,838,852  |
| 1904-05 . . . . . | 11,745,081 |
| 1905-06 . . . . . | 15,009,326 |
| 1906-07 . . . . . | 14,233,613 |
| 1907-08 . . . . . | 17,144,968 |
| 1908-09 . . . . . | 11,029,421 |
| 1909-10 . . . . . | 18,556,356 |



# R o o d P e c a n G r o v e s

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## Members National Nut Growers' Association Georgia-Florida Pecan Growers' Association

If you have any Pecan trees that do not bear large, regular crops of large, soft-shell nuts, or if you have any nursery trees that you want budded or grafted, write us. We do more of this work than any firm in the world.

We offer California Mayette and Franquette English Walnuts that are grafted on our native black walnut stock, <sup>✓</sup> at 50 cents each.

We can furnish Buds, ready prepared Budding Cloth, Grafts, Seed Pecans, large Paper Shell Pecans and the finest Grafted and Budded Pecan Trees.

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100,000 Trees in Nursery  
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# PECAN GROVES

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We make a specialty of this work and are now carrying out the largest contract ever made for pecan development. We have the largest pecan nursery in the South, producing the best possible stock. Investigate us if interested.

Monticello is destined to become the greatest pecan grove section, because the conditions of soil and climate are peculiarly adapted to profitable grove development.

"Promptness and extreme care to the interests of our customers," is our slogan.

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## Book Reviews

Bulletin No. 25 of the Georgia Geological Survey contains a preliminary report on *Drainage Reclamation in Georgia*, and notes on the same subject by Prof. S. W. McCallie, State Geologist. Can be obtained of the State Geologist on request by remitting 8 cents to cover cost of mailing.

*Why Pecans?* A new edition of the 4-page leaflet containing Judge F. V. Whipple's address at the Monticello convention. An interesting story of his experiences and circumstances which led him to engage in active orchard work. The Nut-Grower Company, Poulan, Ga. Five cents per copy. Prices on large quantities on request.

*The Story of the Soil*; by Cyril G. Hopkins; Richard G. Badger, publisher, Boston. 12mo., illustrated, cloth, \$1.50 net. This is an interesting book devoted to the science of soil fertility and permanent agriculture, with a tale of love and life on a southern farm interwoven. It contains a storehouse of practical information and will be worth much to anyone reading it. It will do much to encourage the young to a high estimate of country life.

*Evidence—Proof—Verdict* is the title of an elaborate and elegantly illustrated 36 page quarto pamphlet describing South Georgia opportunities in general and the lands of the Georgia-Florida Land Company in particular. They offer small farm tracts on easy terms and describe in detail their manner of treating patrons. This company has a local representative at Waycross, Ga., while the main office is 305 Central National Bank Building, St. Louis.

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## A Life Income for Yourself, Your Children and Your Children's Children!

¶ We sell five-acre tracts which we plant to best varieties of paper-shell pecan nut trees, and scientifically cultivate, fertilize, prune, spray and care for the trees for five years. During this time you have no interest or taxes to pay. The land is located within four miles of Tallahassee, the capital of Florida, and there is no more healthful climate nor more beautiful home-site in America.

¶ Our terms of sale: \$20 per month. We pay you annually for side crops which we raise between the trees on your tract, 5 per cent on your monthly payments for five years, and at your option we will continue to care for your grove after five years, gathering, boxing, shipping and marketing the nuts for 10 per cent of the net profits. All moneys paid to and disbursed by the United States and Mexican Trust Company, with resources of \$2,500,000.

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¶ Full particulars and copy of our contract of sale in our illustrated booklet, "Income in a Nut Shell," sent free on request.

## Florida Pecan Endowment Company

(Members National Nut Growers' Association)

149 BROADWAY

NEW YORK CITY

# THE NUT-GROWER

Volume X  
Number 9

Poulan, Ga., September 1911

10c per Copy  
\$1.00 per Year

## PROGRAM OF THE CONVENTION A TRIP THROUGH THE NORTH

### Is Working into Shape--Some Pointers about Subjects and Speakers

While a partial list of the topics for discussion at the Mobile convention was announced in the August Nut-Grower, no mention was made of the list of speakers, as changes were then being made. Some parts are not yet definitely determined, but enough is already arranged to insure a complete and interesting program.

The second annual review of varieties will be made by the committee on Varietal Adaptability, through its chairman, C. A. Reed, of the Department of Agriculture. This report will be supplemented by a narrative describing the travels of the association's exhibit of pecans and the winning of a silver cup at the Council Bluffs meeting of the National Horticultural Congress. This cup, a photograph of which appeared in our last issue, will be on exhibition. Mr. Reed is also expected to show a number of stereopticon slides in illustration of various phases of the special work he has in hand. "Woman's Work in the Industry" has been assigned at least one of the sessions, and the arrangements for this part of the program are in the hand of a special committee, consisting of Mrs. Thos. H. Banning, of Chicago; Mrs. Elizabeth H. Sullivan, of Mobile, and Mrs. W. N. Hunt, of Raleigh, N. C. As these ladies are not only able, but energetic as well, the convention is sure to fare well as a result of their labors, especially as they are also assisting in the general recreation features of the meeting.

The president's address will be entitled, "Ten Years of Development." Those who know President Miller will feel assured that a fair and comprehensive review of a wonderful movement will be given, as he has been a close observer of the rapid changes and substantial progress that has taken place since the organization of the association.

Prof. E. J. Kyle, of Texas, will report the result of his studies and experiments in top-working the hickory to pecan. This subject is full of vital interest to growers in many localities, and cannot fail to prove a valuable feature of the convention.

A paper on "Our Trade in Nuts," by Eugene Merritt, of the United States Bureau of Statistics, will give facts and figures of surprising importance. This paper will doubtless figure in the work of the stand-

(Continued on page 137.)

### Mr. J. F. Jones Writes of his Visit to Various Nut Sections

*Editor Nut-Grower:*

As per your request, I will try and give you some notes on the recent trip North and East. At Washington, D. C., the writer had a very enjoyable visit with Mr. T. P. Littlepage, and also had the pleasure of meeting several of the experts in the Bureau of Plant Industry. Mr. Littlepage's special hobby is the Indiana pecans, and he has discovered and brought out some very fine varieties that will be close competitors to our large Southern varieties, and coming from Indiana, the trees will be hardy, no doubt, over the North generally.

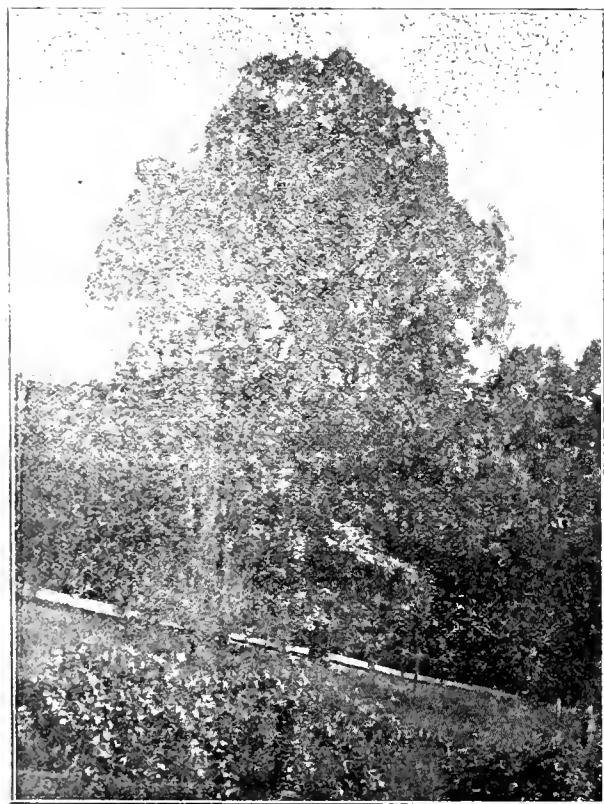
In company with Mr. Littlepage, the writer visited Prof. C. P. Close, at the Maryland Agricultural College, at College Park, Md. Prof. Close is taking an active interest in nut culture, and has gotten out a very good bulletin on *Nut Culture for Maryland*. Prof. Close is working out systematically, some of the problems of propagation as applicable to Northern conditions, and is making a success of bench grafting pecans and other nuts. These are root grafted in late winter and packed away to "callous," much the same as with the apple or pear, and are planted out in nursery rows in early spring.

At "Walnutmere," West Willow, Pa., the writer had a very pleasant visit with Mr. J. G. Rush, well known as the originator of the Rush Persian walnut and the Rush hybrid chinquapin. Mr. Rush's special hobby is the Persian or English walnut, and he has great faith for the future of this nut in Pennsylvania, and other Eastern states. Problems of propagating the Persian walnut and other nuts are being worked out at Walnutmere, and the young trees planted out show an increasing crop over that of last year.

In company with Mr. Rush, the writer visited Dr. Deming, of West Chester, New York. Dr. Deming is secretary of the recently organized Northern Nut Growers' Association, and is the right man in the right place. The doctor is enthusiastic over the possibilities in nut growing in New York and Connecticut, and has bought a farm in Connecticut which will be devoted to nut culture.

From West Chester we went by automobile, accompanied by Dr. Deming, across the country to Dr. Robert Morris's country estate near Stamford, Conn. We spent a very enjoyable and profitable day. Dr.

Morris is president of the Northern Nut Growers' Association, and is already well known from his scientific and experimental work in nut culture. Dr. Morris is planting out and testing everything of promise for his section, and from all over the continent different species of nuts are being gathered together and planted for testing out by the side of those native to this country. Besides this extensive testing of varieties of nuts, different species are being hybridized by cross-pollination, with a view to getting hybrid varieties of special merit. These experiments being conducted by Dr. Morris will soon be very valuable to those engaging in nut culture in the Northern states, especially as the doctor says the results of his experiments will be given to the public from time to time.



Pecan Tree Near Colemanville, Pa.

There is already quite a widespread interest developing in nut culture in the Northern and Eastern states, and not without reasonable assurance of success, as the industry is very promising there, as well as in the South. We find thrifty English walnut trees growing over a wide range of country, and some of these trees bear large, fine nuts, so that it is only a matter of selecting the best of these trees known to be hardy and productive, and propagate from them by budding and grafting, to put the industry on a safe and profitable basis. With the propagation and dissemination of the hardy Indiana varieties, the pecan will soon be successfully and profitably grown. One accustomed only to Southern conditions, will find some surprises farther North.

We occasionally find young trees of the Southern varieties of pecans growing thriftily far north of the now recognized "Pecan Belt." Mr. Rush has a six-year old tree of the Stuart pecan growing on his place, which for size and thrift will compare favorably with the best in the lower South. This tree was from the G. M. Bacon Pecan Co., DeWitt, Ga. Near Colemanville, Pa., the writer photographed a large pecan tree growing on a steep, rocky hillside, in about the last place one would expect a pecan tree to have been planted. This tree is supposed to be about 100 years old, but is healthy and fairly vigorous, and the present owner told us that it bore fair crops of small pecans of good quality. The trunk of this tree measures nine feet and eight inches in circumference three feet above the ground, and the tree is a beautiful specimen.

J. F. JONES.

Jeanerette, Louisiana.

## HOW TO PLANT A NUT TREE

BY W. N. HITT

It is not every man who can properly plant a tree. That this is true is evidenced by orchard and shade trees all over the country. One can scarcely take an hour's drive in any farming community without seeing trees that are suffering from improper handling at planting time. From my observations, I think it safe to say that 50 per cent. of the trees sent out from nurseries never come to usefulness. This great loss is due to careless and unintelligent handling rather than to any other cause.

In the first place, trees are not the indestructible organisms one would be led to think they were from the way one so often sees them handled. On the contrary, trees are made up of delicate organs, which are very subject to adverse conditions, and, like other living forms, readily show the result of favorable or harmful environments.

The part of a tree above ground, because it is always subject to changing conditions of weather, has acquired the power of accommodating itself to a considerable range of conditions. Hardy trees can resist and accommodate themselves to a very wide range of temperatures. The root environment of a tree is of a very different nature from the conditions above ground. The more dense nature of the soil covering about the roots of trees makes them less susceptible to sudden changes than the air-exposed parts. For this reason the roots are much more tender and easily injured than the branches of a tree. Branches cannot endure root environment, nor can roots endure branch environment—and yet we often see trees exposed at planting time, as if the roots would stand whatever the tops would.

In addition to these conditions of environment, roots have delicate organs, known as root hairs, that maintain their life only under conditions of moisture.

These root hairs, as their name implies, are fine and hairlike—so fine, indeed, that one needs a microscope to see them perfectly. They have exceedingly thin and delicate cell walls, and contain the active protoplasm on which the life of the tree depends. It is by the osmotic action of the delicate walls of the root hairs that the tree is able to get its food from the soil. As might be seen from their nature, root hairs are very easily injured and killed by drying. Unless they are constantly in contact with moist soil particles they die, and the leaves of the tree above ground quickly tell of the loss below the surface. When root hairs are exposed to the air they at once begin to lose moisture, and as the moisture dries away, their vitality diminishes proportionately. It is upon these delicate little organs that the life of a tree depends, and its growth and vigor is proportionate to their activity and numbers. Yet one would scarcely believe that there was anything delicate about the roots of trees, to see the way they are exposed by some planters.

From the time trees leave the nursery row until they are permanently planted they should be exposed just as little as possible. They should never be left open to sun or wind or air, when it can at all be avoided. Trees should not be laid out while holes are dug, nor under ordinary circumstances should those for a whole row be laid out at one time. Trees waiting for planting should be heeled-in with moist earth about the roots, and only taken out of the ground when actually needed for setting. To save time when planting, trees may be placed in a wagon and covered with wet straw or fertilizer sacks. As the planting proceeds the trees can be taken singly from the wagon as wanted. This treatment just outlined stands in striking contrast to the plan, or lack of plan, where trees roots are exposed for hours to the injurious effects of sun and wind. Moreover, the success as shown by vigorous living trees will stand in striking contrast to the results of the planting, where trees are not carefully covered.

If a tree could be taken out of the ground without the loss of root hairs, it could be transplanted without dropping a leaf. If it were planted in as good a soil as that from which it was taken, the tree would never know that it had been transplanted. The loss of trees in transplanting is largely in proportion to the loss of root hairs. It is possible with careful handling to prevent exposure to transplant thousands and thousands of seedlings without the loss of a single tree. The larger the tree to be transplanted the necessarily greater loss of root surface; yet, with care, large trees may be moved even in summer without the loss of foliage.

The fact that certain varieties of pecans that thrive and bear well in certain localities are subject to diseases and bear very lightly in other sections, cannot

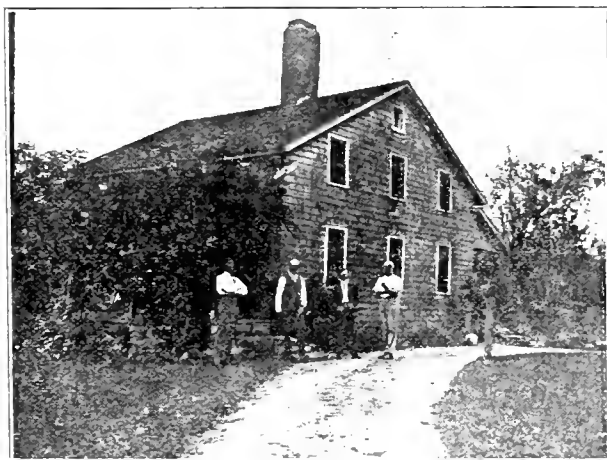
be too strongly impressed on the mind of the prospective planter. The selection of varieties for planting is not only one of the first steps the nut grower must take, but it is one of the most important, as well.

## PECANS IN MARYLAND

BY C. P. CLEGG

*A Paper read at the 1910 Meeting of the National Nut Growers' Association.*

The people of Maryland are becoming very much interested in nut culture, and we receive at the Experiment Station a great many letters showing where to purchase nut trees and what varieties to plant. The principal interest at the present is centered on the Persian walnut, but the pecan comes in for a good share of attention. A few inquiries are received regarding improved hickory nuts, but the filbert seems to be sadly neglected.



Dr. Morris' Country Place

Of the 2,000 Persian walnut and pecan trees distributed to the people of the state by the Experiment Station during 1908 and 1909, a great many have died, especially pecans, on account of the long continued droughts and the way the trees were grown in Southern nurseries. I am thoroughly convinced that if the Southern nurseryman wishes to cater to the Northern trade and grow trees that will live in zero weather, they must produce branching root systems with the point of grafting below the ground.

The present system of nursery nut tree production is all right for the Southern grower, but is not satisfactory for the Maryland grower. I refer to three points particularly, the grafting or budding three or more inches above ground, the long branchless tap root extending many yards downward, and the source of the seed. Concerning the first point, that of grafting or budding on the seedling stock several inches above the ground, our experience is that this tender seedling portion, although banked up with

earth, is killed by the winter, and the bark cracks and peels off, while the grafted top above comes through alive and green in the spring. Of course these trees die. If the seedling portion were as hardy as the top, the tree would endure our winters successfully.

The second point, namely, a branching root system, is essential for the best results in our region. Scores and scores of pecan trees received by us had tap roots three, four, or five feet long, about as large at the bottom where they were cut off as at the top, and with scarcely a side root. If we were purchasing root cuttings or hand spikes there would be no complaint, but we really want trees that will grow. I think Prof. Hume is right in saying that one-year-old seedling tap roots should be cut off nine or ten inches beneath the surface of the ground so as to develop lateral roots. If handled in this way and then grafted in a couple of inches beneath the surface of the ground, trees satisfactory for the Northern limit of pecan culture will be produced, providing the seedlings are from seeds from the right source.

The right source of the seeds, the third point under consideration, is, it seems to me, very important. Only good sized wild nuts from the northern border of the native range of the pecan should be used to grow seedlings which are to be top-worked for Northern use. The harder the seedlings for this purpose the better. If the Southern nurserymen do not care to foster the Northern trade, then the trees must and will be grown in the North.

No pecan tree larger than a medium sized one-year-old with good root system should be shipped North.

Since I have been here on this trip visiting the nurseries, I find that probably I am a little mistaken in thinking that the grafting is done as high up as I had in mind when I wrote this, and if I have been wrong I simply want to make the correction. Of course, in budding, that is done above the ground. If we could have the grafted tree sent North, and trees that are grafted way down into the root system, I think we will be all right, because the tops certainly stand our winters, but I am sorry to see that the seedling portion doesn't do so, and it may be that we will not be able to use trees that are budded for that very reason. And then we ought not to have trees over two feet tall, and trees with branched root systems. I think then we will succeed. Of course, this question is new and we have got to work it out.

#### *Persian Walnuts.*

The most satisfactory work with Persian walnuts at the Experiment Station this year was the bench grafting experiments on black walnut stocks during the winter and spring. The bench grafting of walnuts has not generally been considered practicable, yet some of our results point to splendid success. Omitting the poorer results which have been of value in

indicating what not to do in future and considering only the best results as a guide, we can recommend the bench root grafting of Persian walnuts in February, March and April. The best method of proceeding seems to be to dig the seedlings when the ground is sufficiently thawed, trim the lateral roots to three or four inches and the tap root to about a foot, use the tongue grafting method, wrap the union with thick soft twine and do not use wax; set out the grafts at once in the nursery row of a greenhouse. The grafts must not be allowed to become dry and should be planted so that the top bud is at the surface of the ground. The best out-door result during the past extremely dry season was about 50 per cent, and the green house result nearly 100 per cent. This work was done in small experimental lots. Black walnut seedlings do not seem to endure heeling in well, the cut roots die back, and the longer they are kept the poorer are grafting results with them.

During the coming winter this grafting work will be given considerable attention, and nut culture in general will be pushed at all times. Many people are seeking information on nut varieties and sources of trees and at least one man in Maryland has shown his faith in Persian walnut growing by ordering fifty trees from California.

## BUDDING PECANS

BY H. A. HALBERT

As some interest is now awakening to the great advantages of converting the common pecan, hickory and pig nut trees into bearing fine paper-shell varieties in the short space of two years, I want to give some ideas that will be of advantage to those who are having such work done. Have just returned home from a summer tour over the state, budding. During the trip I worked the hickory in East Texas and the pig nut in the Yegua bottom, both of which make good stock, but I prefer the pig nut as the smoothest and easiest to work.

Mr. R. E. Pennington, of Brenham, has shown the most faith and enterprise in this work by preparing 500 pecan trees. He intended preparing 1,000 trees, but failed in securing the labor. It kept me several weeks steady work budding so many. His trees were splendidly prepared by cutting them off at a uniform height of 10 feet and cutting off all lateral limbs. Besides, all other timber was cut away last winter and left nothing but these bare trunks. In consequence, when the spring came these trunks put out a mass of splendid, vigorous young shoots at the top—the very things wanted on which to place the buds. Had the lower limbs been left, the sap would have been diverted into them, or had other timber been left to over-shadow these trunks, the young shoots would have been weak and spindling and incapable of sup-



porting a bud. Where trees are thus prepared, much better results can be had the first effort. A large per cent. of Mr. Pennigton's trees began to grow buds at once, as the sap was abundant in these shoots, and some of these buds that make a fair growth before frost will bear fine nuts next year. The buds that lie dormant until spring will bear nuts the year after.

Another important item of success is getting your buds as fresh as possible. While they can be kept fresh in appearance several days in damp sphagnum moss, yet their vitality decreases rapidly after the first 24 hours. At home, where I cut my buds fresh every hour as I use them, I get 90 per cent. to grow. The express companies are a great drawback in getting buds fresh. Any company will ship your buds hundreds of miles out of the way and detain them several days rather than send them the most direct route by another express company. Who says we don't need a parcels post? After the buds begin to bear, a serious difficulty is met in having the limbs blown off by any stiff breeze. There are two causes for this, and I will give each and the remedy. It is very discouraging, after several years of expense and labor, to go out into your grove and find many fine limbs lying flat on their backs on the ground and your tree denuded, and the work will all have to be done over again. But this can be prevented by a little forethought and attention. The first cause of this is that the trunk is stiff and cannot be shaken, while the limb is swayed back and forth by every wind and there is great strain and leverage at the base of the limb where it comes out and joins the trunk. If a stiff pole or piece of timber, one inch by three, and six to ten feet long, is securely tied to the limb below and run up several feet and the limb tied to it, the swaying of the limb will cease, and the danger is averted. The next cause is that the rough bark or cuticle is in the way, and prevent the base of the limb from adhering strongly to the trunk. If this cuticle is kept chipped off with a sharp hatchet for several inches around the base of the limb as it expands, it will unite firmly with the trunk and in two or three years it will take a cyclone to blow the limbs off. Cut off all this old bark until you can see the smooth bark beneath. Young trees that have none of this rough bark never have their limbs blown off and no attention need be paid them.

—*Texas Farm and Ranch.*

### A PIONEER TOP-WORKED HICKORY

Editor Nut-Grower:

I am sending you a photograph of the oldest pecan topworked on hickory. I have seen this tree mentioned in your journal on different occasions. This tree was budded in the spring of 1903, on a sprout about 5 feet high, by my father, the late J. F. Leyendecker. It bore its first nuts in 1905 and in 1907 we

gathered eight pounds from it and the crows got some besides. In 1908 it had a few nuts. It had a big crop in 1909, but we had a tropical storm on July 21 that stripped off all but a few nuts. Last year it was full of nuts, but they dropped off the first part of the summer. This year it had a very large crop. I think it would have had over a bushel of nuts, but on the first day of April we had a severe hail storm that beat off all the nuts but a few on the southwest side of the tree, where it was protected from the storm.



Hickory Tree Grafted to Pecan in 1903

We have more trees budded on hickory, and all are doing fine, but none have fruited yet.

(MISS) CARRIE LEYENDECKER.

Brewsburg, Texas.

### COMMITTEES NAMED

President W. W. Carroll, of the Georgia-Florida Pecan Growers' Association, announces the following appointments on committees:

#### Membership:

W. C. Jones, Cairo, Ga.

J. M. McKinney, Smithville, Ga.

J. B. Curtis, Orange Heights, Fla.

#### Statistics:

B. W. Stone, Thomasville, Ga.

W. W. Bassett, Monticello, Fla.

W. H. Maulthrop, Eufula, Ala.

# THE NUT-GROWER

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## NOTICE

When this paragraph is marked it means that your subscription has expired and that you are requested to renew promptly, as postal regulations do not permit us to mail to delinquents.

**Volume X      SEPTEMBER 1911      Number 9**

Those who attend the Mobile convention will have an opportunity to meet many of the leading orchardists of the country, the prominent nut nurserymen, hear addresses by the highest authorities, see the attractions of Southern Alabama and have a pleasant and profitable vacation.

There are many nut trees in different parts of the country, which have historic or scientific value. Descriptions of such trees with photographs of them, are becoming of increasing interest, and The Nut-Grower is always glad to receive any data or pictures which have public interest, or where they mark stages in the development of the industry.

A brief letter from E. E. Risien, the veteran Texas pecan grower, touches upon an important phase of the industry—that of adaptability of varieties. This problem cannot be fully worked out in a general way, but each locality and section must faithfully test varieties and record results, both good and bad. In process of time most valuable guides will be established and the work can be more intelligently and profitably handled.

Contrary to general belief, the pecan is not strictly a Southern product. The pecan trees of the Wabash valley in Indiana prove conclusively that the nut is not only indigenous to Northern latitudes, but that many of the nuts grown there are worthy of propagation as named varieties. In fact, several varieties have already been placed on the market by Northern nurserymen, and will doubtless prove highly successful where the Southern varieties would fail on account of the severe winters.

The editor recently inspected lands and pecan orchards in Leon county, Florida. This county adjoins Jefferson county on the west, and contains the state capitol and the city of Tallahassee. In all our travels in Florida we have seen nothing so unlike the

everlasting sand, flat woods, pines and palmettos which so abound in other sections of that state. Hills and ravines, clay, hardwoods, and luxuriant vegetation made a pleasant picture. Some young pecan orchards are making a good showing and older trees indicate good growth. Leon county may have been content to enjoy her peculiar advantages, but the planting of pecans within her borders is sure to attract attention from the outside.

The story and illustration of the first top worked hickory tree to the pecan in Texas, which is kindly furnished by a daughter of the late J. F. Leyendecker, of that state, has historic interest, as well as marking the active commencement of a most important new movement in the industry. While there are earlier records of the successful grafting of the pecan on the hickory, still the case in point was the actual starting of the recent extensive operations in this line in various states, notably in Louisiana, where thousands of hickory trees have been converted into pecan-producing groves. This field opens a wide vista, and in the minds of the editor, may lead to wonderful and unexpected developments. Suppose the pecan on hickory, should work out like the Satsuma orange on trifoliate stock. This would mean the growing of pecans wherever the hickory is at home, and that means in nearly all parts of the country.

Sea island cotton is a desirable intermediate crop in some portions of the pecan territory. The following from a Census Bureau report will be found of interest in this connection:

The cultivation of sea island cotton in the United States at the present time, as shown by the returns of ginneries, is confined to 43 counties, distributed as follows: Fourteen in Florida, 25 in Georgia, and 4 in South Carolina, but it is not grown in all parts of the counties from which it is returned. Attempts made in many other parts of these and other states to grow this cotton have produced such unsatisfactory results that all efforts to grow it outside of certain well-defined areas in the state named have been abandoned.

The average quantity of sea island cotton produced each year is equivalent to about 70,000 bales of 500 pounds each. Of this amount, an average of 25,000 bales is exported, and 45,000 bales are consumed in this country.

Egyptian cotton, the demand for which is increasing in this country, is to some extent a competitor of sea island, and about 150,000 bales, valued at more than \$14,000,000, are being imported annually.

The average price of upland cotton for the past nine years have ranged from 8.20 cents in 1902 to 14.60 cents in 1910. The average price is used in estimating the total value of the crop. Sea island cotton grown in South Carolina sold in 1910 at an

average price of 35.62 cents per pound, while the average for 1909 is 32.85; that grown in Georgia and Florida averaged 27.36 cents this year and 27.10 in 1909. The grades known as *Georgias* and *Floridas* sold on the same terms. The average price of Egyptian cotton for 1910 was 22.25 cents, and relates to cotton imported into the United States prior to April 1, 1911.

## A GREAT RECORD

The famous Frot-scher pecan tree of J. B. Wright, at Cairo, Ga., bore one nut the fourth year after planting. This first fruit was in the year 1896. We have previously reported the successive crops from this tree, but as we have hundreds of new readers each year, we reproduce and bring up to date the interesting figures in regard to it:

|           |        |      |
|-----------|--------|------|
| 1896..... | 1      | nut  |
| 1897..... | 7      | lbs. |
| 1898..... | 10 1-2 | lbs. |
| 1899..... | 13 1-2 | lbs. |
| 1900..... | 27     | lbs. |
| 1901..... | 16     | lbs. |
| 1902..... | 45     | lbs. |
| 1903..... | 80     | lbs. |
| 1904..... | 121    | lbs. |
| 1905..... | 131    | lbs. |
| 1906..... | 96     | lbs. |
| 1907..... | 30     | lbs. |
| 1908..... | 169    | lbs. |
| 1909..... | 352    | lbs. |
| 1910..... | 196    | lbs. |

## THE HUSK-WORM

BY F. H. CHITTENDEN

*In Charge of Truck Crops and Special Insect Investigations,  
Department of Agriculture*

Growing nuts of pecan and hickory are much affected by a small whitish "worm," the husk-worm, borer, or shuck-worm (*Enarmonia caryana* Fitch). Injury is two-fold, consisting in checking the growth of the earliest nuts and the prevention of the filling out or complete development of later fruit. Even though nuts are all of the proper size the meat within is soft and will soon dry. A comparatively small percentage of affected nuts develop in spite of attack to the hulls.

The difficulty of applying a remedy which will be effective for an insect which is an internal feeder like the present one is apparent. No extensive experiments, to our knowledge, have been undertaken for controlling it. It is quite possible that the "worms" when they first hatch from the eggs could be destroyed by means of an arsenical spray. Arsenate of lead and Paris green should be applied, and the best time would probably be, for most localities, just after the flowers have dropped. This spray may be applied as for the

coddling moth which is also an internal feeder.

Windfalls should also be promptly destroyed. It is questionable whether domestic animals, such as swine, chickens or turkeys would destroy this insect to any extent. Their efficiency should be tested.

If successful measures for the destruction of the husk-worm could be carried on in co-operation with neighbors having growing pecan and hickory trees, both wild and cultivated, in the course of time there would be fewer insects to trouble the practical grower.

## PROGRAM OF THE CONVENTION

(Continued from page 161.)

ing committee on markets and marketing.

A new feature of convention work is the allotment of time for hearing representatives from affiliated associations. Dr. W. C. Downing, of New York, is slated to speak for the Northern Nut Growers' Association, of which body he is secretary. W. W. Carroll, of Florida, president of the Georgia-Florida Pecan Growers' Association will represent that body, while the Texas Nut Growers' Association, which is now a part of the State Horticultural Society, will have an able delegate on the convention floor.

"Fertilizers for Pecans" is one of the topics on the program, but it is not yet definitely known who will handle it. Closely allied is the subject: "Cultivation of the Soil," which will be discussed by Wm. P. Bullard, of Georgia, a close student of agricultural and economic problems.

All regular convention-goers know that the association boasts the usual number of Smiths and Joneses. One of the latter, W. C., of Georgia, who by the way is a Methodist preacher and who is peculiarly fitted—not only by that circumstance, but by others as well—is to talk on "The Brotherhood of Nut Growers." Somewhat in contrast to this is the topic, "Pecan Promotions," which will be handled without fear or favor by that unyielding, but genial, champion of all that is just and true, Dr. Chas. A. Van Duzee, of Minnesota, Georgia and Florida. No one has the interests of the association or the industry more thoroughly at heart than this careful observer of events and operations and his paper is sure to deal candidly with the situation as he sees it.

Possibly one of the most conspicuous topics on the program is that of "Nuts as Food." By assignment of the Secretary of Agriculture, Dr. Bigelow, of the Pure Food Commission, the distinguished assistant of Dr. Wiley, will be on hand to talk on this subject.

Several other subjects are on the list, but the speakers selected are still uncertain as to their ability to attend. However, with the reports of various committees and state vice-presidents, incidental business, the question box and the schedule of entertainments in prospect, the three days of the convention will be

a busy and profitable period for all who are fortunate enough to be on hand.

## FRENCH WALNUT CROP

Vice-Consul Murton writes from Grenoble:

While 1910 was a year of calamity and disaster for the agricultural interests of France, and particularly of this region, 1911 promises to make bountiful amends, and to be a year of plenty and prosperity, judging from the yields of the crops already harvested, such as fruit, hay, wheat, etc., all fine and abundant, and present appearances of those still standing, notably wine grapes and walnuts. It would be premature to say more at this writing, as these latter, though now in prime condition and giving promise of large yields, have yet many risks to run before ripe and ready for gathering in September. Unpropitious weather, such as violent hail and thunderstorms, continuous rains followed by premature cold, or a prolonged drought—of which last there is serious menace just now—would likely change materially present brilliant prospects, and standing crops that today promise to be unusually fine and large may in the end turn out badly both as regards quantity and quality.

No rain to speak of has fallen hereabouts since June 26, since which time the temperature has been tropical to such a degree as to be almost insupportable. As a consequence all forms of vegetation are beginning to suffer, and the lack of rain is steadily having more effect. Already certain standing crops are damaged, as potatoes, tobacco, the second cut of hay, etc., and if existing conditions should continue eight or ten days longer grape vines and walnut will also be hurt.

The only ill effects on the walnuts thus far has been to retard somewhat the normal development of this fruit, which will probably not be large this year, and possibly the kernels of some nuts on the side exposed to the direct rays of the sun will be shriveled. Otherwise the outlook for walnuts is most promising, an unusually large crop of both Mayettes and Chabertes being anticipated. Quality, also, it is thought, will be fine, particularly if this region be favored with early copious rains without the much feared hail and thunder storms.

Under favorable circumstances it is expected that the crops will be ready for gathering about September 15, or about 15 days earlier than usual. In such case first shipments of table walnuts or walnuts in the shell will probably be made to the United States about October 10, and Chabertes halves 15 days later.

For Mayettes, new crop, \$19.50 per 100 kilos (equal to 220.46 pounds) is spoken of, and for Chabertes halves \$58 per 100 kilos. At these figures, I am informed, some small contracts have already been made for forward delivery c. i. f. New York, but

many offers on the same basis have been refused by shippers here.

According to present estimates the growing crop of Mayettes is expected to yield 40,000 to 45,000 bales of 100 kilos, and Chabertes halves from 45,000 to 50,000 cases of 25 kilos each.

From personal inspection of the ground covered by the principal growing orchards in the valley of the Isere these estimates are apparently not exaggerated, provided no calamity overtakes the crops before harvesting. Walnut trees are still in fairly good condition, notwithstanding the present trying period, and are thickly covered with fruit, which in many cases hangs in clusters of two, three, and four, which always is a sign of plenty.

## FOOD VALUE OF NUTS

The food value of the various nuts is a subject that contains much of interest, especially to those who depend largely on a vegetable diet, in which nuts necessarily take the place of meats. The figures given below indicate the amount of water, protein, fat, carbohydrates in the various nuts with the fuel, or food value per pound, while beef-steak, wheat flour and potatoes are included in the list for the purpose of comparison.

|                        | Water<br>Per<br>Cent | Protein<br>Per<br>Cent | Fat<br>Per<br>Cent | Carbohy-<br>drates<br>Per<br>Cent | Fuel Val-<br>ue per lb.<br>Calories |
|------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Almonds .....          | 4.8                  | 21.0                   | 54.9               | 17.3                              | a3,030                              |
| Brazil nuts .....      | 5.3                  | 17.0                   | 66.8               | 7.0                               | 3,329                               |
| Filberts .....         | 3.7                  | 15.6                   | 65.3               | 13.0                              | 3,432                               |
| Hickory nuts .....     | 3.7                  | 15.4                   | 67.4               | 11.4                              | 3,495                               |
| Pecans .....           | 3.0                  | 11.0                   | 71.2               | 13.3                              | 3,633                               |
| English walnuts ....   | 2.8                  | 16.7                   | 64.4               | 14.8                              | a3,305                              |
| Chestnuts, fresh ....  | 45.0                 | 6.2                    | 5.4                | 42.1                              | a1,125                              |
| Chestnuts, dried ...   | 5.9                  | 10.7                   | 7.0                | 74.2                              | a1,875                              |
| Beechnuts .....        | 4.0                  | 21.9                   | 57.4               | 13.2                              | 3,263                               |
| Butternuts .....       | 4.5                  | 27.9                   | 61.2               | 3.4                               | 3,371                               |
| Walnuts .....          | 2.5                  | 27.6                   | 56.3               | 11.7                              | a3,105                              |
| Cocoanuts .....        | 14.1                 | 5.7                    | 50.6               | 27.9                              | 2,986                               |
| Pistachio, kernels ... | 4.2                  | 22.6                   | 54.5               | 15.6                              | a3,010                              |
| Peanuts, raw .....     | 9.2                  | 25.8                   | 38.6               | 24.4                              | a2,560                              |
| Peanuts, roasted ...   | 1.6                  | 30.5                   | 49.2               | 16.2                              | 3,177                               |
| Beefsteak .....        | 61.9                 | 18.9                   | 18.5               | ...                               | a1,130                              |
| Wheat flour .....      | 12.8                 | 10.8                   | 1.1                | 74.8                              | a1,640                              |
| Potatoes .....         | 78.3                 | 2.2                    | .1                 | 18.4                              | a385                                |

*a These values calculated; all others determined.*

From these figures it will be seen that pecans, hickory nuts and filberts rank highest, in the order named, in food value. Pecans contain a higher per cent. of fat than any other nut; the butternut leads in protein, with the walnut a close second, though the humble peanut, when roasted, outranks them both in this respect, while in the matter of carbohydrates the dried chestnut attains pre-eminence. A peculiar feature of the chestnut is the high per cent. of water the fresh nut contains.

# THE FERTILIZER FOR PECAN TREES

One that Increases the Yield and Leaves the Land in Better Shape than it Found It

Here is the formula. The best nut growers will vouch for the excellent results obtained by its use:

1000 lbs. Thomas Phosphate

200 lbs. Nitrate of Potash

600 lbs. 10 to 12 per cent Tankage

200 lbs. Sulphate of Potash

The Thomas Phosphate contains a large per cent of highly available Phosphoric Acid that has a definite action in the formation and development of buds. Its large amount of Lime effectively sweetens the soil.

Write for prices and free literature.

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### Pecan Farm

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Growers and shippers of

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Budding and Grafting Wood  
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Leading varieties of

### Budded and Grafted Pecan Trees and Nuts

Also Budding and Grafting Wood from bearing trees. Contracts taken for top-working seedling trees and caring for groves. Our groves contain over 4,000 budded trees of the best standard varieties and is the oldest budded grove in Georgia.

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ALBANY, GA.

## Back Numbers of THE NUT-GROWER Wanted

I will pay 25c each for copies of THE NUT-GROWER for the following months:

June, July and December, 1907

Please send copies direct and I will remit immediately.

**Percival P. Smith, Chicago, Ill.**

103 S. LaSalle St.

## Diseases of Pecan Trees

BY CHAS. L. EDWARDS

In North Texas, we are almost exempt from diseases amongst pecan trees. Little or no complaint from Texas nut-growers has been heard thus far. The dry climate in those portions of the state in which the trees grow naturally in greatest abundance, seems to be a protection, especially against fungous diseases.

In May, 1910, a trouble appeared amongst my own trees, somewhat similar, at first to what is generally called "rust;" but when a white handkerchief was rubbed upon the affected foliage, it was not discolored. This made it plain that the malady was not rust. The leaves did not reach full size, but became pale yellow in color, with what might be called splashes of brown. Its first appearance was on a well-grown four-year-old transplanted tree of the Mobile variety, and soon extended to yearling and two-year-old buds of Texas Prolific, Halbert and Van Denman in garden rows within a few feet. Growth was checked in all; and the small foliage soon became bunched and in tufts at terminals of branches.

On this same ground, peach

trees had been planted years before and they had perished of the malady known as cotton-root-rot. The peach trees were followed by grape vines, which died from the same cause at five years old. Such results are commonly attributed to "alkali spots." From experience with grapes and peach trees, my conclusion was that the ailment of the pecan trees was due to soil conditions affecting the roots of the trees, and not to any fungus above ground. The first step was to sprinkle the surface of the ground above the trees on the affected spot with two pounds of pulverized blue stone, commonly known as sulphate of copper. Probably a half pound was given to the largest tree. Rain followed within two or three days, dissolving the blue stone and carrying it downward to the roots of the trees. About the same time, specimens of the diseased foliage were sent to our plant pathologists at College Station and at Austin. In the stage of development at that time, they, like myself, were unable to classify it; but requested that the trees be kept under observation and a further report submitted later on. This may be taken as the report received from them since.

## Don't Wait Do It Now

¶ A peculiar situation confronts The Nut-Grower. The demand for nut nursery stock has been so great that many nurseries are sold out before the season opens. Consequently, when our Advertising Department approaches a nurseryman with a proposition to help his business it often runs up against the statement, "Stock all sold---nothing doing."

¶ Now, we're not saying anything about how The Nut-Grower has helped to create this condition and so enabled the dealer to clean up his stock. That's "something else again." But we do want to emphasize these points:

¶ This same demand is causing the establishment of many new nurseries and the old ones are doubling their output.

¶ While nut nursery stock will never be a drug on the market, the time is coming when a brisk competition will infuse new life into the trade.

¶ When that time comes---and it's not so far off---the nurseryman who has kept his goods well advertised will have a big advantage over his competitors.

¶ Do you get those? Then just think them over. But---

## Don't Wait any Longer to Establish a Business Reputation--Begin Now

immediately after the rain which followed the application of blue-stone, a new and healthy foliage appeared on new shoots from the same branches. This new foliage reached full size during the season, but the diseased parts of the trees did not improve. So another application of blue-stone followed; but for months there was not sufficient rainfall to carry it downward. Water was supplied to the trees by sub-irrigation, but this did not have the same effect as rain. As the dry season progressed, a number of small and short lateral branches appeared, some of them apparently of adventitious growth. The stems of a dwarfed foliage were thickly crowded, and some of the older branches died back a few inches from the tips. This was rosette, as well-developed as a breaking out of measles on a fair-skinned boy. From that time until frost, there were two kinds of growth on the larger trees: one, the healthy growth following the first treatment of blue-stone, and the other the rosetted growth.

In pruning the trees the past winter, the diseased portions of the branches were cut away, and the coming of spring-time awaited with interest. The trees budded out after awhile, apparently free from last year's malady, and several of them put on and are still carrying small crops of nuts. As the season advanced, the weather became dry again, and before long there was a reappearance of rosette, but in less aggravated form than last year. Another application of blue-stone followed, but the dose was increased to three pounds as the trees, about six or eight in number, were larger than last year and their roots naturally penetrating more deeply into the ground. An immediate improvement resulted; the foliage affected is now of normal size and color, and the nuts compare favorably with those on other trees. To all appearances the disease is under control. So far as I have noticed, rosette is fatal

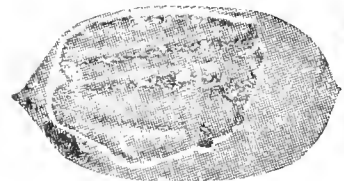
## CLASSIFIED

In this column we give place to advertisements of subscribers who have Orchard and Farm Products, Live Stock, Implements, etc., to sell or exchange, or inquiries for things wanted. The rate is One Cent a word for each insertion. Patrons are urged to make liberal use of this space, as it will be found convenient and profitable.

**WANTED**—Good Housekeeping Magazine wants representatives to look after subscription renewals and to extend circulation by special methods which have proved unusually successful. Salary and commission. Previous experience desirable but not essential. Whole time or spare time. Address, with references, J. E. Friebanks, Good Housekeeping Magazine, 381 Fourth Ave., New York City.

**WANTED**. Name and address of anyone having budding and grafting wood from bearing trees for sale. Stuart, Schley, Moore, Moneymaker, Pabst, Success, Mobile, Fletcher, Alley, Curtis, Delmas, Teele and Nelson. Also names and addresses of competent grafters and budders who are looking for contracts this coming winter and summer. Address C, care The Nut-Grower. 8-3

LET us have your contracts for next season's pecan grafting. We work on co-operative plan which insures first class work done by experts. We also contract to set out pecan orchards. Address Co-operative, care The Nut-grower, Poulan, Ga.



**New  
Plan**

For growing Pecans, Pears, Peaches, etc., at a profit—Free, 50 per cent reduction in the price of trees. Sure to live. No agents.

**B.W.STONE & CO., Thomasville, Ga.**

when trees are neglected.

The first form of the malady was new to me, and I was finally able to identify it from the description of it given in an excellent little work entitled "The Pecan and Its Culture," by Professor H. Harold Hume. The blue-stone treatment was suggested by Mr. J. A. Bear, a nut-grower of Palatka, Fla., several years ago. From the experience outlined, rosette appears to originate in a soil condition, and with me it has not proven infectious or contagious.

**..About Florida..**

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*Citrus Culture for Profit*. Regular price, 50c; with Florida Grower, \$1.00.

*Citrus Fruits and Their Culture*, by H. Harold Hume. Regular price, \$2.50; with Florida Grower, \$3.00.

All these books and The Florida Grower for \$4.00. Map of Florida with list of cities, towns, etc., given with each \$1.00 subscription.

One issue monthly is devoted more to general information about Florida, questions answered, etc. Price, 25c yearly. Sample copies on request.

**THE FLORIDA GROWER**

817 Florida Ave.

TAMPA, FLA.

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I offer at reasonable price a limited amount of budding wood from the following varieties:

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**Grafted Pecan Trees  
Of Select Paper Shell Varieties**

NOT THE MOST—  
ONLY THE BEST

**Bayview Nursery**

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OCEAN SPRINGS, MISSISSIPPI

**Nuts for Profit** A BOOKLET of 158 pages; 60 illustrations. Propagation, cultivation, etc., of nuts best adapted to the various sections. Interesting and instructive. Price, by mail, 25 cents. JOHN R. PARRY, PARRY, N. J. From Jan. 1 to April 15, ORLANDO, FLA.

Congress has appropriated \$20,000, which will be used by the United States Geological Survey in an investigation into possible sources of potash in the United States. It is hoped that large deposits may be located in the dry beds of the prehistoric saline lakes of the West.

The New York Journal of Commerce in writing on the nut market there recently said: "California almonds on the spot being in small compass are firmly held, but buyers of futures are inclined to withhold orders pending the announcement by the Association of opening prices on the 1911 crop. Tarragona almonds are steady but quiet. Walnuts are firmly held, spot stocks being light, while the supply in Europe is said to be exhausted. All shelled nuts are firm, though there does not seem to be much demand."

From Prof. Kyle

Editor, *Nut-Grower*

We had a very successful meeting here during the Farmers' Congress. I am enclosing you a copy of our program, which will show you the time and attention devoted to pecans. Each subject on the pecan attracted a good deal of attention, especially Mr. Falkner's article. He mentioned a number of new and promising varieties. The propagation of pecans in the Texas nursery was also of a good deal of importance, as the nurseries in the coast country are now beginning to change from ring budding to grafting, as is done in most of the other Southern states.

I am going to try to bring a number of our Texas men to Mobile next October.

E. J. KYLE.

College Station, Texas.

**A Big Sixteen-Year-Old Tree**

Texas is a great state and has great products. Unless some one

**Pecan Trees that  
are Properly Grown  
is my Specialty****Budded and Grafted  
Trees of the Best Varieties  
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Write for prices of trees and information as to growing and care of groves.

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THE LEADING VARIETIES  
PRICE LIST

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**Proceedings of  
Monticello Con-  
vention**

Undoubtedly one of the most valuable publications of the National Nut Growers' Association. 140 pages, containing complete stenographic report of discussions, papers and other convention matter. Paper. Price, \$1.00. Special prices to members for 5 or more copies. Send orders to the Secretary, Poulan, Ga.



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**H. S. GRAVES, Proprietor****Just What You Want**

You may have wanted to get a holding in one of the older, well established pecan companies. It is not often that there is a chance to do so. But you can for a short time purchase the Preferred Stock of the Standard Pecan Company at par, \$10.00 per share. They have paid fifteen semi-annual dividends at 3 1-2 per cent. This stock will later pay much more.

There are now less than 700 shares for sale. Terms \$1.00 per share cash and \$1.00 per share monthly until paid. The company has been in business since 1904, and is one of the oldest pecan companies.

STANDARD PECAN COMPANY,

Bloomington, Ill.

H. S. WATSON, Pres.

else can make a better showing than that made by a Tebas subscriber as to the largest tree for its age, he will be entitled to the claim he makes, as follows:

*Editor Nut Grower:*

I am the only man in the United States who has a seedling pecan tree 16 years old, 20 inches in diameter, 35 feet high and 50 feet across top three different ways, from tip to tip of branches. This tree now covers one-sixteenth of an acre. It is a native tree grown in Bermuda grass, and yielded 21,000 nuts last year. The nuts planted in the spring make trees to fruit or bud by November. The tree has been bearing since it was five years old.

CYRUS T. HOGAN,

Emits, Texas.

**Scarcity of Wood for Wheels**

"At the annual convention recently held in Detroit of the National Rim Manufacturers' Association, attention was called to the rapidly growing scarcity of oak and hickory for wheels. The consensus of opinion was that at the present rate of cutting, the supply would be exhausted in two or three seasons, when the wood will become too scarce for general use.

"This is exactly what happened in Europe some time ago, and we may, in a few years, be using wire wheels, as is the case abroad."—*Cycle and Automobile Trade Journal.*

**Mere Mention**

Mr. H. C. White, of DeWitt, Ga., was called to England last month by the serious illness of his father.

Frank H. Richmond, of New York, vice-president and general manager of a large Florida pecan company, recently visited the South to look over his interests.

Reports from the walnut-growing sections of Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo counties, California, indicate that the crop will be



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**Pecan Growing MADE EASY**

by planting trees dug with entire Tap Root and well developed lateral roots. Few Nurseries sell such trees.

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By planting only genuine budded or grafted trees, of best quality and best producing varieties. Some of the biggest, thinnest-shelled nuts don't bear. Beware of them.

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**ROOT and TOP**

Our Varieties are Best  
Gold Medal awarded at Pecans at Jamestown Exposition

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Nurserymen  
Jacksonville, Florida

We also grow Orange on hardy roots, all kinds Fruit, and Ornamental Trees, Shrubbery.

**ROSES**

**Buy a PECAN GROVE**

the best investment that can now be made in the United States or elsewhere. I will sell you one already established

**On Easy Terms**

planted to the best known grafted standard and paper shell varieties, one to three years old, located on the Gulf coast of Mississippi, and in Jackson county, the native heart of the paper shell pecans, and where ten or twelve of the best known varieties now being propagated by nurserymen were originated.

I now have four groves ready for delivery and several thousand acres of the finest pecan land in the South. I have a very special bargain in a forty-acre grove (Satsuma orange trees between the pecans) which includes 20,000 stocks for the coming season's grafting, a splendid opening for a combination grove and nursery, on the L. & N. railroad and a half mile front on a running stream.

Will also furnish trees, superintend the planting of groves anywhere in south Mississippi and Alabama west of Mobile.

The Satsuma orange planted between pecans when desired. Young grafted trees, grafting wood and fancy and commercial nuts in any quantity. Thanksgiving and holiday orders for nuts given special attention. All grafting wood and trees from bearing trees in my own groves hence absolutely true to name. No guess work—you get exactly what you order.

**F.H. LEWIS Jackson Co. Scranton, Miss.**

# Ocean Springs Pecan Nursery

Season 1911-12



Will be pleased to book orders now for Grafted Pecans

No Seedlings

Send for Price List

**Chas. E. Pabst, Prop'r**  
Ocean Springs, Miss.

from 10 to 15 per cent. better than last year.

Mr. E. E. Risien, of Rescue, Texas, has done much experimental work in the way of crossing varieties. Some time ago he made the statement that every nut he had planted last season was hand-pollinated and worth fully \$1 apiece.

## Sustains Duty on Shelled Walnuts

Collector Loch's assesment of 5 cents per pound on shelled walnuts has been sustained by the Board of United States General Appraisers. Habicht, Brun & Co., the United Confectioners' Supply Company and E. W. Muir had filed protests, claiming that the goods were dutiable at one cent per pound under paragraph 283 of the Payne tariff act.

## Shelled Almonds Very Scarce

The shortage in the almond crop in California this year and the high prices at which almonds are being sold makes the shelled almond business prohibitive with us this season. There will be but a very small tonnage of California shelled almonds this year as only the sticktights will be shelled by the Exchange. The high price here would make business with the East prohibitive in competition with imported. The price on shelled sticktights will be 26 to 27c.

## Top Grafting Walnuts

Twenty-five acres of top-grafted walnuts in the orchard of J. B. Neff, southwest of Anaheim, Cal., are pioneering the way for an expected final solution of the blight problem. These trees, set in an orchard of 55 acres, have many of them attained the same size as the other trees, and where top-grafting occurred three years ago the trees are as stately as any in the miniature forest. Planted 48 feet apart, the branches interlap, the growth being the dark green foliage com-

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Which traverses the Garden Spot of the Southeast. Climate mild; lands suitable for growing pecans, cotton, corn, oats, rye, sugar cane, watermelons, cantaloupes, vegetables and almost all kinds of semi-tropical plants. Lands can be purchased at reasonable prices and easy terms. For particulars address

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**Price, \$2.75**

Several hundreds of this Tool in use in United States and abroad

Budding and Grafting Wood of best varieties of Pecans

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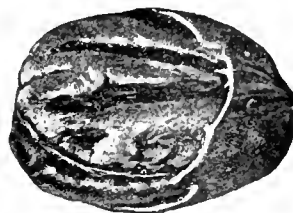
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**\$20,000 Clear Profit**

IN A YEAR. This is what one man made by combining Poultry and Nuts. It is easy money if you start right. We furnish the "Brains."

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NATURAL SIZE

The nut that has never failed to bear and never failed to fill at both end with kernels of best quality.

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**Members**  
**National Nut Growers' Association**  
**Georgia-Florida Pecan Growers' Association**

If you have any Pecan trees that do not bear large, regular crops of large, soft-shell nuts, or if you have any nursery trees that you want budded or grafted, write us. We do more of this work than any firm in the world.

We offer California Mayette and Franquette English Walnuts that are grafted on our native black walnut stock, at 50 cents each.

We can furnish Buds, ready prepared Budding Cloth, Grafts, Seed Pecans, large Paper Shell Pecans and the finest Grafted and Budded Pecan Trees.

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**A L B A N Y , G A .**

100,000 Trees in Nursery  
12,000 Trees in Grove  
400 Acres in Grove

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# R o o d P e c a n G r o v e s

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**FINEST BUDDED AND GRAFTED TREES FOR SALE**

OVER 150,000 TREES IN NURSERY

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Thousands of small Satsuma Orange Trees or Dormant Buds for sale at wholesale prices. Write for Illustrated Catalog---It will interest you.

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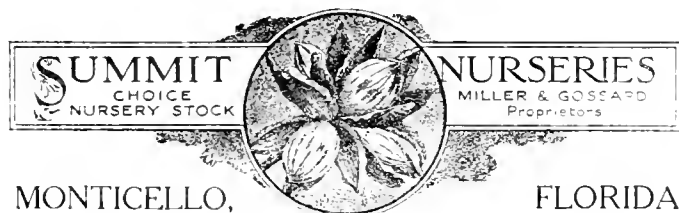
J. F. JONES, Manager and Proprietor.

JEANERETTE, - - - LOUISIANA

**Headquarters for Budded and Grafted Pecan Trees in the Southwest**

We also have a good stock of trees of the FRANQUETTE MAYETTE, PARISSIENNE and VROOMAN FRANQUETTE Walnuts this season. All our trees are grafted on Eastern Black Walnut Stock, which is the best for Eastern or Northern conditions.

Illustrated and Descriptive Catalog free for the asking. Send for it.



**Nut Trees, Satsuma Oranges  
and Roses our Specialties**



**The Admiral Schley Pecan---the  
Pecan of the Future**



**OUR CATALOGUE WILL INTEREST YOU**

ment to the thrifty trees. One of the top-grafted trees which formerly did not produce a nut now has a fine crop, while others top-grafted are doing as well.

### Big Increase in Value

Farm lands in the sixteen states comprised in the territory of the Southern Commercial Congress, has doubled in the average value per acre, in the past ten years. The increase is from \$9.60 in 1900 to \$19.71 in 1910.

The table given below prepared by Clarence J. Owens, Commissioner of Agriculture of the Southern Commercial Congress is based on the reports of the Bureau of the Census, U. S. Department of Commerce and Labor.

The summary follows:

The average value per acre of farm land.

|                | 1900    | 1910    | Inc.   | P.C. |
|----------------|---------|---------|--------|------|
| Alabama ..     | \$ 4.85 | \$10.45 | \$5.61 | 116  |
| Arkansas ..    | 6.32    | 14.11   | 7.79   | 123  |
| Florida ...    | 7.06    | 17.83   | 10.77  | 153  |
| Georgia ...    | 5.25    | 13.74   | 8.49   | 162  |
| Kentucky ..    | 13.25   | 21.80   | 8.55   | 65   |
| Louisiana ..   | 9.74    | 17.97   | 8.23   | 84   |
| Maryland ..    | 23.28   | 32.28   | 9.00   | 39   |
| Mississippi .. | 6.30    | 13.61   | 7.31   | 116  |
| Missouri ...   | 20.46   | 41.76   | 21.30  | 104  |
| North Car. .   | 6.24    | 15.29   | 9.05   | 145  |
| Oklahoma ..    | 6.50    | 22.54   | 16.04  | 247  |
| South Car. .   | 7.14    | 19.89   | 12.75  | 179  |
| Tennessee ..   | 9.93    | 18.53   | 8.60   | 87   |
| Texas ....     | 4.70    | 14.77   | 10.07  | 214  |
| Virginia ...   | 10.08   | 20.22   | 10.14  | 101  |
| W. Vir. ...    | 12.60   | 26.64   | 14.04  | 64   |

The Bureau of Agriculture of the Southern Commercial Congress, has received authentic information that a financier from a distant state recently purchased 22,000 acres in North Carolina at \$3.40 an acre and in a few weeks sold about 2,000 acres at an average of \$40, leaving 20,000 acres profit.

The average value per acre in North Carolina is \$15.29. The illustration gives conclusive evidence that there are some landholders in the South who have not learned the value of their property.

However, the people of the

# HOMESTEAD PECAN & NURSERY COMPANY



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WHEELING, W. VA.

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contract. Write at once for full  
particulars.

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WAYCROSS      ∴      ∴      ∴      GEORGIA

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In Parlor Dining Cars on ATLANTA, BIRMINGHAM & ATLANTIC RAILROAD in connection with the Georgia, Southwestern & Gulf Railroad between Atlanta and Albany.

Meals served at any time en route at reasonable prices.

## Schedules

| SOUTHBOUND |          | NORTHBOUND |            |
|------------|----------|------------|------------|
| Lv Atlanta | 7:45 a m | Lv Albany  | 12:10 noon |
| Ar Cordele | 2:00 p m | Ar Cordele | 1:40 p m   |
| Ar Albany  | 3:40 p m | Ar Atlanta | 7:55 p m   |

These are the finest parlor cars operated in the South.

QUICKEST TIME!

BEST SERVICE!

TRY IT!

**W. H. LEAHY, General Passenger Agent**  
Atlanta, Georgia

South are beginning to ascertain these values, and those living outside of the South are coming to a fuller understanding of the wealth, held by the section, in the variety and character of soils.

## Ten Pointers on Pruning

Pruning has various objects and is practiced on many diverse sorts of plants; therefore, the same rules cannot apply in all cases.

Pruning during the dormant season tends to promote wood growth rather than fruit bearing.

Pruning during the growing season—March, June and July—tends to check wood growth and to promote fruitfulness. The vegetative and the reproductive functions, within certain limits, are reciprocal.

Root pruning (which is seldom practiced) tends very strongly to promote fruit bearing and conversely to check wood growth.

Pruning may be done during any month of the year, but March and June are the best months.

Pruning should be methodical and regular. A certain amount of work should be done each year instead of once in five years. This rule is very important.

The objects of pruning are (a) to repair injuries, (b) to correct faulty growth, (c) to influence the bearing habit of the tree. Pruning is not an object in itself. Therefore, unless there is some clear reason for it, do not prune.

Each root or branch removed should be cut off smoothly and as close to the parent branch as possible. Large wounds should be painted with white lead.

The best implements for pruning are pruning shears. A sharp saw will sometimes be needed, but not often, except on trees which have been neglected. An axe should never be used.

Pruning will not give satisfactory results by itself. It must be accompanied by good spraying, good feeding and good manage-

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in Manatee County,  
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This handsomely illustrated, fifty-page booklet containing a most interesting description of the famous Manatee Section, being a reproduction of a series of articles written by the editor of one of the leading agricultural papers in the United States after a personal investigation by him. The articles were run in serial form in his publication during the last four months, and we have embodied same in an attractive pamphlet, illustrating it with dozens of interesting and instructive scenes from actual life. This handsome piece of literature will be sent free, together with pamphlet containing a list of properties available in the Land of Manatee, upon receipt of five cents in stamps or currency to cover cost of mailing. Our supply of this book is limited, and if you want a copy you should not delay, but write at once.

**J. W. WHITE, Gen. Industrial Agent**  
**Seaboard Air Line Ry., Norfolk, Va.**

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**FOR SALE**


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**Pecan Groves  
Pecan Trees  
Pecan Nuts**

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**FOR SALE**


---

### GROVES

Twenty-five acres planted three years next January. Actual nuts to be seen on some of the trees. For sale at \$300 per acre, one-third cash, balance easy payments at 6 per cent interest. Choice standard varieties, selected trees, grown in my own nursery. None of these trees is more than five years old from the seed. On this tract is a two room ceiled cottage with kitchen at the rear, and small barn and cowshed. Situated less that 300 yards from town of Baconton, Mitchell county, Georgia, which is on the A. C. L. R. R., from Albany to Thomasville. Four passenger trains a day.

Also five 40 acre tracts of trees. Eight acres planted three years ago; 32 acres two years ago. There is a nice three room ceiled cottage on each of these tracts, with porch back and front, also barn and stable. For sale at \$250 per acre, same terms and same character of trees as above. Some nuts can be seen on these tracts also.

These groves immediately adjoin my original grove of some 11,500 trees, most of which are now bearing. Actual and close inspection of this property invited.

### NURSERY STOCK

My Nursery Stock is all sold except a limited number of Nelsons, for which I am asking \$2.00 per tree, 1 to 3 feet, 25c extra for each added foot. I paid \$5 per tree for my original Nelsons in January, 1905. Some bore at the end of four years. Last season I sold all my selected Nelson nuts at \$1.25 per pound; run of the tree at \$1.00 per pound. So far my Nelson nuts have filled satisfactorily.

### NUTS

I estimate my present crop from 5,000 to 8,000 pounds, varieties consisting of Alley, Curtis, Frotscher, Georgia Giant, Nelson, Pabst, Russell, Schley, Stuart, Teche and Van Deman. Prices range, according to variety, from 50c to \$1.25 per pound.

## CHAS. M. BARNWELL

**Laurel Bay Farm**

**Baconton, Ga.**



# PECAN GROVES

**Trees Supplied, Planted and  
Cared for EXPERTLY during  
the Development Period**

We make a specialty of this work and are now carrying out the largest contract ever made for pecan development. We have the largest pecan nursery in the South, producing the best possible stock. Investigate us if interested.

Monticello is destined to become the greatest pecan grove section, because the conditions of soil and climate are peculiarly adapted to profitable grove development.

"Promptness and extreme care to the interests of our customers," is our slogan.

**Jefferson Nursery Co.**

**Monticello, Fla.**

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THAT GREAT FRUIT AND TRUCK  
GROWING SECTION ALONG THE

## ATLANTIC COAST LINE RAILROAD

IN NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA,  
GEORGIA, ALABAMA AND FLORIDA,  
WRITE TO

**WILBUR McCOY**

**Agricultural and Immigration Agent**

**Atlantic Coast Line      Jacksonville, Fla.**

ment in other respects.—*Ex.*

### Pecan Varieties

The original tree of the Bradley pecan came from a Frottscher nut planted by D. C. Griffing at Macclenny, Fla., in 1886. It bore its first nuts when six years old. It is of medium size, very good quality and ripens early. The tree resembles the Frottscher.

Russell is a Mississippi variety that owes its origin to the late Col. Stuart, of Ocean Springs. It was first propagated by C. E. Pabst. The Russell is a good all-round nut; thin shell, good quality, and the tree a prolific and early bearer. As it is a rather late grower, however, it is not a good variety for planting where early freezes can injure it.

The Stuart enjoys the reputation of being one of the best—if not the very best—variety for general commercial planting. While the flavor is not of the highest quality and the shell is thicker than some other varieties, its size, freedom from disease, hardiness and general adaptability to all sections of the pecan belt make it a very reliable nut for the commercial orchard.

The Pabst pecan is a favorite with many growers and seems to be well adapted to most of the pecan-growing sections. The nuts are large, soft-shelled and of very good flavor, while the tree is a strong grower and an early and heavy bearer. The parent tree of this variety was planted at Ocean Springs, Miss., in 1875. It was first propagated commercially in 1890.

The Mobile pecan originated at Bayou Labatre, Ala. The original tree is said to be a very heavy bearer, 400 pounds having been gathered at one crop. It is a large nut, long and cylindrical in shape, often with a lumpy surface. The shell is very thin, the partitions soft and thin, and cracking quality excellent. The flavor is sweet and the quality good, but in some localities the nut does not fill well.

# A Life Income

## A Life Income for Yourself, Your Children and Your Children's Children!

¶ We sell five-acre tracts which we plant to best varieties of paper-shell pecan nut trees, and scientifically cultivate, fertilize, prune, spray and care for the trees for five years. During this time you have no interest or taxes to pay. The land is located within four miles of Tallahassee, the capital of Florida, and there is no more healthful climate nor more beautiful home-site in America.

¶ Our terms of sale: \$20 per month. We pay you annually for side crops which we raise between the trees on your tract, 5 per cent on your monthly payments for five years, and at your option we will continue to care for your grove after five years, gathering, boxing, shipping and marketing the nuts for 10 per cent of the net profits. All moneys paid to and disbursed by the United States and Mexican Trust Company, with resources of \$2,500,000.

A. E. Stilwell . . . President  
F. H. Richmond Vice-President  
Matt C. Smith . . . Treasurer  
Gilbert McClurg . . . Secretary



S. Z. Ruff, C. E. and L. E., Horticulturist in Charge, Tallahassee, Fla.

¶ Full particulars and copy of our contract of sale in our illustrated booklet, "Income in a Nut Shell," sent free on request.

## Florida Pecan Endowment Company

(Members National Nut Growers' Association)

149 BROADWAY

NEW YORK CITY

# THE NUT-GROWER

Volume X  
Number 10 Whole No. 111

Poulan, Ga., October 1911

10c per Copy  
\$1.00 per Year

## MOBILE NUT GROWERS' MECCA

### Pilgrimage to the Annual Convention now Under Way

**NORTH, SOUTH, EAST AND WEST WILL BE REPRESENTED**

**Will be Largest and Most Interesting Meeting in the History of  
the Association**

As this, the largest edition of THE NUT-GROWER ever issued, reaches its army of readers in the United States and is on the way to various foreign countries, there is a movement of members and other interested parties, both men and women, on Mobile, Ala., to attend the tenth annual convention of the National Nut Growers' Association. This meeting completes the first decade of a notable organization, one that has accomplished results of an important and far-reaching character and which is now doing efficient work in establishing on a firm basis an agricultural industry of the highest importance, not only to the present generation, to humanity for unknown periods of the future.

Beginning in a small and modest way, with but a few members, it has steadily grown in numbers and influence

### Tenth Annual Convention National Nut Growers' Association

MOBILE, ALA., OCTOBER 5, 6, 7

Headquarters at the Battle House.

#### FIRST DAY

Opening Exercises--President's Address  
--Woman's Work--Exhibition of Stereop-  
ticon Slides.

#### SECOND DAY

Sight-seeing and Excursions--Demonstra-  
on Culinary Uses of Nuts by Ladies' Spec-  
ial Committee.

#### THIRD DAY

Papers--Discussions--Transaction of Bus-  
iness.

Sessions held in Assembly Hall of the  
Battle House.

until the personnel of the organization is now such that it exerts a mighty power for the public good.

The character of the work of this association is such that it attracts a peculiar class of people, those who are of keen perception in recognizing the financial and Utopian opportunities the industry offers, and who have courage of their convictions to initiate and prosecute in the face of unknown difficulties those industrial movements which are now attracting so much attention in all parts of the country.

Of the Mobile gathering it may be said that this is the first time the association has met in the state of Alabama, which has great adaptability for pecan growing, probably equal to the neighboring states on the west, where the industry had its origin, or to the state on the east, where the asso-

ciation had its inception and where thousands of acres of commercial orchards are now growing luxuriantly. Strange as it may seem, however, it is nevertheless a fact that in this state the nut industry is largely in the hands of northern men, or backed by outside capital. The state has, however, its earnest and zealous champions of the industry and they have been working hard to have the state largely represented at this convention. It means the awakening of the state if her representative men will attend, listen to the papers and discussions and mingle with the veterans who will be there from about twenty different states.

Every convention thus far, wherever held, has been an incentive to progress, and the phenomenal results that followed the Albany and Mon-

circumstances should keep him away.

The sentiment of fellowship began to develop early in the history of the organization. It has continued to grow and is officially recognized this year by the devotion of a part of the program to this topic. If this sentiment can be built up and fostered from year to year it will do much to keep out the spirit of selfishness, which so often mars the prospects of large and influential bodies.

Few national organizations have built better or more rapidly than the National Nut Growers' Association. It behooves the body to maintain its enviable standing and to push forward to higher and greater achievements. The opportunities for advancement are many and science, practice and business ability are all needed to work out the problems which are demanding solution. Co-operation and liberal support are essential to success and should be liberally furnished.

## THE CONVENTION PROGRAM

Thursday, October 5

FIRST SESSION. 9:30 A. M.

1. Call to Order.
2. Invocation.
3. Opening Statement by President.
4. Address of Welcome.
5. Response, Rev. C. M. Ledbetter, Sylvania, Ga.
6. President's Address, *Ten Years of Progress*, H. K. Miller, Monticello, Fla.
7. Appointment of Temporary Committees.
8. Business.
9. Question Box.

SECOND SESSION. 2:30 P. M.

*Woman's Work in the Industry.*

1. *The Field, the Work and the Workers*, Mrs. Thomas A. Banning, Chicago, Ill.
2. Paper by Miss Beatrice Vrooman, Santa Rosa, Cal.
3. *Harvesting and Marketing Nuts*, Mrs. J. B. Curtis, Orange Heights, Fla.
4. Paper by Miss Agnes Rickarby, Mobile, Ala.

THIRD SESSION. 7:30 P. M.

1. Reports of State Vice Presidents.
2. Report of Secretary.
3. Report of Committee on Co-operation with State and National Organizations.
4. Reports from Affiliated Bodies:
  - (a) The Northern Nut Growers' Association, Dr. W. C. Deming, Secretary, West Chester, N. Y.
  - (b) The Georgia-Florida Pecan Growers' Association, W. W. Carroll, President, Monticello, Fla.



H. K. MILLER, President

ticello meetings is sufficient warrant for the many and urgent invitations to meet in various sections, which are annually presented to the association.

The program for the Mobile meeting covers a wide range of practical and timely subjects. The speakers have been carefully selected with especial reference to their fitness to handle the theme assigned. The inspiration which comes from personal touch with these master minds is of untold value to the individual member. The pleasure attending the occasion, the direct benefits, as well as the indirect business opportunities which the gathering affords are features so attractive that any one who has attended previous conventions will feel it a distinct deprivation if

(c) The Texas Nut Growers' Association, Prof. E. J. Kyle, College Station, Tex.

5. *Our Trade in Nuts*, Eugene Merritt, Bureau of Statistics, Washington, D. C.

6. Report of Committee on Trade Publications.

7. Exhibition of Stereopticon Slides, with comments by C. A. Reed, Washington, D. C.

8. Business.

9. Question Box.

### Friday, October 6

The morning and afternoon will be given up to excursions, sight-seeing and committee work.

#### FOURTH SESSION.

At 7:30 p. m., the convention will again be in the hands of the committee on Woman's Work. The leading feature of the session will be a Demonstration Lecture, *The Dietetic Qualities and Culinary Uses of Nuts*, by Mrs. W. N. Hutt, Raleigh, N. C., followed by such entertainment and social features as may be arranged later. 127 applications for positions on the sampling committee have already been received.

### Saturday, October 7

#### FIFTH SESSION. 9:00 A. M.

1. Reading of Letters and Communications.

2. Report of Ways and Means Committee.

3. Report of Publicity Committee.

4. Special Report on Walnuts, E. R. Lake, Washington, D. C., Dr. Robt. T. Morris, New York City and Prof. H. Harold Hume, Glen St. Mary, Fla.

5. Report of Committee on Ethics.

6. *Cultivation of the Soil*, Wm. P. Bullard, Albany, Ga.

7. *Extending the Pecan Area*, Thos. P. Littlepage, Washington, D. C.

8. *Nuts Suited to the Central West*, E. A. Riehl, Alton, Ill.

9. *The Industry in Alabama*, Prof. P. F. Williams, Auburn, Ala.

#### SIXTH SESSION. 2:30 P. M.

1. Report of Committee on Time and Place of Next Meeting.

2. Report of Committee on Markets and Marketing.

3. *Fertilizers*, General Discussion.

4. *Horticultural Opportunities in Nut Culture*, General Discussion.

5. Report of Committee on Varietal Adaptability.

6. *Travels of the Association's Exhibit*.

7. Discussion of Varieties.

8. *Pecan Promotions*, Dr. Chas. A. Van Duzee, St. Paul, Minn.

9. *Top Working the Hickory to Pecan*, Prof. E. J. Kyle, College Station, Tex.

#### SEVENTH SESSION. 7:30 P. M.

1. *The Brotherhood of Nut Growers*, Rev. W. C. Jones, Cairo, Ga.

2. *Nuts as Food*, Dr. W. D. Bigelow, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

3. *Pedigreed Trees*, Chas. L. Edwards, Dallas, Tex.

4. *Nuts Suited to Northern Latitudes*, Dr. Robt. T. Morris, New York City.

5. Report of Committee on Nominations.

6. Election of Officers.

7. Report of Committee on Resolutions.

8. Unfinished Business.

9. Final Words.



J. B. CURTIS, First Vice-President

## THE ASSOCIATION'S WORKING FORCE

The organization of the National Nut Growers' Association is admirably planned for carrying out its measures through its various standing committees. The most able and experienced members are selected for these positions, the president, in making appointments, aiming to select those best suited to the various branches of the work. The Executive committee, however, is elected by the association and the president, both vice-presidents, the secretary and the treasurer are members by virtue of their offices. This committee constitutes the governing body and handles all matters not directly dispatched by the association.

at its annual convention. The gentlemen composing this committee, in addition to the *ex officio* members, are:

Theo. Bechtel, Ocean Springs, Miss.  
E. W. Kirkpatrick, McKinney, Tex.  
H. S. Watson, Bloomington, Ill.  
Robert T. Morris, New York, N. Y.  
B. W. Stone, Thomasville, Ga.

The committee on Ways and Means is the financial department of the association and originates plans for raising the funds needed for carrying on the work. This committee audits accounts and keeps the expenses within the available resources. Those constituting the committee are:

Chas. A. Van Duzee, St. Paul, Minn.  
Robert T. Morris, New York, N. Y.



H. C. WHITE, Second Vice President

U. V. Whipple, Cordele, Ga.  
H. A. Barrows, Monticello, Fla.  
H. W. Smithwick, Americus, Ga.

The committee on Nomenclature and Standards is charged with the examination and scoring of nuts and trees, the aim being to discover nuts of the best flavor, combined with great productiveness and healthy, vigorous trees. Anyone—whether a member of the association or not—having a superior variety, can have it examined and scored by this committee:

H. H. Hume, Glen St. Mary, Fla.  
C. A. Reed, Washington, D. C.  
P. F. Williams, Auburn, Ala.  
Jno. B. Wiggins, Holly Hill, S. C.

H. E. Van Deman, Washington, D. C.  
A. A. Rich, Lamont, Fla.  
M. J. Niblack, Vincennes, Ind.

The committee on Ethics is one of the important committees, as it maintains the high standard of the association by passing upon eligibility of members when complaint is filed, and for sufficient cause may revoke membership. Their work is ordinarily reported to the Executive committee when publicity is not necessary. This committee is made up as follows:

J. B. Wight, Cairo, Ga.  
R. C. Simpson, Monticello, Fla.  
J. B. Curtis, Orange Heights, Fla.  
C. A. Locke, Eufaula, Ala.  
G. H. Tomlinson, Putney, Ga.

The committee on Varietal Adaptation, which follows, observes, studies, tabulates and reports information as to localities best suited to the different varieties:

C. A. Reed, Washington, D. C.  
Wm. N. Roper, Petersburg, Va.  
J. F. Jones, Jeanerette, La.  
W. W. Carroll, Monticello, Fla.  
F. T. Ramsey, Austin, Tex.  
W. N. Hutt, Raleigh, N. C.

The committee on Publicity is the agency which connects the association and its work with the general public, the purpose being to give out authoritative data, and thus prevent the fraudulent promoter from victimizing the public. This committee consists of:

J. F. Wilson, Poulton, Ga.  
Chas. Crosland, Bennettsville, S. C.  
Samuel Kidder, Ann Arbor, Mich.

The committee on Trade Publications studies conditions and reports matters of general interest, in which horticultural publications serving the industry are encouraged when deserving and admonished when in error. A movement is on foot to have this committee take cognizance of the voluminous and sometimes highly colored promotion literature. The members of this committee are:

H. W. Smithwick, Americus, Ga.  
E. H. Graves, Lee's Summit, Mo.  
D. L. Williams, Cairo, Ga.  
C. Forkert, Ocean Springs, Miss.  
C. W. Carr, Fort Deposit, Ala.

Markets and Marketing is a recently organized trade feature, and this committee wrestles with problems which affect the commercial interests of members and of the industry. The committee is composed of:

A. A. Rich, Lamont, Fla.  
Chas. Crosland, Bennettsville, S. C.  
A. Clarke Snedeker, Waycross, Ga.  
H. W. Smithwick, Americus, Ga.  
C. A. Van Duzee, St. Paul, Minn.

C. H. Wyckoff, Aurora, N. Y.

U. V. Whipple, Cordele, Ga.

Co-operation with State and National organizations has public opportunities of usefulness and places the association on a plane with other national bodies. This committee is closely allied with that on Expositions and Exhibits, which already has some trophies of interest. Those composing these committees are:

#### CO-OPERATION WITH STATE AND NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

C. P. Close, College Park, Md.

W. A. Taylor, Washington, D. C.

A. C. Davenport, South Omaha, Neb.

Jno. S. Horlbeck, Charleston, S. C.

#### EXPOSITIONS AND EXHIBITS

H. C. White, DeWitt, Ga.

J. E. Reynolds, Minneapolis, Minn.

W. W. Bassett, Monticello, Fla.

#### PUBLICATION OF PROCEEDINGS

W. W. Carroll, Monticello, Fla.

W. C. Jones, Cairo, Ga.

F. S. Crocker, Chicago, Ill.

This committee edits the copy and matter from which the proceedings are printed.

The National Council of Horticulture is composed of representatives of the various national horticultural bodies. The association co-operates with this body through the committee named below:

J. F. Wilson, Poulan, Ga.

H. S. Watson, Bloomington, Ill.

H. A. Gossard, Wooster, O.

The Program committee co-operates with the officers and the Executive committee in arranging the convention program. Members having subjects they wish presented can confer with this committee:

H. H. Hume, Glen St. Mary, Fla.

J. B. Wight, Cairo, Ga.

Nathaniel Brewer, Jr., Newport, Fla.

Aside from these committees, the association possesses an efficient working arm in its state vice presidents, who encourage the growing of nuts in their respective states and report progress at the annual conventions. Below we print the list of these officers:

Alabama—P. F. Williams, Auburn.

Arkansas—George M. Brown, Van Buren.

District of Columbia—H. E. Van Deman, Washington.

Florida—R. C. Simpson, Monticello.

Georgia—Charles M. Barnwell, Baconton.

Illinois—R. O. Graham, Bloomington.

Indiana—H. M. Simpson, Vincennes.

Louisiana—C. P. Munday, New Orleans.

Maryland—C. P. Close, College Park.

Massachusetts—Frank A. Humphrey, Worcester.

Minnesota—Chas. A. Van Duzee, St. Paul.

Mississippi—C. Forkert, Ocean Springs.

Missouri—F. W. Brockman, St. Louis.

Nebraska—A. C. Davenport, South Omaha.

New Jersey—A. B. Malcomson, Orange.

New York—Robert T. Morris, New York.

North Carolina—W. N. Hutt, Raleigh.

Ohio—H. A. Gossard, Wooster.

Oklahoma—J. E. Cannady, Pauls Valley.

South Carolina—John S. Horlbeck, Charleston.

Tennessee—Chas. T. Alexander, Chattanooga.

Texas—John S. Kerr, Sherman.

Virginia—W. N. Roper, Petersburg.

West Virginia—A. Clarke Snedeker, Wheeling.



J. F. WILSON, Secretary

## WHAT I THINK OF THE CONVENTIONS

BY J. B. WIGHT

I have missed but one convention of the National Nut Growers' Association. Are they worth while? Yes—except to him who "knows it all." To such a one a trip with Peary to the north pole would be just as inspiring.

Possibly each convention has had its distinguishing characteristics; but the same enthusiasm has marked them all.

Nuts are possibly good things for wheels, but they are not so for people. And yet, shut up to one's self a person is very liable to work into them. There is nowhere any body of men who be-

(Continued on page 187.)



# THE NUT-GROWER

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## NOTICE

When this paragraph is marked it means that your subscription has expired and that you are requested to renew promptly, as postal regulations do not permit us to mail to delinquents.

Volume X OCTOBER 1911 Number 10

In our mail recently was a request for a sample copy from Russia.

Frequent inquiries are made as to how far south in the Florida peninsula the pecan can be grown. We need reports of results from points south of Orlando.

Several western railroads are co-operating with farmers' organizations in establishing agricultural experiment stations along their lines. This plan might work well with test orchards for nuts.

One of the strongest arguments in favor of the pecan is the long time or permanent character of the investment. In no other line of commercial operations does this factor apply so strongly.

The Southern Railway offers a number of prizes for farm products shown at the American Land and Irrigation Exposition which will be held at Madison Square Garden, New York, November 3-12.

Sam H. James believes in the Money-maker pecan. He reports that in his section its crops are twice as great as any other variety and ten times as much as some of the widely planted kinds.

The subject of parcels post should interest the masses. The people of this country are entitled to as good service in this line as other countries afford. It now costs as much to send a pound of nuts a few miles as it does to send them across the ocean. Besides we are limited to four pounds weight here, while eleven pounds can be sent abroad in one package.

A member of the National Nut Growers' Association in Louisiana referring to the Proceedings of the Monticello convention says, "I would not

take ten dollars for my copy if I could not get another." The same writer, referring to the importance of the association and its work says, "I think it will eventually benefit the South more than any other association that has ever existed."

The third National Conservation Congress was held at Kansas City, Mo., September 25-27. E. W. Kirkpatrick, McKinney, Tex., A. C. Davenport, South Omaha, Neb., and E. H. Graves, Lee's Summit, Mo., were delegates from the National Nut Growers' Association, with M. J. Niblack, Vincennes, Ind., Guy P. Stubbs, Monroe, La., and J. B. Driver, Chicago, Ill., as alternates.

Mr. E. E. Risien, of Resene, Tex., sends the following data regarding rainfall in his section:

|                     | Inches |
|---------------------|--------|
| January - - - - -   | 0.05   |
| February - - - - -  | 0.10   |
| March - - - - -     | 0.66   |
| April - - - - -     | 2.52   |
| May - - - - -       | 2.78   |
| June - - - - -      | 8.73   |
| July - - - - -      | 0.36   |
| August - - - - -    | 0.41   |
| September - - - - - | 2.45   |
| October - - - - -   | 1.71   |
| November - - - - -  | 2.38   |
| December - - - - -  | 1.68   |

Total, 19.93

As this is less than half the precipitation east of the Mississippi, it will be interesting to learn to what extent the relative humidity of the atmosphere occasions or affects scab or diseases in general.

## THE BEST TIME TO BUD AND GRAFT

(Read by H. A. Halbert before the Texas State Horticultural Society.)

I appreciate the honorable distinction bestowed on me by being appointed on the program to prepare and read a paper on one of the most important branches of horticultural work, viz., "The Best Time to Bud and Graft." While I claim to be expert only on the pecan, the hardest of all growth to bud and graft, yet my remarks will be applicable to other trees and shrubs. Budding and grafting are two different processes to reach the same results, to-wit, the propagation of a superior variety on the trunk or roots of an inferior fruit of the same botanical family. To illustrate, I will relate some incidents of my actual experience. Some years ago I received a request from a gentleman at Lynn, Mass., to bud an oak grove with pecans, upon the plea that his grove brought him no revenue and it was too beautiful to destroy

and sell as timber, but if I would make it bear pecans it would then bring in an annual revenue. His grove then being "a thing of beauty would be a joy forever." I had to decline his proposition, as the pecan and oak belong to distinct families. For the same reason I declined a proposition made by a school teacher in Texas to bud his elms to pecans. Upon the other hand, when W. L. Watkins, of Tyler, Tex., wanted a large number of cut back hickory trees budded to pecans, I gladly undertook and guaranteed success for the venture, notwithstanding nurserymen around Tyler predicted a total failure. So far as Mr. Watkins or I knew at that time, no pecans had ever been budded on the hickory stock. Thus I claim that Mr. Watkins had budded the very first commercial pecan grove on large hickory trees. Another fact about this grove that should settle all doubts about it taking such a long time to grow pecans: This grove now has on it the fourth crop of pecan nuts and was budded five years ago this month.

For the same reasons I undertook the task and guaranteed success to bud pecans on the pignut trees in the Yeagna swamps for J. S. Lauderdale, of Somerville, Tex. The pecan, hickory and pignut are members of the *carya* family.

Budding is more economical than grafting and has great advantages in this respect, where a bud is all that is required in the first process, while it takes a scion of three to four buds to graft. Budding is done during the active life of both scions and stock; grafting, when dormant. Now, "the best time," for either is quite difficult when it comes to fixing any certain date in the calendar, for the simple reason that I am writing for a state which bathes her southern borders in the waters of the Gulf of Mexico, farther south than any other state except one in the Union, to and below the 26 degree of north latitude, and extends her northern border farther than any other Gulf states, including Georgia and South Carolina, and about as far north as Arkansas, Tennessee and North Carolina to 36 1-2 degrees of north latitude, thus giving at least one month's difference in the seasons. Even the same latitudes in different years vary a week or two in the opening of spring. So "the best time" cannot have a fixed date.

Then we must look to a time when scion and stock are in a certain condition for "the best time" regardless of any date of the calendar. I find this condition to be for budding when the stock is in good flow of sap and waxing more full rather than on the wane. The buds may be dormant as in chip budding in the spring, but for ring budding in the summer the scions must be in sufficient flow of sap to peel easily. A bud from a scion in full flow of sap placed on a stock in a dry condition or on the decline in sap will be a fail-

ure. But reverse the rule and it is a certain success if put on properly. Hence, it is the condition of the stock more than the scion that insures success.

While grafting can be done under certain conditions any time in winter, yet I would prefer in Texas to graft just before sap rises in the spring. This gives the graft or scion less time to dry out before being stimulated into life by the rising sap. Chip budding is a combination of grafting and budding and can be done while stock is dormant or in sap. Charles L. Edwards of Dallas is authority that dormant buds can be placed in cold storage and kept in such a condition that they can be used sixty to ninety days later with success. I have tried it and failed, but I am of the opinion the fault is mine, as my hand has no cunning to make a chip bud live at any stage. Mr. Edwards' plan allows budding to be carried on from March to June, when ring budding can be done. Naturally, in most parts of Texas the proper time to ring bud is from June 15 to August 15. That is, between these dates you can catch any tree in prime condition. But I have gone further and discovered how to make a tree in prime condition for budding at any given date from June 15 to November 1. Hence with Mr. Edwards' plan and mine combined, either chip or ring budding can be done eight months in the year, and grafting the other four. A tree that has never had its equilibrium between top and roots disturbed will not remain in full flow of sap later than August 15, and in dry years will cease its flow by July 15. I take advantage of this natural law and destroy this equilibrium at such a date or to such an extent to suit the date I wish to bud. If I wish to bud in June I prepare my trees in February. If in July, I prepare in March. If in August I want to bud, I prepare trees in April, and so on. To destroy this equilibrium in nature is equivalent to creating a vacuum, a condition, it is said, nature abhors. Hence the roots of the pecan trees when the tops are pruned severely (I take off all the top and want nothing except eight feet of the trunk above ground) will make strenuous efforts to restore the equilibrium and will remain in full flow of sap long after trees in a natural condition have ceased to flow sap and are preparing to hibernate.

## WHAT I THINK OF THE CONVENTIONS

(Continued from page 185.)

I believe more strongly in the future of their business than do the members of the Nut Growers' Association. Some of these men are experts in one line; others in another. Together they afford a fund of information regarding nuts that cannot be equalled elsewhere.

We all need to have our horizons broadened. One of the South's greatest men said once in my presence, "I am under lasting obligation to any man or any book that will give me a new idea." New ideas are floating around at these conventions. If only one is caught here and there it makes its captor forever richer. To grasp some of the business-like ideas of that solid thinker from Florida, to imbibe the inspiration that comes from that silver-tongued orator from Texas, to hear by faith the jingling of the coin as visions of future wealth are unfolded by that far-visioned Georgian—these and others are worth a trip across the continent to meet and talk with.

I cannot afford to miss one of these conventions. No sooner is one passed than I plan to take in the rich things of the next.

### THE PECAN CIGAR CASE-BEARER

The pecan cigar case-bearer, *Colopha caryocarpae* Clem., though a pest of minor importance, sometimes attacks trees in such numbers as to cause complete defoliation with considerable damage to the crop of nuts. In some localities this insect is quite numerous, being found in every grove and occasionally on every tree in a grove. It attacks not only pecan, but hickory and walnut as well, and has also been reported as affecting some non-nut-bearing trees. Budded trees are more susceptible to the attack of the case-bearer than are seedlings. The worst damage is caused by the larvae feeding on the buds and tender leaves early in the spring, though holes are also eaten in the leaves from the time the larvae hatch in July until time for hibernating.

This species gets its name from the small, flat, cylinder-like case in which the larva passes the winter, and which it bears about with it while feeding. This case, which resembles a small cigar, is made from a hollowed portion of leaf. The adult moth lays its eggs on the underside of a leaf during June. The larvae hatch in July and, after feeding for some time on the foliage, construct the cases in which they live during fall and winter. Before the leaves fall they fasten to twigs and hibernate.

From March 15 to April 1, the larvae again become active, and leave the twigs to commence feeding. About the first week in April new and larger cases are constructed and the old case is left attached to a leaf. During May the larvae mature and they then fasten the cases to leaves, twigs or bark. After a few days of quiet the pupae are formed, and the adults appear late in May or early in June.

This pest, when present in such numbers as to warrant remedial operations, can be controlled

by spraying with arsenate of lead when the buds swell, and again when the foliage is attacked. To obtain the best results 3 pounds of the arsenate should be mixed with 50 gallons of water.

### REDUCING THE WAITING PERIOD

BY CHAS. L. EDWARDS

I have been interested in reducing the time-limit or period required for pecan trees to come into first bearing. To this end I have been selecting seed nuts from native trees of known precocity, with a record of regular and prolific crops. On seedlings grown from these nuts I have been working buds and grafts from our best and most precocious Texans. Results have been so favorable as to surprise me, and I have in contemplation an article giving an account of these experiments.

Some of these little trees will show ripening nuts at four years and six months from the time of planting the mother nuts. Others will show their second crop at five years and six months from planting the seed. The rear of the procession will be brought up by some grafts put on in February, 1911, and buds set in March, 1911, with clusters ranging from one to four nuts each. These grafts and buds were put upon four-year seedling stock.

The size of the trees and the attestation of photographs will be sufficient, I suppose, to remove doubt in the minds of incredulous people. If not, I have the evidence of nut growers who have known the seedlings from infancy and have watched the graft- and bud-shoots since flowering time.

By having precocious blood at both ends of the line this trait has been emphasized: that's all.

### NUT CULTURE IN THE UNITED STATES

The past decade has seen marvelous strides in the development of the nut industry of the United States. The walnut and almond have been grown with varying success upon the Pacific coast for say thirty or forty years past; but thus far they do not represent great staple fruit industries. These two trees are of foreign extraction and they do not seem to have found that exact adaptation in the matter of soil and climate needed for their successful growth in this country, for it is only the most exact fitting into the needs of a plant of soil and climatic conditions that makes for reliable production. Probably greater success is promised to walnut culture in the Northwest Pacific at the present time than ever before, because of the introduction of some French varieties that seem to have found a congenial home. This, coupled with better methods of orchard management, gives the future a more cheerful outlook.

The greatest single movement of any orchard

# THE FERTILIZER FOR PECAN TREES

One that Increases the Yield and Leaves the Land in Better Shape than it Found It

Here is the formula. The best nut growers will vouch for the excellent results obtained by its use:

1000 lbs. Thomas Phosphate  
600 lbs. 10 to 12 per cent Tankage

200 lbs. Nitrate of Potash  
200 lbs. Sulphate of Potash

The Thomas Phosphate contains a large per cent of highly available Phosphoric Acid that has a definite action in the formation and development of buds. Its large amount of Lime effectively sweetens the soil.

Write for prices and free literature.

**Coe-Mortimer Company**

**SPECIAL IMPORTERS  
FERTILIZER MATERIALS**

CHARLESTON, S. C.

## THE W. B. DUKES Pecan Farm

MOULTRIE, GA.

Growers and shippers of

### Fancy Paper Shell Pecans

Budding and Grafting Wood  
for Sale

## FOR SALE

Leading varieties of  
Budded and Grafted Pecan  
Trees and Nuts

Also Budding and Grafting Wood from bearing trees. Contracts taken for top-working seedling trees and caring for groves. Our groves contain over 4,000 budded trees of the best standard varieties and is the oldest budded grove in Georgia.

**Gillgrove Pecan Nurseries**

J. P. GILL, Mgr.

ALBANY, GA.

## Back Numbers of THE NUT-GROWER Wanted

I will pay 25c each for copies of THE NUT-GROWER for the following months:

June, July and December, 1907

Please send copies direct and I will remit immediately.

**Percival P. Smith, Chicago, Ill.**  
108 S. LaSalle St.

development feature in this country which has come under our notice in recent years is seen in the remarkable strides which pecan culture has made in the Gulf states. Years ago Mexico, Texas and Louisiana were known and noted for their output of seedling pecans. These were the regions which supplied the markets of the north. But gradually the pecan area has extended its borders and now these older sections are no longer the dominant regions. New regions have appeared as important rivals.

The new era came with the selection and propagation of the best of the seedlings, and not the least of the problems was the mastering of the art of propagating this nut. This has been done and trees have been made available in large quantities. But with the knowledge of the high qualities of the pecan nut and the possibilities of cultivating it in much of the cotton belt area has come an unprecedented demand for trees which is in full swing. Texas and Louisiana are no longer the orchard home of the pecan for North Florida and South Georgia have sprung into prominence and in those regions great areas have

been planted in this rich and nutritious native nut. This is in reality the southern hickory, but with the shell softened and the meat enriched with higher flavors, if that be possible.

There are those who fear overproduction, but in our judgment the cry is not likely to be heard in our time. The nut is not perishable, it can be stored and shipped long distances. It is bound to meet with a strong demand and fill a large place in the dietary of the American people. —*National Nurserman.*

### Wants Advice

Editor NUT-GROWER:

I am out after advice. Some time since we acquired 327 acres of land in Washington county, Georgia. The land has been covered with pine, but quite a tract was cleared a few years ago. We want to plant a big pecan orchard. Now any fool can buy land and any ignoramus can want to turn it into a pecan grove. But listen; the other day in *Texas Farm and Ranch* I read this anent the subject:

"The chapter of mistakes is usually the longest one in the experience of the nut grower.

## Don't Wait Do It Now

¶ A peculiar situation confronts The Nut-Grower. The demand for nut nursery stock has been so great that many nurseries are sold out before the season opens. Consequently, when our Advertising Department approaches a nurseryman with a proposition to help his business it often runs up against the statement, "Stock all sold---nothing doing."

¶ Now, we're not saying anything about how The Nut-Grower has helped to create this condition and so enabled the dealer to clean up his stock. That's "something else again." But we do want to emphasize these points:

¶ This same demand is causing the establishment of many new nurseries and the old ones are doubling their output.

¶ While nut nursery stock will never be a drug on the market, the time is coming when a brisk competition will infuse new life into the trade.

¶ When that time comes---and it's not so far off---the nurseryman who has kept his goods well advertised will have a big advantage over his competitors.

¶ Do you get those? Then just think them over. But---

## Don't Wait any Longer to Establish a Business Reputation--Begin Now

There are times, too, when mistakes are expensive. There are so many ways to make them that no one seems to have reached the limit."

This certainly gave pause to our enthusiasm. But the thought occurred to me to go to the fountain head in pecan culture and ask advice.

First, is the location all right, or is it too far north?

Second, is land that has grown pine suitable for pecans?

These two questions settled in the affirmative, I will then have to look for information regarding these "mistakes." Just where to find it I do not know, but suppose there must be books on pecan growing.

LENA PRESTON.

New York City.

Ans. 1. The location mentioned is not too far north.

2. Pine lands are being planted to pecans in all sections of the south, and no objection to them has been raised. Most lands that will grow corn and cotton are suitable for pecan culture.

Most mistakes in pecan growing are naturally the result of lack of information. Read all the reliable pecan literature obtainable. Keep posted. (A good work for beginners is Hunne's *The Pecan and Its Culture*.) Make no rash moves. "Look before you leap," and Davy Crockett's favorite maxim, "Be sure you're right, then go ahead," are rules that greatly assist the pecan grower to achieve success.—Ed.

### Spraying for Scab

A recent visit by the editor to the pecan orchards of Mr. C. M. Barnwell at Baconton, Ga., was of interest in several particulars, but nothing was more impressive than the evident results from spraying some Georgia Giant trees for scab.

Side by side were sprayed and unsprayed trees of this variety.

## CLASSIFIED

In this column we give place to advertisements of subscribers who have Orchard and Farm Products, Live Stock, Implements, etc., to sell or exchange, or inquiries for things wanted. The rate is One Cent a word for each insertion. Patrons are urged to make liberal use of this space, as it will be found convenient and profitable.

### WANTED

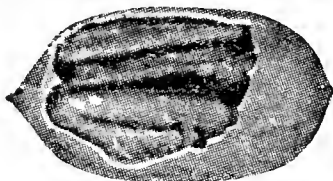
WANTED—Good Housekeeping Magazine wants representatives to look after subscription renewals and to extend circulation by special methods which have proved unusually successful. Salary and commission. Previous experience desirable but not essential. Whole time or spare time. Address, with references, J. E. Fairbanks, Good Housekeeping Magazine, 381 Fourth Ave., New York City.

WANTED. Name and address of anyone having budding and grafting wood from bearing trees for sale. Stuart, Schley, Moore, Moneymaker, Pabst, Success, Mobile, Protscher, Alley, Curtis, Delmas, Teche and Nelson. Also names and addresses of competent grafters and budders who are looking for contracts this coming winter and summer. Address C, care The Nut-Grower. 8-2

### MISCELLANEOUS

LET us have your contracts for next season's pecan grafting. We work on co-operative plan which insures first class work done by experts. We also contract to set out pecan orchards. Address Co-operative, care The Nut-Grower, Poulan, Ga.

AN ATTRACTIVE OPPORTUNITY for a large pecan proposition which can be worked out to great profit at minimum cost if properly handled. Of the many plans and projects which come to my notice, this is an exceptional opportunity for the capitalist who looks to pecans for profits, as it can be made to pay from the start. Particulars will be furnished on request. J. F. Wilson, editor The Nut-Grower, Poulan, Ga.



New  
Plan.

For growing Pecans, Pears, Peaches, etc., at a profit—Free. 50 per cent reduction in the price of trees. Sure to live. No agents.

**B.W.STONE & CO., Thomasville, Ga.**

The difference was marked, in the appearance of both foliage and nuts. Nuts on the sprayed

**..About Florida..**

Detailed information about this state given weekly in

**The Florida Grower**

*A Paper for the Orchardist, Poultry Fancier, Truck Grower and Plain Farmer. Price \$1.00 per Year.*

**CLIPPING OFFER**

*Truck Farming in the Everglades*, by Walter Walden. Regular price, \$1.00; with Florida Grower, \$1.50.

*Up-to-date Truck Growing in the South*, by J. R. Davis. Regular price, \$1.00; with Florida Grower, \$1.50.

*Citrus Culture for Profit*. Regular price, 50c; with Florida Grower, \$1.00.

*Citrus Fruits and Their Culture*, by H. Harold Hume. Regular price, \$2.50; with Florida Grower, \$3.00.

All these books and The Florida Grower for \$4.00. Map of Florida with list of cities, towns, etc., given with each \$1.00 subscription.

One issue monthly is devoted more to general information about Florida, questions answered, etc. Price, 25c yearly. Sample copies on request.

**THE FLORIDA GROWER**

817 Florida Ave.

TAMPA, FLA.

**Budding Wood**

I offer at reasonable price a limited amount of budding wood from the following varieties:

**Mobile, Success, Delmas, Frotscher and Stuart**

**N. G. Alston**  
Richland, Ga.

**Grafted Pecan Trees**  
Of Select Paper Shell Varieties

NOT THE MOST—  
ONLY THE BEST

**Bayview Nursery**

C. FORKERT, Proprietor

OCEAN SPRINGS, MISSISSIPPI

**Nuts for Profit** A BOOKLET of 158 pages; 60 illustrations. Propagation, cultivation, etc., of nuts best adapted to the various sections. Interesting and instructive. Price, by mail, 25 cents. JOHN R. PARRY, PARRY, N. J. From Jan. 1 to April 15, ORLANDO, FLA.

trees were twice as large as on those which had not been treated.

**How to Grow Black Walnuts**

BY CHAS. A. SCOTT

Under favorable conditions the black walnut is a tree that is easily grown. The seedlings reach a height of from twelve to twenty-four inches the first season, and this height growth is exceeded from year to year during the sapling and pole stages of development. The nuts should be planted where the trees are to be permanently located for the reason that the seedlings develop a very strong taproot the first season and transplanting is impractical.

The nuts mature in October, and they should be gathered soon after they fall from the trees. They should not be hulled as the hull in no way interferes with germination and it protects the kernel from injury by drying. The only treatment necessary before planting is to see that the nuts do not dry out, as drying seriously injures their germinating powers.

Nuts for fall planting keep perfectly in small piles in cool, shaded places. The piles should not be made more than twelve or fifteen inches in height, on account of danger of the nuts heating if the pile is large.

For spring planting the nuts should be stratified over winter. They may be stratified in moist sand or leaves in any protected place. In stratifying, a two-inch layer of sand or leaves should alternate with a layer of nuts of the same depth. The pile should be kept moist and allowed to freeze and remain frozen throughout the winter.

The nuts may be planted either in the fall or in the spring with equally good results. The fall planting should be done any time after the nuts are gathered

**Pecan Trees that are Properly Grown is my Specialty****Budded and Grafted Trees of the Best Varieties for Sale**

Write for prices of trees and information as to growing and care of groves.

**J. B. WIGHT**

Cairo, Ga.

**PECANS**  
BEST VARIETIES

Write for Price List  
Nursery Established in 1882

S. W. Peek, Hartwell, Ga.

**Pecan Trees** Root Grafted

THE LEADING VARIETIES  
PRICE LIST

R. T. RAMSAY OCEAN SPRINGS MISS.

**Proceedings of Monticello Convention**

Undoubtedly one of the most valuable publications of the National Nut Growers' Association. 140 pages, containing complete stenographic report of discussions, papers and other convention matter. Paper. Price, \$1.00. Special prices to members for 5 or more copies. Send orders to the Secretary, Poulan, Ga.

**Fruit Trees****Shade Trees**

AND

**Ornamental Shrubbery**

ALSO

**Field Grown Rose Bushes**

Before you place your order write us for prices and one of our descriptive catalogs.

**TURKEY CREEK NURSERY**

BOX 21, MACCLENNY, FLA.

C. F. BARBER.

President.

J. E. BARBER.

Secretary.

**Southern Orchards and Homes**

A handsome journal of Southern horticulture.

WRITE FOR SAMPLE COPIES

Houston, :: :: Texas

**Gainesville Nurseries Gainesville, Fla.**

Specialists in Budded and Grafted Pecan Trees of reliable known varieties. Our catalog contains information on selecting, planting, culture, etc., and is free for the asking. (Graft wood for sale. Our orchards contain over 40 named varieties.

**H. S. GRAVES, Proprietor****Just What You Want**

You may have wanted to get a holding in one of the older, well established pecan companies. It is not often that there is a chance to do so. But you can for a short time purchase the Preferred Stock of the Standard Pecan Company at par, \$10.00 per share. They have paid fifteen semi-annual dividends at 3 1-2 per cent. This stock will later pay much more.

There are now less than 700 shares for sale. Terms \$1.00 per share cash and \$1.00 per share monthly until paid. The company has been in business since 1904, and is one of the oldest pecan companies.

STANDARD PECAN COMPANY,

Bloomington, Ill.

H. S. WATSON, Pres.

up to the time the ground freezes.

The spring planting should be done as soon as the ground is in a workable condition.

The ground in which walnuts are to be planted should be thoroughly cultivated for two or three years before the nuts are planted. The black walnut is a tree that requires the deepest, richest soil that can be found along creek and river valleys for its best development, yet at the same time it makes a very satisfactory growth on prairie soil.

The nuts should be planted three feet apart in furrows ten feet apart and not more than four inches in depth. If the nuts cannot be planted in furrows, the next best plan is to plant them in seed spots. Seed spots are places where several nuts are planted in an area sixteen or eighteen feet in diameter, to ultimately form a small group of trees. The ground for such planting should be spaded and pulverized so as to increase the moisture-holding capacity of the soil, and from six to ten seeds should be planted in each seed spot.

It is necessary to give the seedling trees the best of cultivation until they develop a good root system and take possession of the ground. Thorough surface tillage that will maintain a dust mulch is the most desirable cultivation. When it is impossible to give the trees such cultivation, as in the case of seed spot planting, it is a good plan to mulch the ground with straw to keep down the grass and weeds. In all events keep the ground around the seedling trees free of weeds and grass soil.—Circular No. 13, Kansas Experiment Station, Manhattan, Kansas.

**Walnuts of North China**

Last year was the first in which English or *Juglans regia* walnuts

## PRESIDENT PECAN



NONE BETTER

SEE THE  
ROOTS  
SUCH  
TREES  
LIVE



**Pecan Growing  
MADE EASY**

by planting trees dug with entire Tap Root and well developed lateral roots. Few Nurseries sell such trees.

**Made Profitable**

By planting only genuine budded or grafted trees, of best quality and best producing varieties. Some of the biggest, thinnest-shelled nuts don't bear. Beware of them.

**Griffing's Trees**  
are Models  
**ROOT and TOP**

Our Varieties are Best  
Gold Medal awarded our Pecans  
at Jamestown Exposition

Handsome Pecan Catalog Free

**THE  
Griffing Bros. Co.**  
Nurserymen  
Jacksonville, Florida

We also grow Orange on hardy roots, all kinds Fruit, and Ornamental Trees. Shrubbery.

ROSES

**Buy a PECAN GROVE**

the best investment that can now be made in the United States or elsewhere. I will sell you one already established

**On Easy Terms**

planted to the best known grafted standard paper shell varieties, one to three years old, located on the Gulf coast of Mississippi, and in Jackson county, the native hearth of the paper shell pecans, and where ten or twelve of the best known varieties now being propagated by nurserymen were originated.

I now have four groves ready for delivery and several thousand acres of the finest pecan land in the South. I have a very special bargain in a forty-acre grove (Satsuma orange trees between the pecans) which includes 20,000 stocks for the coming season's grafting, a splendid opening for a combination grove and nursery, on the L. & N. railroad and a half mile front on a running stream.

Will also furnish trees, superintend the planting of groves anywhere in south Mississippi and Alabama west of Mobile.

The Satsuma orange planted between pecans when desired. Young grafted trees, grafting wood and fancy and commercial nuts in any quantity. Thanksgiving and holiday orders for nuts given special attention. All grafting wood and trees from bearing trees in my own groves hence absolutely true to name. No guess work—you get exactly what you order.

**F.H. LEWIS** Jackson Co. Scranton, Miss.



## THE PAPER SHELL PECAN NURSERY, Ltd.

**FINEST BUDDED AND GRAFTED TREES FOR SALE**

OVER 150,000 TREES IN NURSERY

**WHOLESALE---RETAIL**

**W. M. ELLISON, Manager**

**LAFAYETTE, LA.**

Thousands of small Satsuma Orange Trees or Dormant Buds for sale at wholesale prices. Write for Illustrated Catalog---It will interest you.

## The Louisiana Nut Nurseries

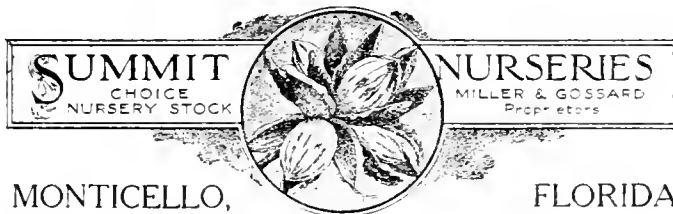
J. F. JONES, Manager and Proprietor.

JEANERETTE, - - - LOUISIANA

**Headquarters for Budded and Grafted Pecan  
Trees in the Southwest**

We also have a good stock of trees of the FRANQUETTE MAYETTE, PARISSIENNE and VROOMAN FRANQUETTE Walnuts this season. All our trees are grafted on Eastern Black Walnut Stock, which is the best for Eastern or Northern conditions.

Illustrated and Descriptive Catalog free for the asking. Send for it.



**Nut Trees, Satsuma Oranges  
and Roses our Specialties**



**The Admiral Schley Pecan---the  
Pecan of the Future**



**OUR CATALOGUE WILL INTEREST YOU**

were shipped from Tientsin to the United States. The total exports thence for the year were valued at \$13,829 American currency. The probability is that this item will be much larger for the present year.

These nuts are exported in bags, or the kernels with the shells removed are packed in cases, in each side of which there is a square opening covered with wire gauze to permit the circulation of air. As the nuts come from the growers the hard and soft shelled varieties are intermixed, and in shipping in bags the soft shelled ones are crushed, as the shell is generally so thin that the nuts can be cracked in the fingers. It is also said that the cost of coolie labor in cracking the nuts and extracting the kernels is counterbalanced by the smaller freight charges, as the kernels occupy much less bulk than the nuts themselves.

These walnuts grow all over the hill country of North China and Manchuria, though the greatest number of trees and orchards are in this province (Chihli).—Consul General Samuel S. Knabenshue, Tientsin.

The ordinary *Juglans regia* walnut, which furnishes the market supply of the United States and which is of Persian origin, while successfully grown in California and some parts of the South, has not proved very successful in the North. The Bureau of Plant Industry of the Department of Agriculture has therefore been taking steps to introduce the North China or Manchurian variety of this walnut into the United States. It is expected to prove much hardier.

Experiments are being carried on with the various types of the Manchurian walnut for the development of the most suitable hardy variety for general planting. It is stated that the shells of some of these walnuts are so thin that the kernel is visible.—*Consular and Trade Reports.*

---

**FOR SALE**


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**Pecan Groves  
Pecan Trees  
Pecan Nuts**

---

**FOR SALE**


---

### GROVES

Twenty-five acres planted three years next January. Actual nuts to be seen on some of the trees. For sale at \$300 per acre, one-third cash, balance easy payments at 6 per cent interest. Choice standard varieties, selected trees, grown in my own nursery. None of these trees is more than five years old from the seed. On this tract is a two room ceiled cottage with kitchen at the rear, and small barn and cowshed. Situated less that 300 yards from town of Baconton, Mitchell county, Georgia, which is on the A. C. L. R. R., from Albany to Thomasville. Four passenger trains a day.

Also five 40 acre tracts of trees. Eight acres planted three years ago; 32 acres two years ago. There is a nice three room ceiled cottage on each of these tracts, with porch back and front, also barn and stable. For sale at \$250 per acre, same terms and same character of trees as above. Some nuts can be seen on these tracts also.

These groves immediately adjoin my original grove of some 11,500 trees, most of which are now bearing. Actual and close inspection of this property invited.

### NURSERY STOCK

My Nursery Stock is all sold except a limited number of Nelsons, for which I am asking \$2.00 per tree, 1 to 3 feet, 25c extra for each added foot. I paid \$5 per tree for my original Nelsons in January, 1905. Some bore at the end of four years. Last season I sold all my selected Nelson nuts at \$1.25 per pound; run of the tree at \$1.00 per pound. So far my Nelson nuts have filled satisfactorily.

### NUTS

I estimate my present crop from 5,000 to 8,000 pounds, varieties consisting of Alley, Curtis, Frotscher, Georgia Giant, Nelson, Pabst, Russell, Schley, Stuart, Teche and Van Deman. Prices range, according to variety, from 50c to \$1.25 per pound.

## CHAS. M. BARNWELL

**Laurel Bay Farm**

**Baconton, Ga.**

## Ocean Springs Pecan Nursery

Season 1911-12



Will be pleased to book orders now for Grafted Pecans

No Seedlings

Send for Price List

**Chas. E. Pabst, Prop'r**  
Ocean Springs, Miss.

## WANTED 500 THRIFTY, SMALL FARMERS

TO SETTLE ALONG THE

### Gulf Line Railway

Which traverses the Garden Spot of the Southeast. Climate mild; lands suitable for growing pecans, cotton, corn, oats, rye, sugar cane, watermelons, cantaloupes, vegetables and almost all kinds of semi-tropical plants. Lands can be purchased at reasonable prices and easy terms. For particulars address

**J. H. HILLHOUSE, Vice-Pres., Sylvester, Ga.**

## White's Budding Tool SUCCESS

A scientific instrument for the propagation of Pecans Hickories, Walnuts, Chestnuts, Persimmons and all other trees, by the Annular Semi-annular, Patch and Veneer methods.

**Price, \$2.75**

Several hundreds of this Tool in use in United States and abroad

Budding and Grafting Wood of best varieties of Pecans

**HERBERT C. WHITE**

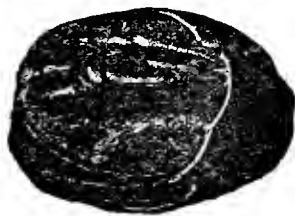
DE WITT

GEORGIA

## \$20,000 Clear Profit

IN A YEAR. This is what one man made by combining Poultry and Nuts. It is easy money if you start right. We furnish the "Brains."

**American Hen Magazine, Chicago**  
35c per year; single copy, 5c; descriptive literature free.



NATURAL SIZE

The nut that has never failed to bear and never failed to fill at both end with kernels of best quality.

**BECHTEL PECAN NURSERIES**

OCEAN SPRINGS, MISS.

**NEW ORLEANS**

**Laux & Appel**  
**PECANS**

HEADQUARTERS

Appoint us your representatives and correspondents.

**Geo. H. Appel, 211 Poydras St.**  
POST OFFICE BOX 976

## Death of W. F. Heikes

Major W. F. Heikes, of Huntsville, Ala., manager and founder of the Huntsville Wholesale Nurseries, died suddenly at Cleveland, O., August 25, 1911. Major Heikes had been in Chautauqua, N. Y., with his family on a visit for the last few weeks, and from Chautauqua he went down to Cleveland, where he was taken ill.

Mr. Heikes came to Huntsville about thirty-seven years ago and was known among its most substantial citizens, being manager of the Huntsville Wholesale Nurseries, which are the pioneer nurseries of that section.

The death of Mr. Heikes is sadly felt by the trade, as it leaves vacant the office of president of the Alabama State Horticultural Society, a position to which Mr. Heikes was re-elected at the last meeting.—*Florists' Review*.

## The Moneymaker Pecan

Mr. Sam H. James, of Mound, La., says in the *National Nurseryman*:

I have been searching all my life for a pecan that would ripen extra early; that would bear heavily nearly every year; that was a vigorous grower; that was large enough to sell well upon the market; the kernel of which would come out whole and that was rich enough in flavor to meet the popular demand; and I have found just one variety that would fill the bill and that is Money-maker. I learned to bud and graft the pecan many years ago, and have tested nearly every variety as it came out.

Mr. Hugh Lacy, of Vicksburg, Miss., one of the most expert pecan propagators in the South, and who has a large experimental grove, writes me, "I have tested Money-maker for many years and find it the heaviest bearer of all pecans. I had a five year old bud last fall that bore nearly half a bushel."

# R o o d P e c a n G r o v e s

---

**Members**  
**National Nut Growers' Association**  
**Georgia-Florida Pecan Growers' Association**

If you have any Pecan trees that do not bear large, regular crops of large, soft-shell nuts, or if you have any nursery trees that you want budded or grafted, write us. We do more of this work than any firm in the world.

We offer California Mayette and Franquette English Walnuts that are grafted on our native black walnut stock, at 50 cents each.

We can furnish Buds, ready prepared Budding Cloth, Grafts, Seed Pecans, large Paper Shell Pecans and the finest Grafted and Budded Pecan Trees.

**R O O D P E C A N G R O V E S**  
**A L B A N Y , G A .**

100,000 Trees in Nursery  
12,000 Trees in Grove  
400 Acres in Grove

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# R o o d P e c a n G r o v e s

# Travel Comfortably and Conveniently

In Parlor Dining Cars on ATLANTA, BIRMINGHAM & ATLANTIC RAILROAD in connection with the Georgia, Southwestern & Gulf Railroad between Atlanta and Albany.

Meals served at any time en route at reasonable prices.

## Schedules

| SOUTHBOUND |          | NORTHBOUND |            |
|------------|----------|------------|------------|
| Lv Atlanta | 7:45 a m | Lv Albany  | 12:10 noon |
| Ar Cordele | 2:00 p m | Ar Cordele | 1:40 p m   |
| Ar Albany  | 3:40 p m | Ar Atlanta | 7:55 p m   |

These are the finest parlor cars operated in the South.

QUICKEST TIME!      BEST SERVICE!      TRY IT!

W. H. LEAHY, General Passenger Agent  
Atlanta, Georgia

Prof. Van Deman wrote of Moneymaker in the *Rural New-Yorker* for April 8, 1905: "The Moneymaker began to bear at an early age, and has continued to bear heavy crops nearly every year since. I have seen it several times since and always loaded with nuts, excepting one year. They are almost equal to the largest in size, roundish ovate in shape, thin shell, kernel plump and comes out of the shell easily. The quality is good but not the best. The tree is spreading, the wood is tough and it is propagated more readily than other varieties. The nuts ripen very early. For general market purposes Moneymaker is one of the best nuts to plant. Mr. Ben Buckman, of Farmingdale, Ill., writes Moneymaker has stood 25 degrees below zero with no more injury than a Keifer pear."

## Smyrna as an Export Center

Smyrna, Turkey, is a nut exporting center of some importance, shipping considerable quantities of walnuts, pistachios and filberts.

Only a small quantity of walnuts, approximately 30,000 pounds, are shipped annually, most of them going to the United States, Germany, Austria and Belgium. The pistachio is grown more largely in Syria than is the walnut, and Aleppo divides with Smyrna the trade in this nut. The total production of pistachios in this part of the Turkish empire amounts yearly to 300,000 pounds.

Of almonds, Smyrna exports two kinds—the native variety and those grown in the island of Chios. The latter is a small, soft nut of excellent flavor, similar to the Spanish almond. The native nut is larger and harder than the Chios variety. Something over 250,000 pounds of the native, and 5,000,000 pounds of

Do You  
Want a

Copy  
of

?

Fruit and Vegetable Growing in Manatee County, Florida

SEABOARD  
Air Line Railway

SEABOARD  
Air Line Railway

## We will Send it to You Free

This handsomely illustrated, fifty-page booklet containing a most interesting description of the famous Manatee Section, being a reproduction of a series of articles written by the editor of one of the leading agricultural papers in the United States after a personal investigation by him. The articles were run in serial form in his publication during the last four months, and we have embodied same in an attractive pamphlet, illustrating it with dozens of interesting and instructive scenes from actual life. This handsome piece of literature will be sent free, together with pamphlet containing a list of properties available in the Land of Manatee, upon receipt of five cents in stamps or currency to cover cost of mailing. Our supply of this book is limited, and if you want a copy you should not delay, but write at once.

J. A. PRIDE, Gen. Industrial Agent  
Seaboard Air Line Ry., Norfolk, Va.

# HOMESTEAD PECAN & NURSERY COMPANY



Headquarters,  
WHEELING, W. VA.

Local Office,  
WAYCROSS, GA.

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Finest and Best Lands for Orchards and Homes at  
**HOMESTEAD, Pierce County, GEORGIA**

Directly on line of Atlantic Coast Line Railway, six miles northeast of Waycross, the metropolis of Southeast Georgia, the most rapidly developing locality in the South.

Five, Ten and Twenty acre  
Tracts planted and cared for on  
contract. Write at once for full  
particulars.

---

**A. C. SNEDEKER, General Manager**  
WAYCROSS      ∴      ∴      ∴      GEORGIA

# PECAN GROVES

**Trees Supplied, Planted and  
Cared for EXPERTLY during  
the Development Period**

We make a specialty of this work and are now carrying out the largest contract ever made for pecan development. We have the largest pecan nursery in the South, producing the best possible stock. Investigate us if interested.

Monticello is destined to become the greatest pecan grove section, because the conditions of soil and climate are peculiarly adapted to profitable grove development.

"Promptness and extreme care to the interests of our customers," is our slogan.

## Jefferson Nursery Co.

Monticello, Fla.

FOR INFORMATION AS TO LANDS IN

## The Nation's Garden Spot

THAT GREAT FRUIT AND TRUCK  
GROWING SECTION ALONG THE

## ATLANTIC COAST LINE RAILROAD

IN NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA,  
GEORGIA, ALABAMA AND FLORIDA.  
WRITE TO

### WILBUR McCOY

Agricultural and Immigration Agent

Atlantic Coast Line Jacksonville, Fla.

the Chios variety.

Filberts are grown in the Black Sea regions, where the yearly crop is estimated at about 6,000,000 pounds, the greater part of which goes to Smyrna for export. The filberts are of two varieties, the "round" and "pointed," of which the latter are the most popular.

### All-American Fertilizers

The field force of the United States Geological Survey is prosecuting researches for deposits of minerals which shall furnish the three necessary elements of plant food that are contained in "complete fertilizer," namely, phosphate rock, nitrate salts and potash salts. The Survey has already discovered and surveyed enormous deposits of phosphate rock, and 2,398,590 acres of public land containing phosphate, withdrawn at the recommendation of the Geological Survey, are now waiting legislation by Congress to enable their development.

In order, however, to insure an "all-American" fertilizer, regardless of importations from other countries, it remains to discover deposits of nitrate of soda and potash salts. As both these minerals are readily soluble and are not to be found as "outcrops" like ordinary rocks, the mission of the Survey is not an easy one. Nevertheless, it is believed that the geologic conditions prevailing throughout a large portion of the arid West favored the accumulation, during earlier portions of the earth's history, of both these salts and that if these still exist in concentrated deposits it is only a question of search to discover them. Hardly anything could be suggested which would be of greater assistance to the American farmer than the discovery of commercial deposits of either of these necessary fertilizing minerals.



# A Life Income

## A Life Income for Yourself, Your Children and Your Children's Children!

¶ We sell five-acre tracts which we plant to best varieties of paper-shell pecan nut trees, and scientifically cultivate, fertilize, prune, spray and care for the trees for five years. During this time you have no interest or taxes to pay. The land is located within four miles of Tallahassee, the capital of Florida, and there is no more healthful climate nor more beautiful home-site in America.

¶ Our terms of sale: \$20 per month. We pay you annually for side crops which we raise between the trees on your tract, 5 per cent on your monthly payments for five years, and at your option we will continue to care for your grove after five years, gathering, boxing, shipping and marketing the nuts for 10 per cent of the net profits. All moneys paid to and disbursed by the United States and Mexican Trust Company, with resources of \$2,500,000.

A. E. Stilwell . . . President  
F. H. Richmond Vice-President  
Matt C. Smith . . . Treasurer  
Gilbert McClurg . . . Secretary



S. Z. Ruff, C. E. and L. E., Horticulturist in Charge, Tallahassee, Fla.

¶ Full particulars and copy of our contract of sale in our illustrated booklet, "Income in a Nut Shell," sent free on request.

## Florida Pecan Endowment Company

(Members National Nut Growers' Association)

149 BROADWAY

NEW YORK CITY

# THE NUT-GROWER

Volume X Number 11 Whole No 112

Waycross, Ga., November 1911

10c per Copy  
\$1.00 per Year

## THE MOBILE CONVENTION

With members and other interested parties from sixteen states and the District of Columbia present, the tenth annual convention of the National Nut Growers' Association met at the Battle House, Mobile, Ala., Thursday, October 5th, continuing until noon of the 7th. The states represented were, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Carolina, Oregon, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia.

The attendance was hardly as large as at the Monticello meeting, but over a hundred enthusiastic nut growers were present and the sessions were as interesting and instructive as usual.

At 9:30 Thursday morning the convention was called to order in the assembly hall of the Battle House by President H. K. Miller. After invocation by Rev. Matthew Brewster, of Christ Church, Mayor Laz Schwarz of Mobile, welcomed the delegates to the city and was heartily seconded by Mr. E. B. Irvine, who spoke of the natural advantages of Mobile county and of the many points of historic interest in that section. Rev. C. M. Ledbetter, of Jakin, Ga., responded in a happy vein to these addresses and with these preliminaries disposed of the convention settled down to business. President Miller's address, "Ten Years of Progress," was an interesting review of the progress of nut growing since the organization of the association, describing the various stages through which the infant industry was obliged to pass. This paper is printed in full in this issue of The Nut Grower. After hearing this address the convention took a short recess, during which the various state delegations selected representatives for the various temporary committees, as follows:

On Nominations—J. B. Wight, chairman, Cairo, Ga.; Cliff A. Locke, Eufaula, Ala.; W. N. Roper, Petersburg, Va.; J. A. McClellan, Monticello, Fla.

On Resolutions—C. M. Ledbetter, chairman, Jakin, Ga.; W. A. Warren, East Tallahassee, Ala.; Nathaniel Brewer, Newport, Fla.; T. P. Littlepage, Washington, D. C.

On Time and Place of Next Meeting.—W. N. Hutt, chairman, Raleigh, N. C.; J. A. Kernadle, Camp Hill, Ala.; B. W. Stone, Thomasville, Ga.; Chas. Crosland, Bennettsville, S. C.; J. F. Jones,

Jeanerette, La.; W. N. Roper, Petersburg, Va.; T. P. Littlepage, Washington, D. C.; Samuel Kidder, Ann Arbor, Mich.; C. A. Van Duzee, St. Paul, Minn.; F. H. Lewis, Scranton, Miss.; A. C. Davenport, South Omaha, Neb.

The afternoon session was devoted to Woman's Work in the Industry. Mrs. Thos. A. Banning, of Chicago, and Mrs. Elizabeth H. Sullivan of Grand Bay, Ala., had charge of this feature of the convention. While some of the ladies who were on the program were unable to be present, most of them had sent their papers, which were read. Mrs. Banning read a paper by Mrs. Vrooman, of Santa Barbara, Cal., describing walnut growing in the Grenoble district of France, and also an interesting account of Mrs. Vrooman's experience with a California walnut orchard, prepared by Miss Beatrice Vrooman. Miss Agnes Rickarby, of Mobile, read a paper on "The Seedling Pecan," describing her experience with a nine acre grove, twenty-five to thirty years old, from which 8,600 pounds of nuts were gathered last year. Mrs. Sullivan gave a short description of a local grove owned by Mrs. Damien, and consisting of only thirteen trees, but which the owner described as "more generous and reliable than many husbands."

Mr. John Kraft, representing the Mobile County Good Roads Association, appeared at this session to ask that the body recommend suitable trees for roadside planting. Considerable discussion followed this request, some of the members favoring seedling trees and others the budded and grafted kinds. The discussion waxing warm, it was finally decided to recommend the pecan for this kind of planting, without committing the body as to class of tree or varieties.

"Our Trade in Nuts," by Mr. Eugene Merritt, of the Bureau of Statistics, Department of Agriculture, was read at this session by Mr. A. C. Davenport, the author not being present.

The feature of Thursday evening's session was the exhibition of a set of very fine photographs of pecan trees and nuts through the medium of a stereopticon, by Mr. C. A. Reed, of the Bureau of Plant Industry. These photographs covered a wide range of subjects, showing pecan groves in various sections, specimen trees, methods of budding, diseases

of trees, etc.

Prof. F. P. Williams, in connection with his report as Vice President for Alabama, read a paper on "The Present Status of the Pecan Industry in Alabama," at this session.

The second day of the convention was given over to an excursion down the bay. At 9:30 a. m., the delegates after posing for a photographer, boarded the steamer *Pleasure Bay* and headed toward the little town of Fairhope. Fairhope is a colony of the disciples of Henry George and the single-tax idea. Mayor H. S. Greeno, and Mr. A. M. Trover, of Fairhope, are both members of the association.



PROF. P. F. WILLIAMS  
Chairman of Committee on Local  
Arrangements

and their invitation to visit the colony and partake of a fish dinner at that place was enthusiastically accepted. On arriving at Fairhope the nut growers were given a hearty welcome by the assembled colonists and escorted to a pavillion beneath a large magnolia tree in a beautiful natural amphitheatre, where preparations for dinner were busily under way. Here an informal reception was held. The colony possesses a fine beach and exceptional bathing facilities, and some of the visitors were soon disporting themselves in Father Neptune's watery domain, from which even the announcement of dinner could hardly tempt them.

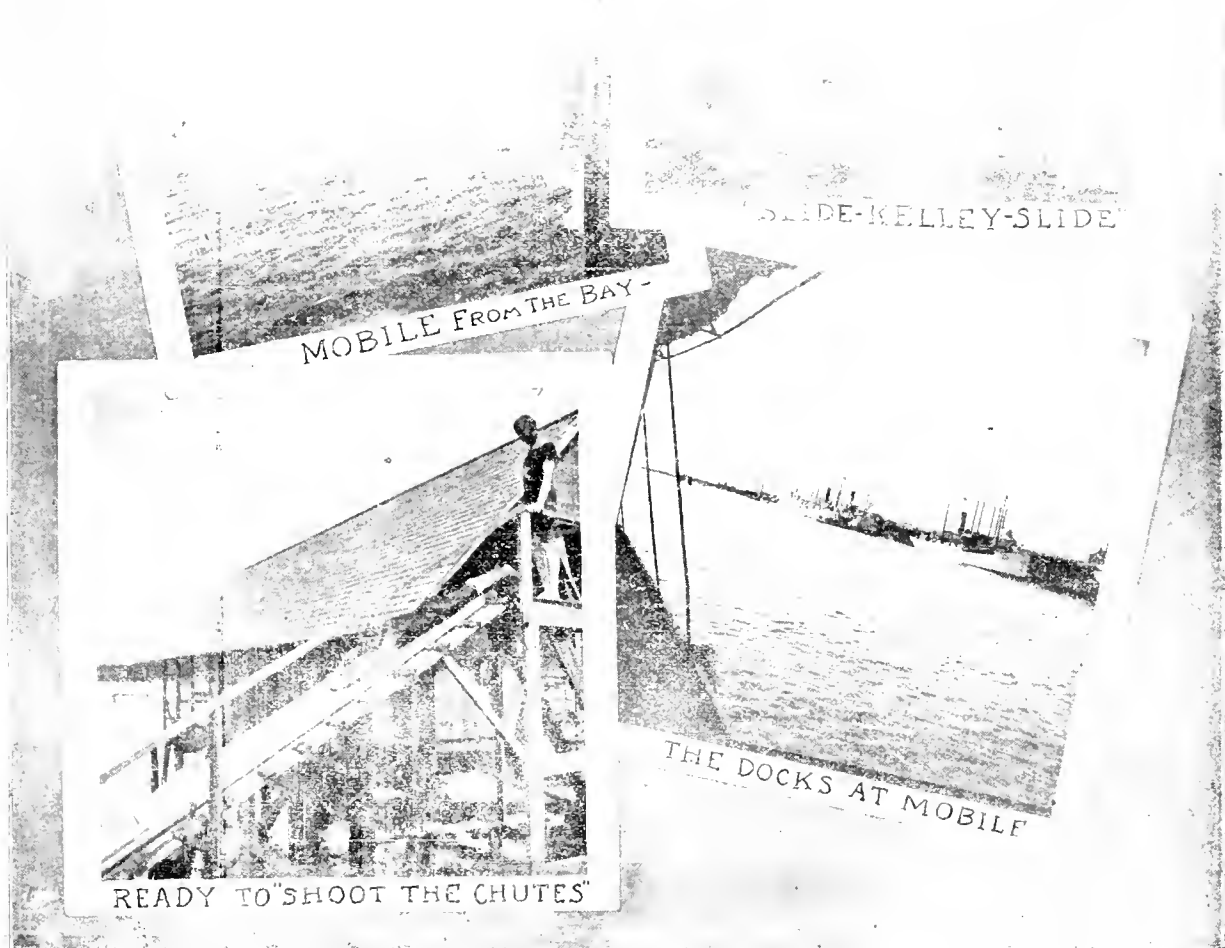
The citizens of Fairhope had made ample provision for satisfying the appetites of the hungry horde that swooped down on them. Judging from the quantity of fish disposed of by the visitors it will be some time before the finny tribe inhabiting Mobile Bay recovers from the terrible onslaught of hungry nut growers. Satsuma oranges grown in the conolly formed the desert, and believe me, Mawruss, the visitor disposed of several of them. After the meal Mayor Greeno made a short talk and introduced Editor E. B. Gaston, of the *Fairhope Courier*, who gave a short and interesting account of the single tax movement and of the establishment of the colony, after which several musical selections were rendered by local talent, among them being what might be called the "national anthem" of the colony:

Fairhope, Fairhope, down on Mobile Bay;  
Fairhope, Fairhope, there's where we love to stay,  
Down where the roses are blooming,  
Down by the waters blue.  
Fairhope, Fairhope—I love you."

President Miller then called the convention to order and Rev. W. C. Jones, of Cairo, Ga., delivered his address on "The Brotherhood of Nut Growers," which evoked enthusiastic applause. A general discussion of fertilizers followed and the meeting adjourned to allow the members to visit points of interest in and around Fairhope. The town has only been in existence a few years but it now has a population of about a thousand, waterworks and a municipal lighting system. The streets are broad and well kept and lined with pretty cottages surrounded by beautiful grounds. A number of Satsuma orange groves and a few pecan orchards are in the neighborhood and these were inspected by the visitors.

At six o'clock the excursionists again boarded the steamer after dragging several reluctant members from the briny deep, and voyaged down the bay to Battle Wharf, returning to Mobile by moonlight. A short session of the convention was held in the cabin of the *Pleasure Bay* at which was presented a resolution indorsing the Bourne Parcels Post bill. Reports of State Vice Presidents were also heard.

Arriving in Mobile over an hour behind the time set for the evening session, the delegates hurried to the convention hall where the ladies were waiting, prepared to demonstrate the uses of nuts as a food. Before this part of the program was taken up, the convention was entertained with several choice vocal and instrumental selections. Mrs. W. N. Hutt, of North Carolina, was unable to be present, so the demonstration was conducted by Mrs.



## Scenes from the Excursion across Mobile Bay

North, of Mobile. Mrs. North spoke at some length on the possibilities of nuts as an article of diet, and her remarks made an evident impression on her auditors. At the close of her talk the listeners made a very evident impression on the examples of culinary art which had been prepared to illustrate the points of the lecture. To much praise cannot be given the ladies who, under the direction of Mrs. Banning and Mrs. Sullivan, labored to make this feature of the convention the success it proved to be.

The business of the convention having been

rapidly handled by the various committees, the members assembled Saturday morning prepared to finish their labors with that session. The committee on Nominations reported, recommending the election of officers as follows:

President, H. K. Miller, Monticello, Fla.

First Vice President, Chas. A. Van Duzee, St. Paul, Minn.

Secretary, J. F. Wilson, Poulan, Ga.

Treasurer, Nathaniel Brewer, Newport, Fla.

The list of vice presidents were changed as fol-

**Yows:**

Alabama, P. F. Williams, Auburn.  
 Arkansas, Geo. M. Brown, Van Buren.  
 District of Columbia, T. P. Littlepage, Washington.  
 Florida, R. C. Simpson, Monticello.  
 Georgia, Charles M. Barnwell, Baconton.  
 Illinois, Mrs. Thos. A. Banning, Chicago.  
 Indiana, H. M. Simpson, Vincennes.  
 Louisiana, J. F. Jones, Jeanerette.  
 Maryland, Frank A. Humphrey, Worcester.  
 Minnesota, Chas. A. Van Duzee, St. Paul.  
 Mississippi, C. Forkert, Ocean Springs.  
 Nebraska, A. C. Davenport, South Omaha.  
 New Jersey, A. M. Malcomson, Orange.  
 New York, Robt. T. Morris, New York.  
 North Carolina, J. E. Scott, Edwardsville.  
 Ohio, H. A. Gossard, Worcester.  
 Oklahoma, J. E. Canady, Pauls Valley.  
 South Carolina, Chas. Crosland, Bennettsville.  
 Texas, E. J. Kyle, College Station.  
 Virginia, W. N. Roper, Petersburg.  
 West Virginia, A. Clarke Snedeker, Wheeling.  
 The report of the committee was adopted and the above named were elected.

Papers on "Extending the Pecan Area," by T. P. Littlepage, Washington, D. C.; "Pecan Promotion," by C. A. Van Duzee, St. Paul, Minn.; and "Top-Working the Pecan to Hickory," by E. J. Kyle, College Station, Tex.; were read at this session.

The Committee on Time and Place of Next Meeting reported the formation of two new classes of members, Life Patrons and Annual Patrons, the fee for the former class being \$50 and for the latter \$5 per annum. The recommendation was adopted. The president was authorized to appoint a committee to revise the constitution and to report at the next convention. On the recommendation of the committee on Publicity, 5 per cent of the association's revenues was appropriated for this work. This committee was ordered increased to five members.

The Committee on Time and Place of Next Meeting reported, recommending Gulfport, Miss., as the place and late in October or early in November as the time. The report was adopted.

The Committee on Markets and Marketing reported progress in gathering information as to sales operations and asked for further time to investigate and formulate plans. The committee on Nomenclature and Standards reported that a number of varieties had been scored during the year, one of which Halbert, a Texas variety, made a higher record than any nut yet passed upon.

Quite a number of papers were read by title,

the authors not being present. Among those who were unable to be present to read their papers, were: Dr. Robt. T. Morris, of New York; Dr. W. D. Bigelow, of the Pure Food Commission; W. P. Bullard, of Albany, Ga.; E. A. Riehl, of Alton, Ill., and Chas. L. Edwards, of Dallas, Texas.

The Committee on Resolutions presented the following report, which was adopted:

Your committee has carefully considered all the matters submitted to it by the body, and beg leave to report as follows:

1. Resolved, That a committee of such numbers, as the president may deem wise be appointed on statistics, whose duty it shall be to gather all the facts that can be obtained as to the amount of nuts that have been produced on single trees and on tracts of one acre or any number of acres at ages ranging from five to twenty years, together with such facts, as to fertilizing and other costs, along with the amounts that have been realized from crops planted between the trees, as can be obtained. This committee also to gather any other facts that would be of interest or profit to the association, and publish such facts in *The Nut Grower*, and also have on hand for the next meeting of the association.

2. Resolved, That we heartily endorse the following bill introduced in the United States Senate by Honorable Jonathan Bourne, of Oregon; and that we urge our Southern senators and representatives to vote for the passage of such bill. Resolved, That we request our secretary to send a copy of these resolutions to each of the senators and representatives of the states represented in this association.

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled: That from and after the passage of this act no higher postage rate shall be charged for the transmission of mail entirely within the United States or its possessions than is charged for transmission of mail partly within and partly without the United States or its possessions. The Postmaster General is hereby authorized and required to establish and enforce rules and regulations which will give the people of the United States rights and privileges in the use of the United States mails as liberal as the rights and privileges the United States accords to the people of the most-favored nation."

3. Resolved, That we regret the absence of the following members from our meeting this year, though we are glad that they sent their letters of regret: E. W. Kirkpatrick, McKinney, Texas; A. B. Ackander and wife, Ocean Springs, Miss.; Jno. S. Kerr, Sherman, Texas; Dr. and Mrs. J. B. Curtis, Jacksonville, Fla.; Herbert C. White, Albany, Ga.

4. Resolved, That the National Nut Growers' Association express its sincere thanks to Professor P. J. Williams for the admirable arrangements he made for the meeting of the association and for his active efforts for the comfort and entertainment of our members.

That we thank the Mayor of Mobile for his words of welcome, and voice our appreciation of the cordial reception by the citizens of Mobile.

That we extend our thanks to the managers of the Battle House for the use of the beautiful and well appointed auditorium.

That we express our deep appreciation for the valuable assistance rendered by Mrs. Thos. A. Ranning and also extend to her and the other ladies who contributed to the program our sincere thanks for the valuable suggestions about the uses of the pecan for food, the attractive delicacies with which the members were treated; the ladies who contributed the entertaining music Friday evening, and to all who assisted the ladies in their part of the program.

That we extend to the Mayor and citizens of Fairhope our thanks for the delightful day's entertainment at their little city on Friday and that the members of the National Nut Growers Association wish them one and all continued prosperity and happiness.

That we thank the press of Mobile for contributing to the success of our meeting by the advance announcements of the meeting and by the entertaining accounts of the proceedings.

That we thank the officers of the association for their great industry in preparing for the meeting and for the utmost courtesy and consideration which they have manifested toward the individual members.

An interesting feature of the last session was the introduction to the convention of Mrs. Stuart, widow of Col. W. R. Stuart, of Ocean Springs, Miss., the pioneer pecan propagator, after whom the Stuart nut is named.

Although the convention was held so early in the season that a large display of nuts could not be counted on, the exhibition was nevertheless interesting. Among the exhibits were the following:

Summit Nurseries, Monticello, Fla., Pecans—Stuart, Dewey, Morris, Russell, Frotzcher, Curtis, Eggshell, Success, Sweetmeat, Teebe, Delmas, Van Deman, Schley, San Seba, Bolton.

C. M. Barnwell, Baconton, Ga., Pecans—Nelson.

T. P. Littlepage, Washington, D. C., Indiana pecans—Warrick, Greenriver, Hoosier, Hinton, Major, Indiana, Busseron. Persian walnuts—Barnes. Black Walnuts—Kiper. Shagbark hickory. McCallister hycan.

E. A. Riehl, Alton, Ill., Chestnuts—Rochester, Boone, Cooper, McFarland. Persian Walnuts—Thomas. Rush Hybrid chinkapins.

F. H. Lewis, Scranton, Miss., Pecans—Hale, Haven, Pabst, Mobile, Lewis, Delmas, Stuart, Success, Alley.

D. G. Munn, Ozark, Ala., Pecans—Curtis, Forester, Long Green, seedlings.

Mrs. Thos. A. Banning, Robertdale, Ala., Pecans—Schley.

L. M. H. Whetson, Autaugaville, Ala., Japan walnuts, fruit pecan boughs.

Texas Horticultural Department. Several varieties of pecans, also specimens of pecans grown on hickory stock.

Alabama Horticultural Department. Pecans from various sections of the state. Also a fine collection of photographs of various groves.

The collection of pecans displayed at Monticello last year, and since then at Council Bluffs, Ia., Tampa, Fla., and Americus, Ga., was also on exhibition, as well as the silver cup it received from the National Congress of Horticulture.

## THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

Members of the Nut-Growers' Association, Ladies and Gentlemen:—

On the 6th day of October 1902, there met together in the city of Macon, Ga., thirty-one persons interested in nut culture, who adopted a constitution and by-laws and thus launched the National Nut Growers' Association.

This first assembly had its inception from a meeting of four persons, about a year previously, at Albany, Ga. Its purpose was to form an organization that might give direction and stability to an industry in its infancy, and beset, on the one hand with lack of information, and on the other by those ready to dupe a confiding public. The aim and purpose of the association was praiseworthy. In the first place its desire was to build up the nut growing industry for the entire country; second, to collect all the reliable information available and place it in reach of those interested; third, to eliminate, as far as possible any fraudulent practices pertaining to the distribution of trees, nuts, etc.

Today, the tenth anniversary of the National Nut-Growers' Association, it seems appropriate that we pause and briefly review what has been accomplished during its short history of a decade.

While the association is national in scope, and has to do with all manner of nut culture, it must appear that the South has contributed most largely to its membership and the pecan has held a greatly

preponderating share of its attention. This is true to such an extent that the efforts of the Association can best be detailed by following the developments of pecan culture in its natural area. Years before this organization came into existence, individual, and I might say spasmodic attempts were made to place pecan growing on a commercial basis, and I dare say, a collection of the various experiences, if available, would prove quite interesting reading.

As a lad more than thirty years ago, one of the events and wonder of boyhood was the annual visit to a neighboring pecan tree, which seemed as by accident to have found a congenial home far removed from the wonderful land where pecans were reputed to grow wild. Prior to 1900 more or less effort had been made to establish pecan orchards in different localities. Seedling trees were set or else selected nuts were planted where the trees were expected to stand. Most of these ventures proved failures from a commercial point of view; but here and there trees resulted which had peculiar characteristics, in that the fruit was remarkable for size, flavor, thinness of shell, or other properties. Some trees became noted for their early bearing, regular fruiting, or productiveness. This led to attempts at grafting from some of these trees in order that other trees might be had that would partake of the qualities of the parent tree. In those early days grafting pecans proved a slow and uncertain process, but gradually small lots of such trees were accumulated. These were disseminated and sold at fancy prices, with assurances from the seller that the goal had been reached; that the long sought secret for successful pecan culture had been found.

The day of the seedling pecan tree-dealer was doomed. He did not yield without a fight, but expounded the merits of trees grown from nuts borne by certain isolated or otherwise favored trees, with his verbal guarantee that those were of superior merit. The higher the price for such trees, apparently made the victim of this now discredited idea an easy mark.

The advent of the grafted tree revived the waning interest in pecan growing and stimulated yet others to try their hands at planting, so that the demand for the costly grafted trees could not be met by those engaged in growing them. Here was the opportunity for the dealer who needed the money and was willing to take it without regard to what he gave in return. Imitation grafts and buds were sold without number; seedlings from named varieties were pressed into service to supply the much needed grafting and bud-wood. It was not uncommon for a thousand seedlings or imitation grafts, to be sold as the finest grafted trees to single planters

by agents whose proverbial suavity far exceeded his honesty. Under such conditions, confusion was soon the order of the day; then distrust seized the would-be purchaser; chaos reigned in the pecan tree market; an industry fraught with magnificent possibilities was threatened.

It was at this point that the little band of four met in Albany to devise ways and means of placing pecan culture in the South on a firm, honest and successful basis. A summary of existing conditions, may be taken from President Bacon's first address to this association: "The association, with its objects, was conceived in Georgia by a few gentlemen interested in nut culture and who, from bitter experience had come to the conclusion that something of the kind was needed to collect and diffuse authentic information upon the subjects of nut culture, as well as to grapple with those parties engaged in selling spurious budded and grafted trees and those pig nut trees and seedling trees grown from the smallest and most inferior pecan nuts, for choice pecans. It has also been developed that parties are now offering seed nuts of some of the standard varieties under new names in different localities; in one case the same half tone cuts being used."

That the association was formed at an opportune time and was a much needed institution, is evidenced by the encouraging reception accorded it by the public. The second meeting at New Orleans in October 1903 found an increased membership of 89, with representatives from Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, South Carolina, Tennessee, Missouri, Illinois, and District of Columbia. The proceedings of this meeting were in great demand and the edition of 500 copies was soon exhausted. Officers of the United States Department of Agriculture as well as those of the Experiment Stations of a number of states rendered both moral and active support. Much valuable information was to be found in the proceedings.

The third meeting of the association was held the latter part of October, 1904, at St. Louis, with 120 members present. At this time the additional states of New York, Virginia, Massachusetts, Ohio, Arkansas and Minnesota were represented among the membership.

How well the association had progressed in its mission up to this time, may best be learned from an extract from the President's address on this occasion: "The status of nut growing is very different from what it was three years ago. Then information was scarce and unreliable; now it is easily accessible and trustworthy."

In the meantime as the result of the work of the association more stable conditions prevailed. Relia-



ble nurserymen were producing greater quantities of dependable stock and capital was being freely invested in nut plantations. The proceedings of the St. Louis convention contains a number of valuable papers on various phases of nut growing, and the discussions seemed to show great interest in the merits of different varieties, but as yet it was evident that much was to be learned from further study. The death knell of the Columbian variety being sounded at this meeting, was a public benefaction. The Stuart received a commendation which placed it in the fore-front and the popularity thus gained is still in evidence.

The fourth convention was held at Dallas, Texas, in the fall of 1905. The association had continued to grow in membership and the proceedings of this meeting contained much useful information, but unfortunately a stenographic report was never forthcoming, and thus was lost many important contributions to nut literature.

The fifth convention met at Scranton, Miss., Oct. 31, 1906, with a large attendance of enthusiastic members, many of whom were men of prominence in the horticultural and scientific world. The matter presented at this time and published in the proceedings exceeded in value any that had been brought out at previous meetings. It was apparent that the year had been one in which careful observation had been made, and a far better understanding of the work in hand prevailed. The exhibition of nuts from Southern Mississippi alone was noteworthy, and added to this were collections of many varieties grown in other states, which clinched the belief that pecans would succeed over a wide area, and would respond generously and early to careful cultivation. Diseases, soils, location, fertilization, were topics for interesting discussions. The several committees charged with elucidating different problems and phases of pecan culture showed that progress was being made.

In 1907 the Nut Growers met in convention at the Jamestown Exposition. It was evident that interest in pecan culture was still increasing in the South and that more or less effort was still being made in other sections with the pecan as well as with other nuts. At this meeting it was pointed out that adaptability of varieties to different sections must be given greater consideration.

Chattanooga, Tenn., was the place of the seventh annual convention. At this meeting the walnut came in for considerable attention. More or less new matter pertaining to pecan culture was presented and the exhibits showed new additions to the list of varieties. Absence of funds rendered it inexpedient to publish the proceedings this year.

A most enthusiastic body of persons interested in nut culture responded to the call of the convention at Albany, Ga., Oct. 12, 1909. The proceedings of this meeting show a membership of 216. A feature of this meeting was a visit to neighboring commercial orchards, consisting of thousands of acres of fine level lands set to pecan trees. The topics for discussion showed marked advances in the knowledge of varietal adaptation, insect pests, and their control, diseases, fertilizers, and methods of cultivation.

The attendance at the ninth convention at Monticello, Fla., manifested continued increase of interest in the association. 42 additional members were enrolled at this time. At no previous meeting had so much enthusiasm been in evidence. The exhibit of nuts, the report of the committee on varietal adaptation, were history-making events. Here inspection was made of the largest pecan nurseries, with hundreds of thousands of trees in all stages of growth, from the young seedling to the largest marketable grafted and budded trees, which gave visible evidences of the magnitude of pecan planting in the South. Besides, large orchards of bearing trees were visited which spoke for themselves and demonstrated what young trees could accomplish.

I have thus outlined some of the salient features of the work of this association from its inception to the present day, when it enters upon the duties of its tenth annual gathering. Today the association embraces in its membership many notable characters who have given direction, not only to the development of the nut growing interest of this country from its infancy, but who are renowned in other fields of horticulture and scientific endeavor. With such a membership and with its high ideals is it any wonder that the Nut-Grower's Association enjoys the confidence of the horticultural world and the public?

Pecan planting a little more than a decade ago was the hobby of a few persons here and there who were esteemed as cranks by their neighbors. Today the man with an orchard of pecan trees is the envy of his neighbors and thousands are striving to get in the same class with him. Today thousands of acres are being set in many sections and tens of thousands of acres are in prospect of being planted. Then the supply of pecan nursery stock, at most, consisted of a few thousand grafted trees and more or less seedlings; today the pecan nurseries stand helpless to supply the demand, though most of them have increased their output to five times what they produced six years ago. This demand for stock is caused by individual planters as well as by great development companies.

Then the chief concern was to discover desira-

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We are prepared to plant a limited acreage of Paper Shell Pecan Groves, using the best varieties of budded or grafted trees, 20 trees to the acre. We prepare and fence the land and give the trees the best kind of scientific cultivation and care for a period of five years.

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ble varieties and to overcome the difficulties of propagation. Today one of the chief problems is to determine which of the hundred or more listed varieties is best for a given locality. Here is opportunity for investigations. Then, the size of the hole in which to plant was a matter for discussion: now we are considering dynamite. Then, was proclaimed the freedom of insects and diseases, now, we are interested in discovering resistant varieties, and incidentally considering the best types of spray pumps.

In that day, the time in which to expect a tree to bear was a mooted question: now, we look forward to perfecting a modern system of marketing. Mistakes have been made, mistakes will continue to be made, but the history of pecan culture is remarkably similar to that of peach, apple and citrus culture. It differs in that pecan culture, partakes of the spirit of our time and advances accordingly.

We have had thus developed almost before we are aware of the fact, an industry that proclaims the strength of a giant. If we look to see on what meat this Colossus has fed, that he has grown so great, we see clearly defined the National Nut Growers' Association on the one hand, and with no attempt at bouquet throwing, The Nut Grower on the other. From these two sources has come the information that made present conditions possible.

May we anticipate the future and ask the questions, will the pecan industry succeed? Will the small grower succeed? Will the large planter succeed? Will the great development company succeed? The plantings already made are based largely on faith. The fact that every producer of pecan nursery stock is growing an orchard as well, is evidence of strong faith. I have answered vaguely that the pecan is one of Nature's gifts, as much so as cotton, wheat, corn, the olive, the apple. This answer is not satisfactory. To give a better one I recently went to see Barnwell's 10,000 trees, to put the question to them. There is inspiration in his grove. There is unmistakable evidence there of power, of brain, of devotion, and the answer seemed to come with the question: Is there a man in charge who has devotion, energy, intelligence?

## PECAN PROMOTIONS

BY C. A. VAN DUSEE

*Read at the Mobile Meeting of the National Nut Growers' Association.*

I have been asked to give you a few thoughts upon the promotion of pecan tree planting as it has been attempted by organized companies and to add something of my own views as to how orchards can best be produced. The subject is one that merits careful consideration.

The pecan as an orchard tree has recently been discovered and its history has not been written. The record at present is largely based upon scattered individual trees growing under abnormal conditions, which as a rule, are favorable. It is but natural that the records of trees growing under the most favorable conditions and producing the largest and most profitable crops should have received the most notice and have been given the greatest publicity. The profit which has been derived by the owners of some of these individual trees from the nut crops alone has been very attractive. Calculations and deductions based upon these results have been made which are fascinating but they are utterly unreliable when applied to orchards of other trees in different localities growing under totally different conditions.

I have neither time nor inclination to discuss the dishonest promoter. We have passed through a series of years of loss and disappointment to a large number of our people from the dishonest tree salesman and we will see further loss and disappointment from dishonest promoters; these things are incidental to the growth of a new industry. Through the efforts of the members of this association in the past, the dishonest tree salesman has been largely suppressed and we will not shrink from our duty in this other matter.

The manner in which most large orchard plantings have been promoted does not seem entirely without fault and can perhaps be best considered by analyzing a typical prospectus. The basis is an acre of land planted to a certain number of pecan trees which at a given age will produce a certain number of pounds of nuts. This acre is a part of a large tract of land which for convenience is divided into five acre lots sold under a contract providing for small payments covering a long period of time. The promoter agrees to plant and care for the trees and turn over to the purchaser at the end of five years a bearing pecan orchard. The contract price, usually two hundred to two hundred and fifty dollars, must be made low in order to meet competition and for other reasons, and the number of trees to each acre, usually from twenty to as many as forty-nine, must be made large in order to make the prospective profits seem attractive. To offset a rather well grounded objection, there is usually a clause providing for subsequent care and management in case the purchaser cannot assume this duty, and compensation is usually based upon a certain percentage of the nut crop. The following are some of the objections to this plan as it appears to me:

First, the basis of the whole fabric is wrong. No one knows what a pecan orchard grown under such conditions is going to produce.

(Continued on page 212.)

# THE NUT-GROWER

Published Monthly by  
THE NUT-GROWER COMPANY

Application made for entry at the Waycross, Ga., Post-office as second-class mail matter.

## SUBSCRIPTION RATES

In the United States and Mexico, \$1.00 per year; Canada, \$1.50; Foreign, \$2.00.

## NOTICE

When this paragraph is marked it means that your subscription has expired and that you are requested to renew promptly, as postal regulations do not permit us to mail to delinquents.

## Our New Location

The Nut-Grower has outgrown the locality where it was established ten years ago. The business office, editorial room and printing equipment have been removed to Waycross, Georgia, from which place the journal will be issued in the future. There were substantial reasons for this change of headquarters.

This change also removes the headquarters of the National Nut Growers' Association, as the home of the secretary of that body determines the place. At present it will suffice to say that at Waycross, the secretary can be easily reached and is in a live, progressive town, the railroad center of a section of country which is making rapid strides in material advancement, and in a locality where the pecan seems destined to figure largely in a commercial way.

Local support and encouragement promises to be a new and agreeable feature of our work at our new home, and since THE NUT-GROWER has thus far accomplished its mission entirely independent of its local surroundings, we have reason to anticipate greater things for the future.

Waycross is a growing city of about 16,000 population and for a number of years has been leading Georgia municipalities in rapidity of growth. Thirty years ago it was but a small village, but the crossing of two railroads not only gave it a name, but started it on a career as a railroad town. Now roads reach out from it in several directions. Large shops and mills, as well as the railroads, furnish a large number of skilled workmen with employment. The surrounding country has a peculiarly productive soil and is well suited to a number of products, not the least important of which is the pecan.

Thousands and thousands of acres of land all over southeast Georgia are awaiting the advent of the intensive farmer, who is already arriving in increasing numbers. This section has the soil, climate, accessibility to market and transportation facilities which make the growing of farm, garden

and orchard products attractive and profitable. While considerable numbers of old seedling pecan trees are to be found in this section, it is only recently that the improved varieties have begun to be planted, but these seem destined to figure largely in the future development of the country.

## Bear With Us, Gentle Reader

If the person who originated the saying that "three movings are as bad as a fire," had been a printer he would probably have put it something like this: "Three fires are as bad as a moving." The publishers of THE NUT-GROWER feel that an apology is due their readers for the delay in the publication of this number, as well as for the typographical appearance of the journal. The task of packing and moving a printing plant is only equalled by the job of unpacking and setting it up. Together they form a proposition that would make the labors of Hercules look like a succession of pink teas, and would have that classical hustler calling for help before the job got fairly under way. In our own behalf let us say that delay in getting machine composition done, a rush of new ads and going to press before our machinery was thoroughly adjusted added to the tribulation caused by moving, are responsible for our plight this month. We are making no rash promises about what we are going to do in the future, but—just keep your eye on THE NUT-GROWER.

A great variety in results is often obtained when conditions are apparently identical. In a considerable planting in southeast Georgia in the spring of 1911, the Teche made a perfect stand. Curtis came next with a loss of but 3 per cent; Schley lost 16 per cent; Delmas 22 per cent and Stuart 25 per cent. Alley and Frotscher stock did not do as well as the other varieties. These trees came from three different nurseries and the heavy losses were all from the same shipment of trees, which leads to the belief that there was something wrong in the way the trees were handled before they were delivered to the orchard company. In this case, the area planted was about thirty acres, nearly equally divided among the varieties named.

The 1911 convention served as another milestone in the history of the National Nut Growers' Association. At this early date it is difficult to determine what was the most important feature of the gathering. Time alone will show how important and influential the Mobile meeting will prove to be. Many matters came up for consideration and as a rule, went to the various committees and subsequently came up in the form of resolutions and recommendations. The reports of the

# THE FERTILIZER FOR PECAN TREES

One that Increases the Yield and Leaves the Land in Better Shape than it Found It

Here is the formula. The best nut growers will vouch for the excellent results obtained by its use:

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200 lbs. Nitrate of Potash

600 lbs. 10 to 12 per cent Tankage

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The Thomas Phosphate contains a large per cent of highly available Phosphoric Acid that has a definite action in the formation and development of buds. Its large amount of Lime effectively sweetens the soil.

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CHARLESTON, S. C.

committees as they appear in print, will give a general idea of the convention work.

The second annual meeting of the Northern Nut Growers' Association program embraces the following topics: The Hickories, The Persian Walnut, The Indiana Pecan, Root Pruning and Root System, Nut Growing Promotion, The Pome-roy Walnut, Experiences in Propagation, The Hales' Hickory, Japanese Chestnuts, The Hazels and the Present Status of Nut Growing in the Northern States. Several other pertinent subjects are listed for volunteer discussion. Dr. Morris, the president, offers prizes for all varieties of northern grown nuts. The membership of this society is open to all persons who desire to further nut culture without reference to place of residence or nationality.

Interested parties will soon begin the work of exploiting Gulfport, Miss., and the 1912 convention of the National Nut Growers' Association. It is no small matter to prepare for and advertise such a proposition as a national gathering. The selection of topics and speakers is usually arranged by the joint action of the Executive and Program committees, but this cannot be done till near the convention date. However, the working up of a large and interested attendance takes time and wisely directed energy.

Mention has already been made of the orchard of Mr. F. K. Freeman, of Athens, Ga., which is being ruined by fumes from a nearby acid fertilizer plant. This matter came up for consider-

ation at the Mobile convention and the secretary was instructed to report the case to the Department of Agriculture at Washington. This orchard consists of about twelve acres of seven-year-old trees of Stuart, Van Deman and Russell varieties. The acid plant is about three-quarters of a mile from the grove.

The early re-establishment of the Publicity Service of the National Nut Growers' Association and the enlarging of the committee is in keeping with the growth of the industry. It is expected that the new committee will begin shortly and operate on a more liberal and aggressive plan than was formerly in vogue. It is the aim of the secretary that this arm of the association's work should grow and develop fully as fast as the industry increases in public favor.

Some mishap seems to have attended the delivery of many copies of our September and October issues. They were placed in the mails during the month of September with our usual care, but word comes nearly every day from some subscriber who failed to receive his copies. We are always glad to be advised when numbers are missed, so that we can send duplicates.

While THE NUT-GROWER is fast becoming known to many people, still there are many who have not yet heard of it and how helpful is to those desiring to grow nuts of various kinds. This is a good season of the year to tell others about it, show them copies which have been of interest and benefit to you, and encourage them to subscribe. This will help the friend you interest as well as the publication.

## PECAN PROMOTIONS

(Continued from page 209.)

Second, the contract price is usually too low to permit of the best results.

Third, the number of trees to the acre is too large. In most soils with which I am familiar, a pecan tree at fifteen to twenty years of age will require at least one tenth of an acre of land for best results.

Fourth, the income from nuts on such an orchard will not cover the proper care and expense from the fifth to the eighth year if best results are to be obtained.

In addition to the above, there is no definite knowledge based upon a sufficient period of time which will prove the adaptability of the various varieties of pecan trees to a given locality at a distance from their origin. Also, I do not think the best results can be obtained on each lot of five acres in a large body of land, as some will be better adapted to the growing of an orchard than others.

I will not burden you with additional criticism beyond this, that while I believe it is possible under favorable conditions, to produce an orchard which may prove profitable at ten years of age under some such plan as has been adopted by many of the promoters, I do not think it probable, except in cases where wisdom, perseverance and a large honesty of purpose enter into the project. I have produced bearing orchards in five and ten acre tracts for others, and one on a large scale for an incorporated company and have bearing orchards of my own with nurseries containing many pecan trees.

My intention, when I entered this field some years ago was to become a promoter, believing I could make money for myself and others by just such methods as I have been describing, but as the years have passed, I have become convinced that the planting of a large tract of land subdivided into small lots and sold to non-residents was not a desirable thing to do.

Let us consider a five acre orchard for the second period of five years after it has been brought into bearing. At the end of the first five years from planting, if not before, the purchaser will begin to realize that he has further problems with years of waiting before any large returns can come. He is surrounded with other orchards and can not easily enlarge his land holdings. It will be difficult for him to live upon his plot of land and he is apt to take refuge under his contract in the clause that compels the original company to care for his trees and harvest his crop of nuts. One company I have in mind, agrees to do this for 10 per cent of the nut crop, another for 10 per cent of the net profits.

I have before me the records of several small orchards. Two of about ten acres each, are the pets of fond owners and have received good care under the watchful eye of the man who planted them. In both cases the land has been brought up to a very good condition of fertility and the trees were carefully selected from a nursery owned by one of these men. The better of these two orchards averaged one and one-fourth pounds of nuts per tree the sixth year and the seventh year crop, now about to be gathered, is estimated at one and three-fourths pounds per tree. The other orchard produced about one-fourth pound the sixth year per tree and the crop for this, the seventh year, is estimated at less than one pound on an average. Based upon these records, the average return from these orchards for the sixth year was \$6.37 per acre and around \$11.00 per acre for the seventh year. These figures are made on seventeen trees to the acre and a price of 50 cents per pound for the nuts. These are facts which I know of my personal knowledge to be true as I am familiar with both these orchards; these results are very near those obtained in my own orchards.

I have given the matter of how best to make the growing of pecan trees available, to those who might enter upon it, many years earnest thought and I doubt that any member of this Association has greater faith in this branch of horticulture than I nor one who is more desirous of seeing this field opened to others. We are engaged upon a great work—one that rightly directed will confer large and permanent benefit upon our people. We should give freely of our knowledge and should strive to help those who can come with us, by making the results available. We can save the new beginner much loss and disappointment by wise caution and helpful suggestion.

Personally, I believe that the growing of pecan orchards should be a part of the farm work of our people; that it is more easily accomplished and is far less liable to failure if made a branch of diversified farming. The orchard should not occupy over 10 per cent of the farm. It should be given the best land and good care. The trees need a very fertile soil for best results and the proper care and feeding of the orchard can be accomplished best where there is sufficient stable manure and stock to cultivate thoroughly at the proper time. An orchard can be grown best by the man who has enough other work about the farm to enable him to earn his living within sight of his trees, where they may have the benefit of the little attention and constant observation of the most vitally interested in their welfare. There is greater economy of management under such circumstances, less danger of neglect at critical times. Buildings for the curing of the nuts and means for

## \$800 Income

From Four  
Acres of  
our Pecan  
Land in one  
year. We  
have more  
like it to  
sell

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ment Company**  
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transportation to market are at hand, and the gathering of the nut crop can be accomplished by the members of the family as a recreation or at very little expense,

There are other people I would advise to plant pecan orchards. Our professional men who have abandoned the farm for the village, the clerks, teachers, ministers and merchants who live within a few minutes ride or walk of farms that can be purchased. Many of these people are interested in and familiar with farm management. They are earning their living within reach of suitable land and can easily give some personal attention to this work. The active years of their lives are provided for by their occupation and it would be easy for many of them to provide handsomely for their later years at little expense by devoting a small part of their time to the delightful pastime of building a pecan orchard.

I also would advocate the planting of a few trees in any village garden and about the parks, school houses and roadsides of every southern city, for the pecan tree is one of our greatest possessions and its influence will elevate the character and benefit the life not only of the men and women who plant it, but their children as well.

As Brother Ledbetter has said, "The greatest disease that threatens pecan culture is the fake promoter." I also believe that the greatest problem that confronts this association is as to how we shall deal with incompetence and dishonesty on the part of this class of men.

### Grow Nut Trees

The *Rural World* is aware that nut growing is a branch of horticulture which is neglected by the average farmer, and yet it has great possibilities for pleasure and profit, and the best part of

## PRESIDENT PECAN



NONE BETTER

SEE THE  
ROOTS  
SUCH  
TREES  
LIVE



**Pecan Growing  
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by planting trees dug with entire Tap Root and well developed lateral roots. Few Nurseries sell such trees.

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By planting only genuine budded or grafted trees, of best quality and best producing varieties. Some of the biggest, thinnest-shelled nuts don't bear. Beware of them.

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**Budded and Grafted  
Trees of the Best Var-  
ieties for Sale**

Write for prices of trees  
and information as to  
growing and care of  
groves.

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## Buy a PECAN GROVE

the best investment that can now be made in the United States or elsewhere. I will sell you one already established

### On Easy Terms

planted to the best known grafted standard and paper shell varieties, one to three years old, located on the Gulf coast of Mississippi, and in Jackson county, the native hearth of the paper shell pecans, and where ten or twelve of the best known varieties now being propagated by nurserymen were originated.

I now have four groves ready for delivery and several thousand acres of the finest pecan land in the South. I have a very special bargain in a forty-acre grove (Satsuma orange trees between the pecans) which includes 20,000 stocks for the coming season's grafting, a splendid opening for a combination grove and nursery, on the L. & N. railroad and a half mile front on a running stream.

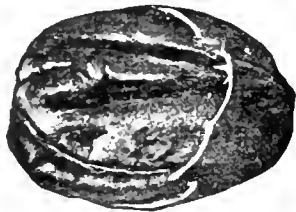
Will also furnish trees, superintend the planting of groves anywhere in south Mississippi and Alabama west of Mobile.

The Satsuma orange planted between pecans when desired. Young grafted trees, grafting wood and fancy and commercial nuts in any quantity. Thank-giving and holiday orders for nuts given special attention. All grafting wood and trees from bearing trees in my own groves hence absolutely true to name. No guess work—you get exactly what you order.

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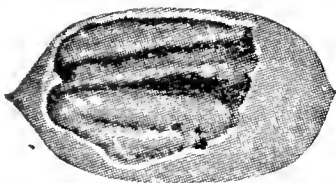
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## GULF STATES PECAN NURSERY

ENTERPRISE, ALA.

it is that a tree or grove once started, increases in value from year to year, and requires less attention after the first few years than any crop to which the land can be devoted.

An additional point in favor of growing nut trees is that broken land, rocky hillsides and patches of ground that are not desirable for cultivated crops will serve just as well as the best parts of the farm, and thus bring beauty and value to land where neither existed before, and many unsightly side hills and ravines could be made spots of beauty and a source of income from fruit and lumber.—*Rural World*.

## Back Numbers of THE NUT-GROWER Wanted

I will pay 25c each for copies of THE NUT-GROWER for the following months:

June, July and December, 1907

Please send copies direct and I will remit immediately.

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Furniture from us is easy to get and easy to pay for.

TEXAS FARMS and ranches, with rich lands for cultivation and native pecan trees suitable for top-working, offer unusual opportunities to homeseekers and investors. Top-budded orchards pay soonest at least expense. State your wants; correspondence invited. Charles L. Edwards, Station A, Dallas, Tex.

WANTED. Name and address of anyone having budding and grafting wood from bearing trees for sale. Stuart, Schley, Moore, Moneymaker, Pabst, Success, Mobile, Frotscher, Alley, Curtis, Delmas, Teche and Nelson. Also names and addresses of competent grafters and budders who are looking for contracts this coming winter and summer. Address C, care The Nut-Grower.

### Mexican Pecan Crop

The pecan crop in Mexico this year will amount to about 60 cars, averaging 35,000 pounds each. The nuts are selling this year at \$1-2 to 71-2 cents gold per pound, the latter price predominating. The pecan season in Mexico lasts from September to March. Of the total crop, Mexico will use about 3 cars, practically all of the rest

### Linden Plantation for Sale

Situated just opposite the town of Jeanerette, La., a hustling place. Property fronts for 2 1/2 miles on the main road from town to a large lake and is well suited for cutting up into small holdings.

Rich alluvial land, the sugar-bowl of America. Large sugar refineries near by, where cane commands a good price.

Immense pecan trees now growing on the place, showing what they can do. 750 acres of cleared land and 1300 acres of timber. Could add another 160 acres of cleared land ripe for subdividing into town lots if wanted.

If planted with pecans a good income could be made by planting cane between the trees.

There are now 500 acres in pecans near this property and trees for planting could be secured at that place.

Terms will be given if desired.

STANDARD PECAN COMPANY.  
Bloomington, Ill.

**Budding Wood** I offer at reasonable price a limited amount of budding wood from the following varieties:

Mobile, Success, Delmas, Frotscher and Stuart

**N. G. Alston**  
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## 10,000 Satsuma Orange Trees for Sale at 10c each

The tops of these trees are very young, and are consequently small, but they have good root systems and are home grown. In a year's time they should equal trees now selling at \$60.00 per hundred. If you want to get some good trees at a very low price, write us today.

**They Must be Sold at Once**

**The Paper Shell Pecan Nursery, Ltd.**  
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## Ocean Springs Pecan Nursery

Season 1911-12



**Will be pleased to book orders now for Grafted Pecans**

No Seedlings

Send for Price List

**Chas. E. Pabst, Prop'r**  
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Paints, Oil, Glass, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Cutlery, Stoves  
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**Sporting Goods**

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going to the United States. During the season many American buyers come to Mexico, chiefly from Texas, and secure the nuts from the growers or commission men by direct purchase.—Consular Report

### Death of Norman J. Colman

On November 3, 1911, Norman J. Colman, editor of *Colman's Rural World*, St. Louis, Mo., and the first secretary of agriculture, passed away. Although 84 years old, Mr. Colman was in active life at the time of his death. He was born in Richfield Springs, Otsego county, N. Y., May 16, 1827.

He gave up the practice of law in Kentucky and went to St. Louis, Mo., about the year 1852 and started the *Rural World*; of which he was the editor at the time of his death. In 1885 he was appointed by President Grover Cleveland as commissioner of agriculture for the United States, which position under Cleveland's administration was elevated to a cabinet position, and Norman J. Colman was chosen by Mr. Cleveland as first secretary of agriculture in 1889.

Few people have lived in the United States who have done more for the agricultural development in this country, and the farmers of the United States will be a long time forgetting the name of Norman J. Colman and what he has accomplished.

### Harvesting the Pecan Crop

The pecan crop now being harvested, serves as an illustration of the marked increase in price paid by the consumer against that received by the grower. The Texas crop this year is but 60 per cent of normal, but the nuts are finer than usual. The territory lying to the west of the Katy railroad, extending from Brownwood to San Antonio and thence to the Coast country, is the native home of the

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THAT GREAT FRUIT AND TRUCK GROWING SECTION ALONG THE

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**Fruit and Vegetable Growing in Manatee County, Florida**

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This handsomely illustrated, fifty-page booklet containing a most interesting description of the famous Manatee Section, being a reproduction of a series of articles written by the editor of one of the leading agricultural papers in the United States after a personal investigation by him. The articles were run in serial form in his publication during the last four months, and we have embodied same in an attractive pamphlet, illustrating it with dozens of interesting and instructive scenes from actual life. This handsome piece of literature will be sent free, together with pamphlet containing a list of properties available in the Land of Manatee, upon receipt of five cents in stamps or currency to cover cost of mailing. Our supply of this book is limited, and if you want a copy you should not delay, but write at once.

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Seaboard Air Line Ry., Norfolk, Va.**

# A Life Income

## A Life Income for Yourself, Your Children and Your Children's Children!

¶ We sell five-acre tracts which we plant to best varieties of paper-shell pecan nut trees, and scientifically cultivate, fertilize, prune, spray and care for the trees for five years. During this time you have no interest or taxes to pay. The land is located within four miles of Tallahassee, the capital of Florida, and there is no more healthful climate nor more beautiful home-site in America.

¶ Our terms of sale: \$20 per month. We pay you annually for side crops which we raise between the trees on your tract, 5 per cent on your monthly payments for five years, and at your option we will continue to care for your grove after five years, gathering, boxing, shipping and marketing the nuts for 10 per cent of the net profits. All moneys paid to and disbursed by the United States and Mexican Trust Company, with resources of \$2,500,000.

A. E. Stilwell . . . President  
F. H. Richmond Vice-President  
Matt C. Smith . . . Treasurer  
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S. Z. Ruff, C. E. and L. E., Horticulturist in Charge, Tallahassee, Fla.

¶ Full particulars and copy of our contract of sale in our illustrated booklet, "Income in a Nut Shell," sent free on request.

# Florida Pecan Endowment Company

(Members National Nut Growers' Association)

149 BROADWAY

NEW YORK C

pecan. Kimble county will this year be the big pecan producing section of the State. Junction City, the county seat, not yet touched by a railroad, will ship this year in the neighborhood of 600,000 lbs., for which the growers will receive about \$48,000. The farmers of this section gather the nuts from the trees which border the Llano river and streams tributary, and market them by the wagon load. The season opens in September and extends through November. The nuts grow wild and nothing is planted or grafted. But 60c lb. is being paid them this year. The price in the large consuming centers of the United States runs 12 1-2 to 15c.

Around the holidays 20c to 25c is the prevailing price. Even at the lesser figure it will be seen that the consumer is often compelled to pay 10 per cent more for his nuts than was received by the grower. It is estimated that the growers of Kimble county will receive this year not more than \$48,000 for the 600,000 lbs. of nuts produced.

There are dealers in Texas who annually ship to the East, either for consumption in this country or for exportation, more than 100 cars of nuts. There is one firm in San Antonio whose investments in pecans amounts annually to more than \$1,500,000. Another firm at Waco last year handled about 50 cars and a firm at Tyler handled about the same quantity. Besides these there are a number of dealers who handle less extensively but help to make up the 5,000,000 or more lbs. of pecans which will be marketed from Texas this year.

#### Selection of Trees

The numerous pecan orchards that are now attaining bearing age in the Southern states emphasize the fact that it is of the utmost importance that commercial planters of this nut should exercise great care to secure varieties adapted

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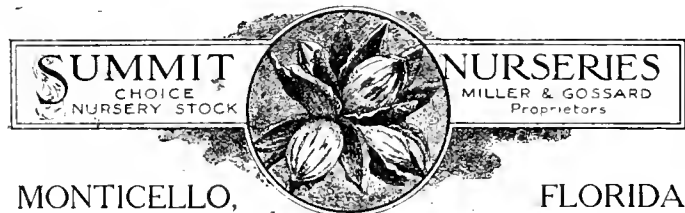
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to the conditions of the section where they are to be planted. While trees of varieties that prove unsuited to conditions can be top-worked and converted into other sorts, the expense of such conversion and the time required to accomplish it render it important that the necessity for such top-budding and grafting be avoided if possible. Careful investigation of the behaviour of varieties already growing in a locality or under conditions as similar as can be found is the only safe course for the peccan planter in selecting his varieties. While nothing short of actual test of a variety in the locality can be considered sufficient, in the absence of such test the grower will do well to confine his commercial plantings to varieties that have originated in his own region, rather to rely on sorts that have been developed under radically different conditions."—M. A. Taylor in Year Book.

### Pecans in Barbour County

Barbour county, Alabama, peccan growers think that that county will take third, if not second, place among the counties of the state in the production of pecans with its crop for this season. The number of bearing trees in the county is said to be approximately 23,000, of which 7,500 are in a radius of three miles of Eufaula. The yield this season will be at least 75 per cent of a full crop, it is believed. Many of the nuts grown are of the finest size and quality and are sold readily at 75 cents a pound. Much of the lands upon which the trees are growing was at one time regarded as practically worthless. Some of the largest growers in the vicinity of Eufaula are: H. Lamp-ley, 3,500; Eufaula Pecan Company, 1,500; C. A. Locke, 500; R. Moulthrop, 600; L. E. Irby, 300; C. F. Massey, 100; A. H. Merrill, 100; C. L. Cooper, 250; E. Y. Dent, 100; J. P. Smith, 100.

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They also have about fifty acres on Kettle Creek, near Waycross, which they will sell cheap.

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Provide for yourself, your children and your children's children by buying a ten acre tract which is not only capable of sustaining a fine pecan orchard but of raising three crops of grains and vegetables every year.

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Trees now one year old.

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Cultured, well-to-do people from North, East and  
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Here is specialized two industries of the largest and  
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Pecan trees are all sold for this season, but we still have a fine lot of grafted and budded English Walnut trees in extra fine varieties. Our trees are all grafted on the

Eastern Black Walnut stock and are the hardiest and best for eastern planting. Write for descriptive price list.

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## Book Reviews

"For Better Crops," 160 pages, published by the International Harvester Company, Chicago. Contains many brief and pointed notes on live agricultural subjects.

"The Control of the Chestnut Bark Disease," Farmer's Bulletin No. 447, Department of Agriculture. A 24 page pamphlet by Haven Metcalf and J. Franklin Collins.

"Information for the Homeseeker" by W. H. Leahy, General Passenger Agent, A. B. & A. Railroad, Atlanta, Ga. A 16 page pamphlet, regarding lands traversed by that railroad, showing results and opportunities.

"Dollars in Nuts," an illustrated 20 page folder containing a symposium of Nut culture in the Southwest. Issued by the Texas Nursery Co., Sherman, Tex. One of the best Texas publications treating of the pecan that we have yet seen.

Annual Catalogue of the Home Correspondence School, Springfield, Mass. A book of 132 pages, describing the various courses of study and giving much information of general benefit. Copies may be had on request.

"Agriculture," a practical treatise in three volumes, by Prof. William P. Brooks, of the Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment Station. Published by the Home Correspondence School of Springfield, Mass. Price, \$1.25 per volume, or \$3.50 per set. Volume I is devoted to soils, methods of improvement, tillage and drainage, Volume II treats of fertilization and crop rotation, while Volume III handles the subject of animal husbandry. These volumes constitute a valuable and interesting addition to any farm or school library.

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**Pecan Groves  
Pecan Trees  
Pecan Nuts**

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**FOR SALE**


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Twenty-five acres planted three years next January. Actual nuts to be seen on some of the trees. For sale at \$300 per acre, one-third cash, balance easy payments at 6 per cent interest. Choice standard varieties, selected trees, grown in my own nursery. None of these trees is more than five years old from the seed. On this tract is a two room ceiled cottage with kitchen at the rear, and small barn and cowshed. Situated less than 300 yards from town of Baconton, Mitchell county, Georgia, which is on the A. C. L. R. R., from Albany to Thomasville. Four passenger trains a day.

Also five 40 acre tracts of trees. Eight acres planted three years ago; 32 acres two years ago. There is a nice three room ceiled cottage on each of these tracts, with porch back and front, also barn and stable. For sale at \$250 per acre, same terms and same character of trees as above. Some nuts can be seen on these tracts also.

These groves immediately adjoin my original grove of some 11,500 trees, most of which are now bearing. Actual and close inspection of this property invited.

## NURSERY STOCK

My Nursery Stock is all sold except a limited number of Nelsons, for which I am asking \$2.00 per tree, 1 to 3 feet, 25c extra for each added foot. I paid \$5 per tree for my original Nelsons in January, 1905. Some bore at the end of four years. Last season I sold all my selected Nelson nuts at \$1.25 per pound; run of the tree at \$1.00 per pound. So far my Nelson nuts have filled satisfactorily.

## NUTS

I estimate my present crop from 5,000 to 8,000 pounds, varieties consisting of Alley, Curtis, Frotscher, Georgia Giant, Nelson, Pabst, Russell, Schley, Stuart, Teche and Van Deman. Prices range, according to variety, from 50c to \$1.25 per pound.

# CHAS. M. BARNWELL

## Laurel Bay Farm

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## THE BREEDING OF PECAN TREES

BY CHAS. L. EDWARDS

A Paper Read at the Mobile Meeting of the National Nut Growers' Association

Gentlemen of the Convention: It is with regret that I must plead inability to respond in person to the cordial invitation to attend the meeting of the National Nut Growers' Association at Mobile. I have some tender recollections of that fine old Southern city, extending back to the time when I wore the uniform of a Confederate private; and I would be glad to refresh these old-time memories. It would also afford a pleasure, long to be remembered, to meet the members of the association and become more imbued with the spirit of fraternity that animates the nut-growing brother hood; but since I can not be with you I now tender, as agreed, this paper.

### The Breeding of Pecan Trees.

Inasmuch as the field of my activities has been confined mainly to North Texas, my remarks will relate mainly to personal experiences and to conditions, in a measure local. Going, as they will go, to the foundation of the pecan industry, as it is with us and in other parts of the Southwest, I trust they may not be without some permanent value.

In the breeding of pecan trees, more may be done than the mere propagation of handsome and salable stock of popular varieties. Not being engaged commercially in this branch of horticultural endeavor, I shall venture to express myself freely, but, I trust with becoming discretion.

The association has prescribed standards of excellence for both nuts and trees, and in breeding to the points indicated by the scorecard a requisition is laid upon the best thought and the best handiwork of those engaged in this department of the nut industry.

### Propagating from Bearing Trees.

Long before I became really interested in pecans, the advantages of propagating from bearing trees were well known to pioneers in the new field. This not only gave assurance of young trees being true to name, but it was also conducive to earlier bearing—a very desirable quality in pecan trees.

### Seed Selection an Auxillary to Bud Selection.

With some experience as an amateur in the propagation of the peach I had learned that seed selection as an auxiliary to bud selection would abbreviate the time limit in reaching a desired result. To give an instance, some of our best varieties of peaches

are so subject to brown rot that in some seasons the loss is almost total. Other varieties are free from rot. With a view of breeding out this tendency to rot, seeds were selected from a vigorous, well grown tree that always produced sound fruit. In due time the seedlings grown from these selected seed were budded from bearing trees of the Mamie Ross, Lee Cling and Elberta varieties. Bud selections were made from trees having fewest specimens of rotting fruit. The resulting trees more than met expectation; most of them have lived out their time, but some still survive. Specks of rot have appeared at times, but never an actually rotten peach.

### An Experiment.

An experiment in the same direction was tried in another way. A few trees of the Sneed variety bore perfectly sound fruit through all sorts of seasons, but their bearing was so shy as to make them undesirable. These trees were topworked with Elberta and late Crawford. Same result; rot was reduced to a negligible minimum, while other trees of the same varieties, in the same orchard, lost fully 40 per cent in 1908. There was an epidemic of rot in that year.

### Double Selection Not Overrated.

On mentioning these experiments some time ago to a nurseryman of large experience and an excellent gentleman, by the way, he was of opinion that I overrated the importance of this double selection of seeds and buds. To strengthen his position he cited the case of the Chinese Cling, "the mother of orchards." Through many decades it has remained true to type, though worked upon all sorts of stocks. True enough, but there is a difference between identity of type and a decadence in the soundness of fruit produced. Since our conversation, moreover, I have had opportunity to visit orchards set liberally with Chinese Clings and there was not only great difference in the soundness of the fruit, but also in the productiveness of the trees. The type was all right and the trees vigorous enough, but there were undesirable variations in quality of fruitage and in bearing habit.

### Importance of Selecting Breeding Stock.

I take it that careful selection of breeding stock is the best preventive of undesirable variations. It is not infrequent that we hear complaints of this

or that variety of pecan in certain localities. In some cases it is more likely that the fault results from injudicious breeding of the trees than from any inherent fault in the variety. From one locality we are told that the Frotscher is a failure as a commercial pecan and from another that its crops are regular and abundant. From one direction we are advised that its growth is straggling and its kernels off color; from another we have pictures showing handsome, symmetrical trees yielding a product that sells at fancy prices. And right here it may be observed that the fancy price is usually a pretty good guaranty of the excellence of the kernel. Still there are trees of the Frotscher that are unsatisfactory. I have one of them with branches so straggling as to be considered sprawling, and the nut looks much better outside than inside. There is also a Stuart in my garden with long-jointed, shanky stem and branches, ungainly enough. The nut is the only thing about it to persuade one that it is a Stuart. This tree and the Frotscher are both well grown, but variant from good types of those varieties. In my judgment, there was a slip of a cog somewhere in their propagation. They call not for condemnation, but for new tops from better strains, since neither of them, owing to their manner of growth, can be expected to produce large yields of nuts.

#### **Climatic Conditions to be Considered.**

It is further incumbent upon the breeder of pecan trees to produce stock suited to the climatic conditions of the locality in which the trees are to be transplanted. Five years ago I bought from a nursery in Southwest Georgia a lot of trees budded on seedlings grown from Texas pecans. These trees have endured the unusual droughts of the last three years much better than other trees purchased the same season, having both root and top of Eastern origin. Similar purchases made by an acquaintance were attended with like results. This may serve as a hint to nut nurserymen doing business in the arid and same-arid portions of Texas, that our people need trees adapted to the climatic conditions of their localities. There is something in heredity. Nuts from trees growing for centuries and centuries in North and West Texas should produce roots better suited for dry climate than nuts from trees that for unnumbered generations have been growing in a humid climate with abundant rainfall.

And this is not all. There is no longer a doubt that pecans originating on the gulf coast may be made more hardy by budding or grafting on roots grown from Texas nuts. When worked upon seedlings grown from coast country nuts those varieties are frequently winter killed in North Texas; but I have never known them to be seriously injured by blizzards when worked upon North Texas stocks. They have followed the example of the orange when put upon stocks of the more hardy citrus trifoliata.

#### **Should Not Be Overstimulated.**

Of trees unadapted to conditions prevailing in most part of Texas, those grown on irrigated and highly fertilized grounds probably take precedence. It is well enough, to be sure, for young trees in time of drought to have water equivalent to normal rainfall applied artificially. Nor is there anything improper in growing them upon soils of good fertility. But to stimulate them highly with fertilizers, and to force growth with irrigation so as to have trees of marketable size in the shortest time are practices at variance with the best interests of nut industry. Such trees cannot be expected to do well on average land with normal rainfall, while in localities where dry weather usually prevails in summer and fall they are a distinct disappointment. Those of us who have had experience with pampered chickens and live stock bred for sale only want nothing to do with overstimulated pecan trees. Some of us want a chance to give them better treatment than they received in the nursery.

These matters are mentioned because the care of a tree in its early stages is part and parcel of its breeding. I have been driven to conclusion that the best varieties of fruits and nuts may be impaired in excellence not only by want of care in selecting seed, and propagating wood but also by injudicious care of the trees. My belief is just as firmly fixed that good varieties may be made better by intelligent double selection in parentage, assisted by proper methods in bringing up the trees, and that by such procedure any good point in a tree or its fruit may be emphasized. Some experience with the finer breeds of poultry and live stock has made me a strong advocate of good blood at both ends of the line, even in the breeding of trees.

On becoming interested in pecans it seemed to me that two of the more desirable ends to be reached were to simplify methods of propagation and to reduce the time required for trees to bear. Presuming that most of those present are conversant with modern methods of budding and grafting pecan trees, my work on this line will be passed over. This brings us to the means used to reduce the interval between the planting of nuts and the gathering of ripe pecans of one's own growing. A careful selection of seed nuts and another selection of propagating wood from bearing trees of known excellence seemed to be the most promising route.

I may mention here that my inoculation with the pecan microbe dates from the meeting of the National association in Dallas six years ago. In the spring of 1906, immediately following, separate plantings were made from two parcels of nuts with a view of getting about a hundred seedlings from each. One lot was from a native upland tree nearby, with a record for regular and prolific bearing since its sixth year. In size and quality these nuts

were well above average from our native trees. The other lot was said to be from a county in Southwest Texas, no great way from the coast. These nuts were larger than the first lot but not equal in quality, nor in plumpness of kernel. Difference in shape and markings indicated that they were from several different trees. Again, in 1907 another small planting was made of nuts from the arid country in West Texas. These were strictly good, medium sized pecans from a tree reputed to an early, prolific and regular producer. Coming from an arid district, they were planted for the additional purpose of comparing their seedlings with the others in the matter of resisting drought. Dry weather in summer and fall is not infrequent with us. In the spring of 1909 the seedlings grown from these three plantings were of good size for budding.

#### **Experiment With Precocious Varieties.**

So far as I know the Halbert and Texas Prolific varieties are as precocious as any of our Texans of the finer sorts. So, to make the test in reducing bearing age, buds of these varieties were taken from trees of known precocity. Buds of Halberts were put on seedlings from the plantings of 1906 and the Texas Prolific on seedlings from the West Texas nuts planted a year later. The buds did fairly well, and the next winter all but three of each kind were removed for transplanting. In 1910 two of the Halberts budded in 1909 and left standing, bore nuts, one producing two and the other eight, ripening early in October. In this case four years and six months intervened between planting seed nuts and gathering pecans. The tree producing eight nuts last year has thirty-nine this season, but the other, a smaller tree, is resting and growing.

In the same spring of 1909 buds of Halbert were put on seedlings of the same age from the Southeastern seed nuts, but up to this time there has been no fruitage, although opportunities were equal to those of the fruiting trees. Other buds of Halbert put on scrub seedlings in 1908 have not borne.

In the case of Texas Prolific, two out of three, on seedlings from West Texas nuts, planted in 1907 and budded in 1909, are bearing this year, one having two and the ten other nuts. These will ripen in a few days so that pecans will be gathered within four years and six months from the time of planting these seed nuts. Those West Texas pecans gave the most uniform lot of seedlings and have best endured dry seasons. Once more, there is something in heredity; and the principles of plant biology are asserted in the case of pecan trees, as in other trees.

It is not unusual for precocious varieties to bear the next year after budding on large trees, but thus far I have not heard of any others fruiting so early after budding on two or three-year old seedlings.

These results are at least persuasive that the trait of precocity may be emphasized by selecting seed nuts and selecting buds from early bearing trees. The tomato has seen brought to earlier bearing by selecting fruits of fruit ripening for seed. The history of other vegetables repeats the story. Why not pecans? True, there are times when pollination from undesirable sources may interfere with heredity and even set the laws of variation in a wrong direction for our purpose; but other plants are not free from these conditions.

#### **Bear Same Year Budded.**

Now for a recital that may possibly operate as a strain upon credulity. A number of those seedlings from West Texas nuts failed to take buds in the spring of 1909, also in the season following. So in the spring of 1911 they were four years old. Some of them were budded and some grafted from a very choice strain of the Halbert pecan. Out of about two dozen, fully a third set nuts same season of 1911. Some of them are still on the baby trees, and will mature in few days. I have arranged to have them photographed when the hulls have opened. During very dry weather in May and June most of the nuts fell off and some were destroyed by insects. My larger trees shared the same misfortune. These buds and grafts were put on early in March last, and two months later had set young pecans. These also will ripen within four years, and six months from the time the seed-nuts were planted—which was in April, 1907.

#### **Good Breed Stock Important.**

In Prof. Hume's work, "The Pecan and its Culture," is an illustration showing one-year pecan in fruit, with the explanation, "Unusual; due to bearing wood being used as a scion." I venture the statement that such results will be less exceptional when those engaged in the breeding of pecan trees shall make more liberal use of seed-nuts and scions from mother trees with established records for early and satisfactory bearing.

To reach the age of paying production, these small but precocious trees must have time to grow large tops. It may be remembered in the meantime that all the profit in nut-growing is not measured by the money value of annual crops. Younglings, with their brave showings of first fruits, give assurance to hope and yield a satisfaction that mere dollars and cents never did and never will afford. Desirable, however, as the trait of precocity may be, we must not invest it with an over-valuation, for other trees of later bearing do just as well when they get down to business.

It may be repeated over and over that good breeding stock is a matter of first importance in the propagation of pecan trees. Seed nuts bought in market and buds or grafts from bearing trees merely, do not meet the requirements. The purchase of fowls



for breeding does not want the run of the yard; the purchaser of live stock for a like purpose is not content with the average of lot or pasture. Neither may the breeder of pecan trees be satisfied with seed nuts or propagating wood from what may be called the run of the orchard. Such stock may answer ordinary purposes, as do the lower grades of fowls, swine or cattle: but they do not meet the requirement of the customer who wants and is willing to pay for the best.

If a young man about to engage in the propagation of pecan trees on a commercial scale were to ask me to prepare for him a business motto it would be this: "Every seedling from a good seed nut and every nut from a good tree, every bud and graft from best-bearing trees, and every plant a thoroughbred."

The disappointments in store for those who have planted largely of trees promiscuously bred will create a demand after a while for trees with good blood at both ends of the line. The rules of the breeder of live stock must be adopted eventually by the breeder of trees.

In all these efforts for the betterment of the nut industry, discouragements will come from time to time. There will be bad seasons, untimely frosts and destructive showers. Besides these, the croaker we have always with us. When you show fine well-filled nuts, he reminds you that they are not near so large in dry years. When your trees are bending under the weight of a heavy crop, he whines out that they may not bear again in three or four years. On calling his attention to young trees of present season's propagation in flourishing growth, he is sure that it will take them a lifetime to bear. If you point out trees that are bearing nicely within three or four years from transplanting, or within one or two seasons from budding, then he groans in spirit and declares that such early bearing is bound to stunt and injure the trees. And then—right then—you begin to chafe under the restraint imposed by the sixth commandment—for it is written: "Thou shalt not kill."

#### **Texas Tree's Quick Action.**

Here in Texas our native wild pecan trees afford some peculiar advantages in getting quick action. In top-budding them I have given preference as far as possible to trees of small size that bear well. For general purposes any strong, healthy tree may answer when your buds are known to be first rate, but when a strain of propagating wood is to be tested, trees of good bearing habit are preferable for stocks. After the new top has grown and come into satisfactory fruitage I should think that propagating wood taken from it would be altogether preferable to run of the orchard. I could relate some interesting experiences in working with wilding trees, but this paper is growing long and another opportunity must be awaited.

Thus far I have made some effort to state only facts with such conclusions as were legitimately deducible. Now let me indulge in a bit of conjecture. There are those who think we need a pecan tree producing nuts that will come true when planted. Possibly some one has it already. It seems to me that a self-pollinating tree, flowering earlier or later than other trees round about might produce reliable nuts for planting. On some trees of my own and on others under my supervision I noticed during the last spring several belated clusters of pistillate or bearing flowers. At that time all staminate or male flowers had fallen from neighboring trees, and there appeared to be no source for vagrant pollen floating in the air. To determine this point some of these belated flowers were artificially pollinated, and they set clusters of nuts averaging larger than others on the same trees. The flowers not pollinated artificially produced nothing. Those that set nuts from this artificial pollination were not screened or covered at all. The pollen was applied by sprinkling from a canister with a perforated top that once held talcum powder. The top is arranged in such a manner that the openings may be graduated to allow light or liberal sprinkling of the talcum powder and it answers equally well for applying pollen.

It is up to the nut growers to produce a pecan nut that will come true when planted. Can we do it?

#### **Invitation to Meet in Texas.**

It would be an additional source of satisfaction to me to be present at your meeting and respond as best I could to such questions as this paper may elicit. Sincerely trusting that the association may see its way clear to hold its next annual meeting at Houston, Texas, I pass up my subject. As a final word I may say that there are many others now at work in Texas field, whose interest in pecan culture was awakened by your proceedings at Dallas six years ago. You did us good and we want you to come again and give us your assistance in doing still others good. We especially need your aid in helping Texas to discover her native pecan trees.—

### **OUR TRADE IN NUTS**

BY EUGENE MERRITT

*A Paper Read at the Mobile Meeting of the National Nut Growers' Association*

For a person to be successful in any business, he must not only be able to produce the best of goods, but to sell at an advantage on the best of markets. From the reports of National Nut Grower's conventions and other sources of information, the nut growers of the United States seem to have been striving to produce the highest grade of nuts and to extend their growth in increasing quantities in the fields not only known to be favorable, but into new

fields not yet developed. Thus, the question naturally comes to mind, what are the opportunities for marketing nuts?

The trade returns of the United States show that the per capita value of nuts imported into this country increased from less than 6 cents for the period 1901-1905, to over 10 cents for the period 1906-1910. In other words, for every man, woman and child in the United States, there was contributed 6 cents to foreign growers of nuts in 1901-1905 and 10 cents in 1906-1910, most of which might have gone into the pockets of nut growers in the United States. This may seem like a small and insignificant sum, it amounts to \$4,700,000 in the earlier period, and to nearly \$10,000,000 in the latter. The last average is larger than total value of the peanuts and all other nuts raised during the census year 1899.

The nuts that are separately stated in the trade returns of the United States, and are, therefore, considered the most important, are walnuts (English,) almonds, filberts, cocoanuts, and peanuts. (Of course, the peanut is not a true nut.) In addition, large quantities of oils made from nuts are imported also.

The two kinds of imported nuts which have the largest value are walnuts and almonds. We received annually during 1906-1910 from foreign countries 29,000,000 pounds of walnuts, of which 23,500,000 pounds came from France and 3,700,000 pounds from Italy.

Of almonds there were imported 15,000,000 pounds, 8,000,000 coming from Spain and 3,200,000 coming from both France and Italy. Thus, it is seen that on the average, more almonds are imported than have been produced in any two previous years by California and half as many more walnuts as were produced in the years of larger production in that State.

The trade returns show that over \$2,000,000 worth of cocoanuts and their meat were imported during the year ending June 30, 1910. Of the cocoanut meat, broken or not shredded, desiccated or prepared, nearly 11,000,000 pounds, or more than one half of the total came from the Philippine Islands and the remainder from other islands in Oceania. The whole cocoanuts come principally from Honduras, Panama, British West Indies, Cuba and Columbia.

The next two most important kinds of nuts imported are the Brazil nut and peanut. The former amounted to nearly 350,000 bushels annually for 1906-1910, coming almost entirely from Brazil. We received from foreign countries during the year ending June 30, 1910, 29,000,000 pounds of peanuts, of which 8,000,000 pounds came from France, 9,000,000 from Spain and 7,300,000 pounds from Japan. This total equals the quantity of peanuts gathered in

the State of Alabama at the time of the census of 1900.

The only other nuts of any importance for which the United States trade returns show the countries of origin are filberts. During the year ending June 30, 1910, the imports amounted to 11,600,000 pounds, of which 10,000,000 came from Italy.

The total imports of pecans for consumption were nearly 1,500,000 pounds in the year ending June 30, 1909, and over 3,300,000 pounds in the following year. The countries of origin were not given in the official reports.

If the imports of nuts prior to 1905 be compared with the imports since that year it will be found that there has been increased importation in all the principal kinds. The average imports of almonds has increased from less than 9,000,000 pounds for 1901-1905 to more than 15,000,000 pounds for 1906-1910, or nearly 70 per cent. In the case of walnuts there has been an increase from 19,000,000 pounds for 1903-1905 to 29,000,000 pounds for 1906-1910, or over 50 per cent. The filberts entered for consumption show an increase from 7,400,000 pounds for 1901-1905, to 11,300,000 pounds for 1906-1910. For the other nuts, the quantities are not given in all cases, but, if the values be taken as a standard, the increase has been as great, if not greater than for the kinds mentioned above.

From this brief review of the import trade, it can easily be seen not only that large quantities of nuts are imported that might be produced at home, but that the increase in production does not keep pace with the increase in consumption.

Nut culture, on a commercial basis, is a comparatively modern idea in this country. To overcome the hold that foreign nuts have on our home market we must be able to produce as good nuts and sell as cheaply as they do. To accomplish the first result the National Nut Growers' Association has been working for a series of years, but as production increases, it will be found that the second factor is fully as difficult and perplexing as any that may have been dealt with in the past.

To be able to market nuts most successfully, first the best quality must be produced, and, second, they must be sold on the best market at the highest price. Towards the first idea rapid and vigorous progress has already been made. It is along the line of successful marketing that a few suggestions might be timely. It is understood that a committee is already investigating this topic, and many of the ideas presented here may not be entirely new to the National Nut Growers' Association. Apparently no other scheme has been devised whereby the producer can obtain for himself as large a per cent of the price paid by the consumer as through some

(continued on page 230)

# THE NUT-GROWER

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THE NUT-GROWER COMPANY

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## SUBSCRIPTION RATES

In the United States and Mexico, \$1.00 per year; in Canada and other foreign countries, \$1.25.

## NOTICE

When this paragraph is marked it means that your subscription has expired and that you are requested to renew promptly, as postal regulations do not permit us to mail to delinquents.

The famous Ramsey pecan orchard is now on the market, but so far no advertisement regarding it has been offered *The Nut-Grower*. This orchard has been used largely as an example by promoters who referred to the refusal of a good price made for a few acres as having been offered and refused for the whole orchard.

Mr. J. B. Wight, of Cairo, Ga. sends in the record of the 1911 crop of his noted Frotseher tree, as 306 pounds. This tree is now 19 years old and has thus far borne 1601 pounds. Mr. Wight paid two dollars for this tree in 1892. As far as we know, he has not kept a record of the buds and scions it has furnished, but doubtless it has been profitable to him aside from the nuts it has yielded regularly for the past sixteen years.

Probably no feature of pecan planting causes more solicitude or more inquiries than does the adaptability of varieties. We have in contemplation the compiling of lists of varieties best suited to the various sections and it will be necessary for our subscribers to help us in this particular. Beginning with an early number we will each month give a list of, say, ten popular varieties. We want every one of our subscribers who has had practical experience with the varieties listed from time to time to report on them for his locality. These reports will be tabulated by localities and published as information from the field. Important data can be gathered from these reports, since it is desired that every reader will co-operate in this movement. We believe the consensus of opinions by our readers on this matter will be the best information obtainable at present. Reports from others than our own patrons will not be used in making up the ratings of the varieties.

The pecan and hickory, as well as the walnut, are comparatively free from the injuries inflicted by insects on many timber trees. The following clipping from a circular by the Bureau of Entomology, shows

the extent of injury sometimes inflicted without much external evidence of the damage:

It has been determined that insects of a certain class attack the wood and bark of living timber and that, while they do not contribute materially to the death of the trees or give much external evidence of their presence, they produce wounds in the bark and wormhole and pinhole defects in the wood which result in a depreciation in commercial value amounting to from 5 to 50 per cent. These defects in the wood are not detected until after the trees have been felled and the logs transported to the mill and converted into lumber. Thus to the actual damage to the lumber is added the expense of logging and manufacture of the defective, low-grade material, much of which must be discarded as worthless culls.

President Miller, in his address at the Mobile convention of the National Nut Growers' Association, reviewing the past ten years of development, mentioned two agencies as having contributed most largely to the wonderful progress made in that short period of time. One of the agencies mentioned was *The Nut-Grower*, the association then in session being the other.

The association itself has been built largely by the persistent and progressive policy which has always controlled this publication. We propose to make *The Nut-Grower* during the next decade as we have done in the past just as good as the patronage extended will permit.

The nut industry—especially that part of it dealing with the pecan in the south—with its attractive and profitable offerings, is constantly developing new problems as well as new opportunities and it is our promise to plan, organize and operate such measures as will subserve the best interests of our patrons and most rapidly develop on safe and sane lines this new horticultural specialty. If we are to accomplish this it calls for a largely increased subscription and advertising patronage. If every one of our readers will speak a good word for us it will not only help *The Nut-Grower* but will mean much for the public good as well.

## OUR TRADE IN NUTS

(Continued from page 229.)

method of co-operation. The National Nut Growers' Association will serve as a convenient starting point for a co-operative selling association. Having organized the nut growers into a selling association, the next step should be the adoption of a standard so that each member may classify his own nuts and that the purchaser will know exactly what he is buying when he purchases a nut said to be a certain kind and grade. A poor nut should never be allowed to go on the market under the name of the associa-

tion. In order to insure that each member conforms to the standard, there should be a vigorous inspection and severe penalties for misgrading. In communities where nuts are produced in sufficient quantities to maintain a warehouse, a grader could be employed, otherwise individual members, or an officer of a local organization, should be required to do this work. In marketing nuts every effort should be made to take advantage of the lower cost of shipping in carload lots.

In selling the nuts, it should be distinctly understood that the members will dispose of their produce only through the association, and here, also a heavy penalty should be attached for a violation of this regulation. Some associations go no further than to sell the products in the producer's hands and to designate to what points they shall be shipped. Others attend to the selling on the local markets either by designating certain commission men as agents, or by establishing their own agency in some of the larger selling centers. The secret of success in co-operative selling is that the product should pass through as few hands as possible from the time it leaves the producer until it reaches the consumer.

Organization does not create a market. In order to have a demand for a certain kind or brand of nuts, the public must know them and know also that they are superior to any other that they can buy for the same price. This is a problem in advertising. With the large number of uses to which nuts can be put, their high nutritive value and the comparative smallness of the present consumption by the American people, there is certainly a large field open to nut growers. The extensive use of various prepared breakfast foods is comparatively new. There is equally as great an opening in this country for the development of nuts as a food. To extend their use, the price must be low enough to take them out of the class of luxuries.

When the nut growers of the United States are able to supply the entire home market, there will be a vast foreign market yet to be conquered.

## RIGHT AND WRONG IDEAS ABOUT NUT TREES

BY H. E. VAN DEMAN

One of the leading rural papers allowed an article to get into print that is apt to mislead many people into thinking that the choice pecans of the south can be top worked into all the hickory trees as far north as the Great Lakes. This is a most erroneous belief.

Those fine varieties are too tender to endure the cold without injury very far north of the line of the Gulf States, and the Carolinas and they need a very long and warm summer to mature their wood and nuts.

None of the types of the southern pecans will flourish north of the line mentioned except those that naturally grow in Southern Indiana, Missouri, etc., and they have small, poor nuts, altho some rather good varieties are being found, and in time will be propagated.

The same article also tells how to bud the pecan on these hickories, as the writer thinks. He says to use the "flute or ring bud" and the "chip" bud.

I have tried both and succeeded with them to some extent, but very poorly in comparison with the patch bud. I have tried all of them and various styles of grafting in interworking the pecan, hickory hican and also on the walnut. The patch bud is the best style, (for me.) and I like to use dormant buds of the previous year's growth on very thrifty stalks that are already in leaf about May or early June. Of course the bud sticks must be in a peeling condition, which will occur with warm moist treatment, or if cut off the trees as needed and all upper growth thrown away the remaining buds will be in splendid fix for inserting. They must be bound on very tightly with waxed cloth and let alone for 20 days, then the bandage cut on the back side from the bud.

But to think that all sorts of hickory trees can be transformed into fine bearing pecan trees is a grand mistake. The Southern "bitter or water" hickory, *Hicoria aquatica*, is the best species to work into pecan trees that I know. There may be others that are as good but if so I do not know of success with them.

The wild walnut trees can be worked over to the choice Persian (English) varieties in the same way. I have some splendid young trees of this kind, both in the orchard and nursery and grafted to the best varieties known, such as Wiltz, Mayette, Franquette and Parisienne. I have some 300 nursery trees from last spring's grafts that are 8 feet tall and ripened to the tips, which are as healthy and solid as the natives. They are on native walnut roots and will succeed all over the Southern States, where seedlings fail because the nuts are of good size and flavor.

The trees grow very well in the nursery on pecan stocks, although at first they do not grow as fast as pecan trees of the southern type. They are very interesting from a botanical standpoint and are useful as well.

The Single-Tax Colony at Fairhope, Ala. turned out en masse and gave the convention an enjoyable day. The dinner was fine, especially the fish. Mr. Jones, of Georgia, complimenting the ladies, inquired how they imparted such a fine flavor to the fish, and was informed that the fish had been fed on pecans and Satsuma oranges.

# THE FERTILIZER FOR PECAN TREES

One that Increases the Yield and Leaves the Land in Better Shape than it Found It

Here is the formula. The best nut growers will vouch for the excellent results obtained by its use:

1000 lbs. Thomas Phosphate

200 lbs. Nitrate of Potash

600 lbs. 10 to 12 per cent Tankage

200 lbs. Sulphate of Potash

The Thomas Phosphate contains a large per cent of highly available Phosphoric Acid that has a definite action in the formation and development of buds. Its large amount of Lime effectively sweetens the soil.

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**CHARLESTON, S. C.**

## Walnuts in the Interior California Valleys

BY CLAUDE D. TRIBBLE

Having made a study of the English or Persian walnut varieties in the interior valleys, the writer begs to give the reader the benefit of his observations and experiments. It seems now only a matter of time till we have our Walnut Growers Association and have a full share of the joys and woes in the business.

It has been demonstrated that the California black (*Juglans California*) and its hybrids with the Eastern black (*Juglans Nigra*) are the only roots that can be used for stock to graft on, owing to their resistance to heat and to their withstanding the excessive water in the soil during the winter and spring months.

The seed should be planted in the sprouting bed as soon as taken from the tree and left till they commence sprouting, when they must be transplanted to the nursery row where they should be planted eight inches apart in the rows and the rows four to six feet apart and planted about three inches deep.

At two years the trees will be ready for budding. Some at

one year) or if preferred they may be transplanted to the orchard to be budded or grafted later. Nothing should be used but the most vigorous seedlings as the others will make poor dwarfy slow growing trees. In transplanting cut back the top to 24 inches and shorten the tap root.

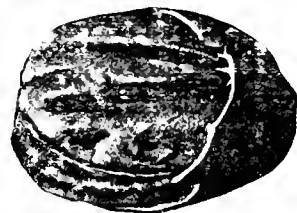
The nursery should be thoroughly cultivated, keeping it free from weeds. Good, deep ditches are necessary for irrigation and they should be so that the ground is moist at all times. Cultivation after each irrigation will promote growth and vigor.

English walnut seedlings have been planted in the valleys for many years and there are but few of these that have merit.

The writer and his brother have grafted over several hundred of these in the past few years, yet it is not advisable although the parties prefer to have these grafted instead of waiting for young trees to bear. One of these seedlings, the so-called Vrooman Franquette, is said to have considerable merit. It is said to have originated near Niles, California and is supposed to be a second generation Franquette.

There are but few of the known varieties adapted to the interior

## SUCCESS



NATURAL SIZE

The nut that has never failed to bear and never failed to fill at both end with kernels of best quality.

**BECHTEL PECAN NURSERIES**

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## Gainesville Nurseries Gainesville, Fla.

Specialists in Budded and Grafted Pecan Trees of reliable known varieties. Our catalog contains information on selecting, planting, culture, etc., and is free for the asking. Graft wood for sale. Our orchards contain over 40 named varieties.

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Situated just opposite the town of Jeanerette, La., a hustling place. Property fronts for 2 1-2 miles on the main road from town to a large lake and is well suited for cutting-up into small holdings.

Rich alluvial land, the sugar-bowl of America. Large sugar refineries near by, where cane commands a good price.

Immense pecan trees now growing on the place, showing what they can do. 750 acres of cleared land and 1300 acres of timber. Could add another 160 acres of cleared land ripe for sub-dividing into town lots if wanted.

If planted with pecans a good income could be made by planting cane between the trees.

There are now 500 acres in pecans near this property and trees for planting could be secured at that place.

Terms will be given if desired.

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Growers and shippers of

## Fancy Paper Shell Pecans

Budding and Grafting Wood  
for Sale

## Back Numbers of THE NUT-GROWER Wanted

I will pay 25c each for copies of THE NUT-GROWER for the following months:

June, July and December, 1907

Please send copies direct and I will remit immediately.

Percival P. Smith, Chicago, Ill.  
108 S. LaSalle St.

valleys and these are mostly of the French types of which the best known are the Franquette and Mayette.

From the writer's observation the Mayette is preferable owing to its maturing early in the autumn and escaping the discoloring caused by the fall rains which usually catch the later nuts.

The Parisienne is one of the good nuts, but usually a shy bearer, yet the writer has seen one tree of this variety that out-yields any other variety in the orchard and there are a number of varieties including the Franquette and Mayette.

The walnuts that have proven best for the coast counties and the southern part of the state, have proven a failure in the valleys, and I believe most of them have been tried and some are buying seedling and grafted trees of these varieties. They are too susceptible to our climate conditions and sunburn.

It is certain that some experimenter will find a nut much more adapted to our conditions than we have at present. There are many second generation nuts scattered over the valleys that are wonderful producers, but are defective as commercial nuts.

The introduced French varieties bloom late, the Franquette blooming about the first of May and the Parisienne and Mayette about the middle of May, thereby escaping the spring frosts and damp weather which is said to cause the blight.

After grafting the scions should be protected by some sort of covering and the stock should be waxed repeatedly. Mr. Neff, of Anaheim has given a good formula for wax also the proper kind of laths to support the growing scions.

In grafting the nursery and small trees we use methods according to size of stock and in all our grafting we have not been bothered with an excessive flow of sap.

For an illustration in covering

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I offer at reasonable price a limited amount of budding wood from the following varieties:

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Root  
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THE LEADING VARIETIES  
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# *The* JAMES PECAN

WOODROW WILSON, THE MAN WHO STANDS  
THE BEST CHANCE OF BEING THE NEXT PRES-  
IDENT OF THE UNITED STATES HAS THIS TO  
SAY ABOUT

## *The* James Pecan:

Princeton, N. J.,  
December 24, 1911.

My Dear Friend:

We have enjoyed the pecans, not once  
but again and again. They are delicious.  
I never ate any that compared with them in  
tenderness or flavor. All my little house-  
hold join me in warm thanks. With much  
regards,

Sincerely yours,


WOODROW WILSON.

To Sam. H. James,  
Mound, La.

*The* James  
Pecan

*The* James  
Pecan







**Pecan Growing MADE EASY**

by planting trees dug with entire Tap Root and well developed lateral roots. Few Nurseries sell such trees.

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By planting only genuine budded or grafted trees, of best quality and best producing varieties. Some of the biggest, thickest-shelled nuts don't bear. Beware of them.

**Griffing's Trees**

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Our Varieties are Best  
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**THE**  
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We also grow Orange on hardy roots, all kinds Fruit, and Ornamental Trees. Shrubbery.

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the best investment that can now be made in the United States or elsewhere. I will sell you one already established

### On Easy Terms

planted to the best known grafted standard paper shell varieties, one to three years old, located on the Gulf coast of Mississippi, and in Jackson county, the native heath of the paper shell pecans, and where ten or twelve of the best known varieties now being propagated by nurserymen were originated.

I now have four groves ready for delivery and several thousand acres of the finest pecan land in the South. I have a very special bargain in a forty-acre grove (Satsuma orange trees between the pecans) which includes 20,000 stocks for the coming season's grafting, a splendid opening for a combination grove and nursery, on the L. & N. railroad and a half mile front on a running stream.

Will also furnish trees, superintend the planting of groves anywhere in south Mississippi and Alabama west of Mobile.

The Satsuma orange planted between pecans when desired. Young grafted trees, grafting wood and fancy and commercial nuts in any quantity. Thanksgiving and holiday orders for nuts given special attention. All grafting wood and trees from bearing trees in my own groves hence absolutely true to name. No guess work—you get exactly what you order.

**F.H.LEWIS Jackson Co. Scranton, Miss.**

scions (in our work this season) we used protection for 200 trees and got 80 per cent to make fine trees. In another plot 350 grafted were not protected, and we got 51 per cent.

We have experimented in budding the walnut for several years and last season we made an average of 65 per cent and expect to do better this season. We prefer budding to grafting as the bud makes an average of six feet.

Budding can be done in the fall only. We use the common shield bud and cure our buds three weeks before using. All of our spring budding has been a failure.

We cut the bud one and one-half inches long or less, tie with muslin strings and do not cut string till late in the fall or in the winter. The buds do not start till the spring following and some do not start till late in June. Ring and plate or patch buds have failed to grow for us.

Among diseases and pests we have the erinose of the leaf, die back and red spider (which is controlled by sulphur dust or spray.) Blight seldom affects the walnut in the valleys and but little damage is done.

In conclusion we should say to get the very best root stock that you can grow and have your scions selected from the best bearing trees that it is possible to find. Remember all trees of any variety of fruit do not bear well and it is so with the walnut. If you get Mayette, Franquette or any other variety, get your scions from the best bearing trees.

Be shy of the man with seedling trees for there is not one chance in one thousand of getting what was planted. A graft tree of good selection bears a paying crop in five years while a seedling bears a few nuts at 8 or 9 years of age, and you do not know what you will get.

Cocoanut growing in Malaysia is a flourishing industry. The to-

## \$800 Income

From Four  
Acres of  
our Pecan  
Land in one  
year. We  
have more  
like it to  
sell

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WAYCROSS, :. GEORGIA

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**Budded and Grafted  
Trees of the Best Var-  
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Write for prices  
of trees and infor-  
mation as to  
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of groves

**J. B. WIGHT**  
Cairo, Ga.

## CLASSIFIED

In this column we give place to advertisements of subscribers who have Orchard and Farm Products, Live Stock, Implements, etc., to sell or exchange, or inquiries for things wanted. The rate is One Cent a word for each insertion. Patrons are urged to make liberal use of this space, as it will be found convenient and profitable.

### For Sale

**FOR SALE**—Selected Pabst and Russell pecan nuts. Write for prices. Alb. B. Ackander, "Ackess," Ocean Springs, Miss. 12-1

**FOR SALE**—Five acre paper-shell pecan grove, 12 miles south of Albany, Ga., in the heart of the pecan belt. This orchard has had 3 years' scientific care and cultivation. Trees 2 years old when grafted to best standard varieties. For particulars address G. Olsen, 2545 W. Cornelia St., Chicago. 12-1

### Wanted

**WANTED**—HIGH GRADE PECAN INVESTMENT SALESMEN for a preferred stock which is convertible into a Southern farm home at option of holder; absolutely new financial plan—very attractive; largest agricultural project in the world; liberal commission offer. Write fully, E. H. CLARK, Box 295, Waycross, Ga.

**WANTED**—Good Housekeeping Magazine wants representatives to look after subscription renewals and to extend circulation by special methods which have proved unusually successful. Salary and commission. Previous experience desirable but not essential. Whole time or spare time. Address, with references, J. F. Fairbanks, Good Housekeeping Magazine, 381 Fourth Ave., New York City.

### Miscellaneous

**SAMPLE NUTS** of many leading varieties, for study or exhibition purposes, supplied at reasonable rates. Seed nuts furnished only in limited quantities. THE NUT-GROWER COMPANY, Waycross, Ga.

**TEXAS FARMS** and ranches, with rich lands for cultivation and native pecan trees suitable for top-working, offer unusual opportunities to homeseekers and investors. Top-budded orchards pay soonest at least expense. State your wants; correspondence invited. Charles L. Edwards, Station A, Dallas, Tex.

**Nuts for Profit** A BOOKLET of 158 pages; 60 illustrations. Propagation, cultivation, etc., of nuts best adapted to the various sections. Interesting and instructive. Price, by mail, 25 cents. JOHN R. PARRY, PARRY, N. J. From Jan. 1 to April 15, ORLANDO, FLA.

tal number of acres now under cultivation is considerably over 150,000, the value of which is said to be about \$16,500,000. European companies are going into the business on a large scale, and large profits are anticipated. The growers have to contend with various pests, insect and otherwise, caterpillars and beetles being the most serious, although squirrels and bears are said to be very destructive.

Vice Consul General Figart, writing from Singapore, says:

The illipe nut, known locally in the Straits Settlements as the "bidji sinkawang," is used to manufacture oil similar to lard and is edible. There are two crops a year, one large and one small. The large crop is now (August 12) nearly finished and a new crop will come in from March to June, 1912.

Pili nuts are 2 to 2½ inches long and triangular in shape, with three ridges. They are brown and have a shell that is very hard to break. The meat is of a cream color and quite delicious. At the present time these nuts are not used for commercial purposes, but are eaten by the natives.

The attention which the pecan has received in recent years has attracted increased interest to nuts in general, and has largely increased their consumption, as is shown by the rapid growth of importations. With all of this, prices have not declined in the least, but as in the case of the pecan, have actually advanced from year to year.

The food value of nuts is becoming recognized generally, and many sections that cannot grow the pecan are looking for nuts suited to their localities. This aspect of the industry is not only getting a good start, but it seems likely to become far more important that the present rate of progress indicates.

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Phone 59 Waycross, Ga.

# GRAND LAND ALLOTMENT IN THE STATE OF GEORGIA

25,000 Acres of the Richest Lands in the South to be thrown open for Settlement. Allotment will be made in the order in which applications are received.

Sandy loam soil, with top-soil resting on a sub-soil of rich, sandy clay. Light and responsive, easily worked and superior to all others for general purposes. Adapted to all the staple crops, such as corn, cotton, oats, sugar-cane, early vegetables and truck of every variety, including canteloupes and watermelons. In the very heart of the paper-shell pecan district and suited to fruits, such as peaches, pears, figs, grapes and persimmons. Also adapted to stock-raising dairying and poultry. Level and entirely free from stones and rocks. Sufficiently rolling for good drainage.

LOCATION, CLIMATE, TRANSPORTATION,  
SCHOOLS, ETC., ETC., ALL THAT  
CAN BE DESIRED

We are prepared to plant a limited acreage of Paper Shell Pecan Groves, using the best varieties of budded or grafted trees, 20 trees to the acre. We prepare and fence the land and give the trees the best kind of scientific cultivation and care for a period of five years.

Our charge, including land, is \$170 per acre.

REASONABLE PRICES, LIBERAL TERMS  
AND EASY PAYMENTS MAKE IT EASY  
TO OWN A FARM IN THIS MAG-  
NIFICENT TRACT OF LAND

For full information apply to

**W. H. CRUMB & COMPANY**  
Southern Building                      Waycross, Ga.

### Items of Interest

The Eufaula Pecan Co., of Eufaula, Ala., is a new enterprise. Mr. C. A. Locke is connected with the company.

In one week, three cars of pecans, aggregating 90,000 pounds, were shipped from Marble Falls and Burnet, Tex., to St. Louis and New York.

The Ohio Valley Forest Nursery, of Lake, Spencer county, Indiana, has engaged in propagating pecans and other nuts for northern localities.

Prof. H. E. Van Deman, of Washington, D. C., reports that one of his trees, a 38-year-old Claremont pecan, bore ten bushels of nuts, valued at \$200, last season.

It is said that the Louisiana pecan crop of 1911 was the largest in several years, amounting to over one hundred cars. The prices ranged from 8c to 20c, according to size and quality.

Two and one-half tons of walnut meats have been shipped from Santa Barbara to San Francisco, this being a portion of the \$10,000 worth of nuts purchased by Levy & Jacobs from the walnut growers of the county.—*California Fruit Grower*.

### \$20,000 Clear Profit

IN A YEAR. This is what one man made by combining Poultry and Nuts. It is easy money if you start right. We furnish the "Brains."

**American Hen Magazine, Chicago**  
\$5c per year; single copy, 5c; descriptive literature free.

## M. J. DOLAN

PHOTOGRAPHER

Waycross, Georgia

Pictures of Pecans our Specialty

## Singleton Furniture Co.

72 and 74 Plant Ave. WAYCROSS, GA.

The Largest Store

The Smallest Prices

Furniture from us is easy to get and easy to pay for.

## 10,000 Satsuma Orange Trees for Sale at 10c each

The tops of these trees are very young, and are consequently small, but they have good root systems and are home grown. In a year's time they should equal trees now selling at \$60.00 per hundred. If you want to get some good trees at a very low price, write us today.

**They Must be Sold at Once**

**The Paper Shell Pecan Nursery, Ltd.**  
Lafayette, La.

## Ocean Springs Pecan Nursery

Season 1911-12



**Will be pleased to book orders now for Grafted Pecans**

No Seedlings

Send for Price List

**Chas. E. Pabst, Prop'r**  
Ocean Springs, Miss.

## M. DOWNEY

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

**Horses and Mules**

WAYCROSS, GEORGIA

## Pecan Grove for Sale

About 50 acres, containing 160 bearing trees and 100 young trees, occupying about 10 acres. One-fourth mile from city, fronting railroad and public road. Good 4-room dwelling and out-houses. Plum trees, grape vines, pears, peaches, figs, for family use.

**Price, \$6,000**

Cash, \$2,500, \$1,000 one year, \$500 two years, \$2,000 two-and-a-half years, i ftaken by March 1, 1912. Address

**A. M. KNIGHT or R. L. SINGLETON**  
WAYCROSS, GA.

# For Sale by **A. CLARKE SNEDEKER**

## **Pecan Specialist**

Member National Nut  
Growers' Association

Groves of Choicest Pedigreed Varieties of Paper Shell  
Pecans.

One Acre or more to suit purchaser.

Trees now one year old.

Location is a suburb of Waycross, Ga., HOME-  
STEAD, on the A. C. L. R. R. and Auto Boulevard.

Cultured, well-to-do people from North, East and  
West are buying and building at this beautiful place.

Here is specialized two industries of the largest and  
safest profit-earnings, viz:

## **PECANS and POULTRY**

Land for Fruit, Farming, Trucking, etc., as well as  
Pecans, for sale by the

**Pecan and Poultry Specialist**

**A. CLARKE SNEDEKER**  
WAYCROSS, GA.

Write him for further particulars and FREE Treatise on Pecans and  
Pecan Culture.

## Chestnuts

### The Chestnut Bark Disease

It is seldom that the annals of horticulture have to record the occurrence of a disease so widespread or as destructive as the chestnut bark disease. First noticed in the neighborhood of New York City in 1904, it spread rapidly and is now known to be in at least ten of the eastern states. It attacks the American and European chestnuts, the chinkapin and occasionally the Japanese chestnuts, although the latter are almost immune. It is estimated that the financial loss from the disease is already in the neighborhood of \$25,000,000. In some localities, especially in New York, where the disease first appeared, all chestnut trees, except those of the Japanese varieties, have completely wiped out.

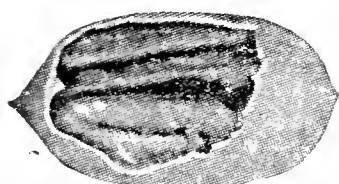
### Grafted Pecan Trees Of Select Paper Shell Varieties

NOT THE MOST—  
ONLY THE BEST

### Bayview Nursery

C. FORKERT, Proprietor

OCEAN SPRINGS, MISSISSIPPI



New  
Plan

For growing Pecans, Pears, Peaches, etc., at a profit—Free. 50 per cent reduction in the price of trees. Sure to live. No agents.

B.W.STONE & CO., Thomasville, Ga.

### WATCH US GROW

Paper Shell Pecan  
...Trees for Sale...

We have the best varieties. Get the best.

GULF STATES PECAN NURSERY

ENTERPRISE, ALA.

FOR INFORMATION AS TO LANDS IN

## The Nation's Garden Spot

THAT GREAT FRUIT AND TRUCK  
GROWING SECTION ALONG THE

## ATLANTIC COAST LINE RAILROAD

IN NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA,  
GEORGIA, ALABAMA AND FLORIDA.  
WRITE TO

**WILBUR McCOY**

Agricultural and Immigration Agent

Atlantic Coast Line Jacksonville, Fla.

Do You  
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of

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Fruit and Vegetable Grow-  
ing in Manatee County,  
Florida

SEABOARD  
Air Line Railway

SEABOARD  
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**We will Send it to You Free**

This handsomely illustrated, fifty-page booklet containing a most interesting description of the famous Manatee Section, being a reproduction of a series of articles written by the editor of one of the leading agricultural papers in the United States after a personal investigation by him. The articles were run in serial form in his publication during the last four months, and we have embodied same in an attractive pamphlet, illustrating it with dozens of interesting and instructive scenes from actual life. This handsome piece of literature will be sent free, together with pamphlet containing a list of properties available in the Land of Manatee, upon receipt of five cents in stamps or currency to cover cost of mailing. Our supply of this book is limited, and if you want a copy you should not delay, but write at once.

**J. A. PRIDE, Gen. Industrial Agent**  
Seaboard Air Line Ry., Norfolk, Va.

# Better than Life Insurance

A Pecan Grove in South Georgia will yield a better Income and Dividend than any Insurance Company ever dared to offer

Provide for yourself, your children and your children's children by buying a ten acre tract which is not only capable of sustaining a fine pecan orchard but of raising three crops of grains and vegetables every year.

## DEENWOOD FARMS

The Land of Promise

Deenwood Farms are located within a few miles of the bustling city of Waycross, Georgia, a town of 16,000 inhabitants and growing like a weed. These tracts consist of ten acres each, and are sold at the rate of \$30.00 per acre on the following terms: One dollar per acre down and one dollar per acre per month till paid for. No interest nor taxes during life of contract.

It takes a pecan grove but five years to come into bearing and the nuts from these trees sell readily from 40 cents to one dollar per pound and the demand will never grow less. A twelve year old pecan grove is worth \$1,500 per acre of any man's money. Send for literature. Address

## Deen Realty and Improvement Co.

WAYCROSS,

-

-

-

GEORGIA



The disease is of fungous origin, and the entrance of a spore at points where the bark is broken, may cause the infection. Once established, the disease spreads in the inner bark, causing lesions which girdle the tree at the point affected. Bunches of sprouts develop below the girdles; in the spring the leaves on the previously girdled branches are half-formed and yellowish, and reddish-brown on the branches girdled in the summer; while yellow, orange and reddish-brown pustles of the fungus appear on the bark.

As yet, no way of controlling the spread of the disease has been found practicable, except to destroy all advance infections as soon as they appear. So far the disease has penetrated no farther south than Virginia and as far west as West Virginia, and it is now believed that by rigid inspection of nursery stock and strict quarantine regulations it can be confined to the region at present affected. In those sections, however, the chestnut, it is to be feared, is practically doomed to extinction, and some authorities go so far as to advise against planting chestnuts anywhere until some efficient remedy has been produced.

#### The Chestnut Timber Worm

The chestnut throughout its range is damaged by the chestnut timber worm. Practically every tree of merchantable size is more or less affected, and a large percentage is so seriously damaged that the product is reduced to that of the lowest grade. It is estimated that the reduction in value of the average lumber product at any given time is not far from 30 per cent, thus involving extensive waste and an increased drain on the forest to supply clear lumber. This insect also attacks oaks, and especially the red oak, the older trees of which are often as seriously damaged as are the chestnut.—Circular Bureau of Entomology.

## Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic Railroad

Traverses the Best Agricultural Section of Georgia and Alabama.

Double Daily Train Service between Waycross, Brunswick, Thomasville, Atlanta, Birmingham and intermediate points.

Parlor Dining Cars on Day Trains between Waycross and Atlanta. Electric-lighted sleepers on night trains between Thomasville, Waycross and Atlanta.

The Best Train Service operated in the South.

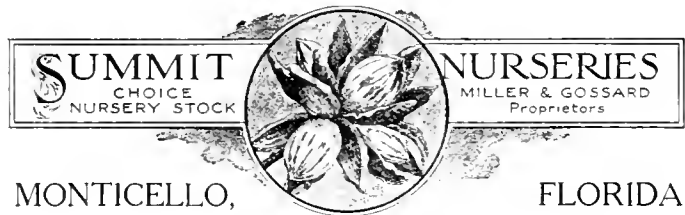
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General Passenger Agent    Traveling Passenger Agt.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA



Nut Trees, Satsuma Oranges  
and Roses our Specialties



The Admiral Schley Pecan---the  
Pecan of the Future



OUR CATALOGUE WILL INTEREST YOU

# Pecan and Farm Lands

We handle large tracts in Georgia and Florida.  
Our Georgia lands are unsurpassed for growing Pecans.

We will sell you from 500 acres to 50,000 acres.

Write for prices and descriptions.

## SIRMANS REALTY COMPANY

W. E. SIRMANS, President

318-20-22 LaGrande Bldg.

WAYCROSS, GA.

## Book Reviews

Griffing's Tree Prices for season 1911-1912 is a convenient folder of 24 pages, listing general nursery stock and pecans. The Griffing Bros. Company, Macclenny, Fla.

Circular No. 37 of the Department of Agriculture, from the office of the secretary relates to proposed legislation designed to prevent the importation and spread of insect pests or plant diseases. 12 pages.

The King of Nuts, is the title of a handsomely illustrated 40 page pamphlet issued by the New York-Georgia Pecan Development Company, Albany, Ga., treating of pecans in general and Dougherty county in particular.

The A. B. & A. Developer; a 20 page monthly devoted to industrial and agricultural interests of the Southeast. Published by the Industrial Department of the Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic Railroad, Atlanta, Ga.

Farmers' Bulletin, No. 467. The Control of the Chestnut Bark Disease; by Haven Metcalf and J. Franklin Collins. 24 pages. Embodies a sketch of the history and distribution of this disease. A summary of this bulletin will appear later in The Nut-Grower.

The Georgia Farm, Fruit and Pecan Company, a new corporation at Waycross, Ga., is sending out a handsomely illustrated land prospectus in which the pecan figures prominently. Senator Geo. W. Deen is at the head of this company, which owns 50,000 acres of land in Southeast Georgia.

The Story of Bread is a neat 28 page illustrated pamphlet issued by the International Harvester Co., Chicago. It is an interesting and instructive brochure on a subject seldom presented in book form. Copies will be sent free on request to those referring to this publication.

L. J. COOPER  
President

J. W. BELLINGER  
Cashier

## First

And foremost when selecting a bank with which to do business, you should patronize one that the

## National

Government examines and pronounces secure. Safety and security, coupled with ample resources, conservative management and good banking service, should influence you in the selection of a

## Bank

If you haven't as yet realized the necessity of a bank account, think it over; and just here we call your attention to THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

## of Waycross

|                               |              |
|-------------------------------|--------------|
| Resources . . . . .           | \$800,000.00 |
| Capital . . . . .             | 200,000.00   |
| Surplus and Profits . . . . . | 40,000.00    |



## Grafted Walnut Trees

Pecan trees are all sold for this season, but we still have a fine lot of grafted and budded English Walnut trees in extra fine varieties. Our trees are all grafted on the Eastern Black Walnut stock and are the hardiest and best for eastern planting. Write for descriptive price list.

## THE LOUISIANA NUT NURSERIES

Jeanerette, La.

## **—\$750 an Acre from Pecans—**

This is a fair average profit from a Pecan grove fifteen years old, and by our plan you can secure a farm in the heart of the paper shell pecan belt and SHARE IN THE PROFITS OF OUR COMPANY UNTIL YOU ARE READY TO TAKE POSSESSION OF YOUR OWN LAND.

### **A Farm for the Future With Fine Profits in the Meantime**

If you should NEVER want to take possession of your farm, you will have the land as security for your investment anyway, and receive big returns on your money right from the start. Only \$240.00 will secure one of these farms, where you can live out doors every day and mature three crops a year on the same land. Larger investments also accepted.

You place yourself under no obligations by writing for full particulars, and if you care to tell us how much you want to invest we will make you a DEFINITE offer by return mail.

**Georgia Farm, Fruit and Pecan Co.,**  
**Box 295**  
**Waycross, Georgia**

## Nut Recipes

### Fruit and Nut Bonbons

Take one cupful each of dates, figs and raisins, and one-half cupful of candied cherries or orange peel and pass through a food chopper; also pass through the meat chopper two cupfuls of nut meats—all of one variety can be used, or different kinds mixed. Place in a saucepan two tea cupfuls of granulated sugar, one-half cupful of water and one-fourth teaspoonful of cream of tartar. Boil until it forms a firm ball when dropped into cold water; add the fruit and nut mixture and stir until well mixed. Form into balls and when cool dip in melted chocolate.

### Nut Bread

Two and one half cups of flour, one and one half cups of sugar, two teaspoonsful of baking powder, one-fourth teaspoonful of salt and six well-beaten eggs mixed into a soft dough. Add a quarter of a pound of nut meats. Lastly, work in one and one-fourth glassfuls of the best salad oil. Knead well. Cut into pieces the size of an egg and roll into lengths. Flour, not grease, the pan. As soon as the pan is taken from the oven cut the strips into four-inch pieces. The recipe allows for five dozen pieces.

### Nut Custard

Two cups of milk, four yolks of eggs, one cup of chopped nut meats, four tablespoons of sugar, one teaspoon of vanilla extract and a pinch of salt; then add nuts and flavoring cook until the mixture thickens. Serve in glasses.

### Nut Butter

Grind nut meats in a food chopper and rub into them a third as much fresh butter. Serve on crackers or bread.

## Riverside Park Company

**Capital Stock Paid in  
\$145,000.00**

Have for sale in Riverside Park, a suburb of Waycross, in and outside city limits, a number of desirable dwelling lots, over fifty thousand dollars worth having been sold during the past four months. We have one left for you. A street car line contracted to run through this property.

They have a fifty acre tract known as Astoria, on which there are considerable improvements, such as small dwelling houses, commissary building and fences. Will sell for price of land.

They also have about fifty acres on Kettle Creek, near Waycross, which they will sell cheap.

**Riverside Park Company**  
**LaGrande Building**  
**WAYCROSS, GEORGIA**

## Watt Hardware Company

Wholesale and Retail

## HARDWARE

Waycross, Ga.

Paints, Oil, Glass, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Cutlery, Stoves  
Crockery, Brick, Lime and Cement

**Sporting Goods**

**American Fence**

# A Life Income

## A Life Income for Yourself, Your Children and Your Children's Children!

¶ We sell five-acre tracts which we plant to best varieties of paper-shell pecan nut trees, and scientifically cultivate, fertilize, prune, spray and care for the trees for five years. During this time you have no interest or taxes to pay. The land is located within four miles of Tallahassee, the capital of Florida, and there is no more healthful climate nor more beautiful home-site in America.

¶ Our terms of sale: \$20 per month. We pay you annually for side crops which we raise between the trees on your tract, 5 per cent on your monthly payments for five years, and at your option we will continue to care for your grove after five years, gathering, boxing, shipping and marketing the nuts for 10 per cent of the net profits. All moneys paid to and disbursed by the United States and Mexican Trust Company, with resources of \$2,500,000.

A. E. Stilwell . . . President  
F. H. Richmond Vice-President  
Matt C. Smith . . . Treasurer  
Gilbert McClurg . . . Secretary



S. Z. Ruff, C. E. and L. E., Horticulturist in Charge, Tallahassee, Fla.

¶ Full particulars and copy of our contract of sale in our illustrated booklet, "Income in a Nut Shell," sent free on request.

# Florida Pecan Endowment Company

(Members National Nut Growers' Association)

149 BROADWAY

NEW YORK CITY

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**FOR SALE**


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**Pecan Groves  
Pecan Trees  
Pecan Nuts**

---

**FOR SALE**


---

## GROVES

Twenty-five acres planted three years next January. Actual nuts to be seen on some of the trees. For sale at \$300 per acre, one-third cash, balance easy payments at 6 per cent interest. Choice standard varieties, selected trees, grown in my own nursery. None of these trees is more than five years old from the seed. On this tract is a two room ceiled cottage with kitchen at the rear, and small barn and cowshed. Situated less than 300 yards from town of Baconton, Mitchell county, Georgia, which is on the A. C. L. R. R., from Albany to Thomasville. Four passenger trains a day.

Also five 40 acre tracts of trees. Eight acres planted three years ago; 32 acres two years ago. There is a nice three room ceiled cottage on each of these tracts, with porch back and front, also barn and stable. For sale at \$250 per acre, same terms and same character of trees as above. Some nuts can be seen on these tracts also.

These groves immediately adjoin my original grove of some 11,500 trees, most of which are now bearing. Actual and close inspection of this property invited.

## NURSERY STOCK

My Nursery Stock is all sold except a limited number of Nelsons, for which I am asking \$2.00 per tree, 1 to 3 feet, 25c extra for each added foot. I paid \$5 per tree for my original Nelsons in January, 1905. Some bore at the end of four years. Last season I sold all my selected Nelson nuts at \$1.25 per pound; run of the tree at \$1.00 per pound. So far my Nelson nuts have filled satisfactorily.

## NUTS

I estimate my present crop from 5,000 to 8,000 pounds, varieties consisting of Alley, Curtis, Frotcher, Georgia Giant, Nelson, Pabst, Russell, Schley, Stuart, Teche and Van Deman. Prices range, according to variety, from 50c to \$1.25 per pound.

**CHAS. M. BARNWELL**

**Laurel Bay Farm**

**Baconton, Ga.**









